

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, *and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it.* And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

CHICAGO.

The 191st meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the form of a dinner in the La Salle Hotel on Tuesday evening, October 14th, honoring President H. C. Christensen, the newly installed president of the national body and member of the Chicago Branch. There were 62 in attendance. Following the dinner congratulations were extended by the group and by several individuals. Many officers and other "high lights" of the drug organizations were present, including: Samuel C. Henry, secretary of the N. A. R. D., and president of the National Drug Trade Conference, Walter Harris, president of the C. R. D. A., Herman Holthoefer, secretary of the C. R. D. A., A. E. Ormes, editor of the C. R. D. A. News, Wm. B. Day, secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, E. N. Gathercoal, chairman of the N. F. Revision Committee, Sam Antonow, George Haering, O. U. Sisson, F. W. Meissner and Julius Riemenschneider, president of the N. A. R. D. Several members who could not be present sent letters and telegrams congratulating President Christensen.

A quarterly meeting of the C. R. D. A. made it necessary for those belonging to that group to leave before a short history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was given by Dean Day:

"The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, founded in 1852 and now 78 years old, was based as a protest against the im-

portation of drugs of poor quality and those containing adulterations. Very early it interested itself in the U. S. P., later developed the N. F., and lately has published the Recipe Book. The progress of pharmacy from all sources was summarized in the PROCEEDINGS which were published from the beginning, but which were dropped when the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. was started. The YEAR BOOK is the largest work of the ASSOCIATION and is of prime importance. The A. PH. A. was of great help in formation of state societies and of the different colleges of pharmacy, and appointed a committee on the Syllabus for the use of apprentices in their study of pharmacy. It assisted in establishing the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, a forum for pharmaceutical discussions, and many other organizations, such as, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Research Council. The work of the A. PH. A. is growing in value and the membership is increasing. \$500,000 has been pledged for a building in Washington. The site has been secured. This building is to be endowed for professional and scientific research in the practice of pharmacy in all divisions that may be investigated. Prestige depends upon scientific pharmacy, and this is not on the down grade. At present there are better and more attractive fields for the practicing pharmacist than at any previous time. The quality of drugs and medicines is better than ever; colleges are stronger and larger and better courses are offered. There will always

be a field for the professional pharmacist for he is a public necessity to supply drugs and medicines. H. C. Christensen is an able man and is capable of doing a great deal for pharmacy. He has a 15-month year, so we can expect more than 100% efficiency."

President Hynes of the Chicago Branch then introduced Prof. E. N. Gathercoal, chairman of the Revision Committee of the N. F., the handbook for and by the pharmacist.

After welcoming and extending greeting to President Christensen, Professor Gathercoal continued,

"The National Formulary is the part of the A. Ph. A., looked to for advice, but there has never been a well-established basis for admission of preparations to this book. The U. S. P. Committee, through years of experience reached the conclusion that admission to that book should be based upon extent of use and therapeutic value. The problem of the N. F. Committee is based on the former which has been the basis for admission of articles into the N. F. but there has not been a great deal of work done in this respect. Twenty years ago Hallberg and Snow did some work along this line and in later years Charters and Cook have made a partial survey. Yet a lot has not been accomplished. Many galenical preparations are not extensively used. The proportion of these in the N. F. is about 25%, yet the frequency of occurrence in practice is decidedly less than that. One of the important jobs now is to establish a sound basis for admission. While the physicians are not in favor of a standard not based on therapeutic use we know that there are some preparations that are used extensively, but have not been admitted on this basis. Our standard must have the sanction of the physician and still continue in popularity with the pharmacist." Professor Gathercoal concluded his remarks by reminding the members how lucky they are to have as well-known a man as H. C. Christensen for their president, especially with the World Fair in view, and that while he is to be envied for his high office, he is certainly not to be envied for his duties.

H. C. Christensen, recently installed president, was then introduced as a matter of form, as no introduction was really necessary.

"After a tour of the United States as Secretary of the N. A. B. P. it is an agreeable change to be at a meeting with home folks,

and in addition it is certainly a pleasure to have met with friends and hear of their appreciation and good will. I am in a position that I had never thought of attaining. In fact, I tried to get out of it when I was nominated, but finding that impossible, I decided to do the best that I can. The chairman mentioned that as I had not a great deal of other work to do, this office will put me to work. Permit me to straighten this out. I have been secretary of the N. A. B. P. since 1914. In spite of uphill work, quite a bit has been accomplished. Work has been centralized and it has proven a great help in pharmacy in more than one way. At the time a central office was decided upon there were but two states that required college time previous to admittance to an examination. Those states were New York and Pennsylvania and they gave two terms of less than six months each with no preliminary work necessary for admittance. From that time, 1914, to the present, there is a noticeable change. Now thirty-six states require graduation from a three-year college course before admittance, and there are but two states that require less than a high school education. In 1932 we have agreed to go on a four-year college basis. Strange, but there are some people that are still opposed to it. A letter received by me some time ago asks why I prefer a four-year course. The writer thinks that Pharmacy is not worth, it, as there seems no opportunity for one to go into business for himself. Even granting that a man does not go into business for himself, he would be amply repaid for spending four years in school, for where else can a man step out of a college course and get a job paying from \$40.00 to \$50.00 a week. Others contend that three or four years is too much time for the education of the pharmacist. I can't agree. I believe that the profession of Pharmacy requires as much training and education as any public health profession. The time is here when a good clerk in a drug store, besides being competent behind the prescription counter must be able to meet the educated public and the educated physician. He cannot afford to show a lack of education. So something besides professional education is needed. For the professional training, three years is enough, but in a four-year training course one will be able to get in addition, cultural subjects and also fundamentals of business training. Some colleges object to the latter, but after all we should consider

that in the establishment of a pharmacy a dual proposition is before the person, and we should train him so that he can conduct his business in the best possible way to succeed, and we cannot expect him to be a success in retail pharmacy under present conditions, unless he has some knowledge about business training, and we need four years to teach him that. Put the tincture bottles back on the shelves and put back the globes into the windows.

"The building project known as the American Institute of Pharmacy is now at the point where we are waiting for the Government to tell us to go on with the building, which when completed will be the only one in that group which is privately owned. The Government has taken all the surrounding property for its buildings, so Pharmacy should be proud of the fact that such a location has been obtained. The first thought was that, along with the offices, library and museums, we would have a research laboratory in the building but, later, it was decided to have the laboratory outside of the main building. The details are not ready for presentation, but it is a known fact that it must be endowed with sufficient money for real research work. This work is needed and we should be proud to help it along. Last January a scientific journal listed the accomplishments of several professional and occupational organizations, such as medicine and chemistry. Pharmacy was not mentioned. Why is it not in the front rank with some accomplishment to benefit the human race? We have some research in colleges of pharmacy, but we lack a systematized publicity bureau. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent by medical organizations, but Pharmacy has a hard time to get money for publishing its results. We have men who have made their money out of the retail drug business. Now is the time for each one in the field to convince them that they owe something to pharmacy. We haven't scratched the surface, but within the next few years pharmacy will come into its own and will have the money to place us where we should be. Pharmacy is a part of public health service and is becoming more and more so each day. We are judged by the outward appearance of a store-window, lunch, etc. If the independent pharmacist will realize that it is the professional side which makes it possible for him to merchandise: (there is a limit to the latter—no restaurants). A man trained for four years in a professional school will

come out with enough professional spirit to make him realize that it is this spirit which counts. I have attended ten state meetings this past year and never before have I seen such a tendency toward the professional side. All state presidents have included in their addresses things along the professional side of pharmacy and have pointed out the need of featuring it. In Wisconsin a man who owns several stores has remodeled all of them, placing the prescription counter in plain sight, and now the stores have a professional appearance rather than the chain-store appearance which they have had for the last few years. He feels that by doing this he will elevate the opinion of the public toward the drug store to where it rightfully belongs.

"During my term of office I shall put forth all effort to interest the retailer, getting him to realize that the professional side needs his attention. More than anything else is the pharmacist's need to affiliate with local and national bodies. Together they stand for everything a pharmacist needs. From a survey of approximately 125,000 registered pharmacists in the United States in some 61,000 stores there are less than 25% who belong to any pharmaceutical organization. The least a pharmacist can do if he cannot give his time is to affiliate with organizations formed for his help."

President Christensen expressed his appreciation for the help of Mrs. Christensen, previously referred to by a member present, then thanked those present for the honor of their attendance and pledged to do his best, always keeping in mind the National Association of Retail Druggists in the field, which together with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION constitutes a big influence, but separate, neither can accomplish a great deal.

A rising of the group signified its acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon the Chicago Branch by having Mr. Christensen as the president of the national body, and brought the first meeting of the 1930-1931 season to a close.

DETROIT.

The October meeting of the Detroit Branch AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building Thursday, October 16, 1930.

Immediately after dinner, President John E. Webster called the meeting to order and promised the members a year's program that

will make the Detroit Branch an outstanding one in 1931.

President Webster remarked he was glad to see such a full representation of Pharmacy at the first meeting. Professor Stocking and Professor Powers represented the University of Michigan; J. Ed. Richardson, president of the Board of Pharmacy; Ed. J. Meyer, the Pharmacy Board inspector; John Weisel, the Executive Committee of the M. S. P. A.; Leo J. LaCroix, the Executive Committee of the D. R. D. A., Dr. Ruddiman, Dr. Scoville, and many other outstanding individuals in pharmacy were in attendance.

The minutes of the May meeting held in Ann Arbor were read by the Secretary and approved.

Chairman J. J. Burniac, of the Membership Committee, announced eight new memberships to start the year and promised to beat his record of last year. Dr. Seltzer remarked that the Detroit Branch had accomplished two things—a secretary and a membership chairman.

President Webster presented Dr. Seltzer, who led in the discussion, "New Legislation to Better Conditions in Pharmacy." He said, "this legislation is being sought by all who have pharmacy at heart. Why not give it to them? The students have repeatedly brought their pleas before the Branch and there is no question about the pharmacist who finds himself facing an inferiority complex." A general discussion followed.

Mr. Joki of the U. of M. said it was a distinct handicap for one to open a drug store immediately upon passing the State Board. M. A. Friedlander spoke favorably of the plan and hopes to see the day when drug stores sell drugs. E. J. Meyer said he found there are more than 300 drug stores in Detroit to-day who care little or nothing about drugs but depend entirely on merchandising. J. Ed. Richardson, president of the Board, heartily endorsed the plan and held a very optimistic view for pharmacy in the future if legislation is enacted now to raise the standards and again put Michigan in the lead. Leo J. LaCroix said the pharmacist of to-day is building for the students and the future of pharmacy and to accomplish this, standards must be raised. John Weisel lent a favorable note to the plan, after which Mr. Seltzer suggested it be called "The Michigan Plan," as that is what it is intended for—to better Pharmacy in Michigan and have Michigan lead the way, as it has done so many times in the past.

President Webster asked for an expression endorsing the Michigan Plan and on motion of Professor Stocking, seconded by Mr. Burniac, the Michigan Plan was unanimously endorsed by the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The October meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday, the 13th; there was an attendance of 110, of which number twenty-five were present at the Get-Together Dinner preceding the meeting.

President Robert R. Gerstner presided. The secretary read the minutes of the April meeting; they were approved.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, stated that he had no report to make, since neither Congress nor the State Legislature was in session.

Dr. Mayer said that the Audit Committee had no outstanding bills to report.

Chairman Diner, of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, reported that the Joint Meeting of the Branch with the Academy of Pharmacy, proposed for September last had been postponed to a more favorable time in February.

The president called the attention of the Branch to the September issue of the *Rural New Yorker* in which he read that calcium chlorate, used dry and dusted on lightly, could be used to exterminate poison-ivy; he had found this method successful.

Dr. Wimmer said that any chlorate, *e. g.*, sodium or potassium, could be used for this purpose; also that 5 to 10% solutions of benzyl peroxide could be used for treating cases of poisoning by poison-ivy, since this like potassium permanganate oxidizes the readily oxidizable toxicodendric acid.

The secretary read letters from Secretary E. F. Kelly of the A. PH. A., wishing success to the Pharmacy Week meeting of the Branch.

The president read a letter from Dean Dandreaux inviting the members to attend the Pharmacy Week exhibit at the St. John's College of Pharmacy. Dean Army reported on Student Branches from the point of view of the A. PH. A. Council which is approving of the recommendations presented at the Baltimore meeting, including an unofficial approval

of the Associate Membership plan of the New York Branch.

The president inquired if there was any new business, and Mr. H. W. Ambruster introduced the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, serious charges have recently been made before the U. S. Senate Committee on Agriculture regarding non-enforcement of Standards of the U. S. Pharmacopœia by Federal officials, and

"WHEREAS, the integrity of the Pharmacopœia is the most precious possession of all Pharmacists who fulfill their obligations to the public, and to the medical profession, and

"WHEREAS, efforts to smother public discussions of this subject have come to our attention; *therefore be it*

"Resolved, That as free men and citizens we resent any attempt to prevent fullest discussion of any matter relating to Pharmacy, and we urge that these Senate hearings be continued until all such charges are investigated for the sole benefit of the public health, which is dependent upon us."

Upon motion of Dr. H. V. Army duly seconded and carried, this resolution was referred to the A. P. H. A. Council, without discussion.

The president read an editorial article from the *New York Times* entitled "More Than a Merchant," upon which he commented.

The president stated that Editor Herbert R. Mayes, of the *American Druggist*, had unavoidably been prevented from attending the meeting and had sent his regrets; he introduced Robert J. Ruth, the Father of Pharmacy Week, as the speaker of the evening.

Dr. Ruth began his address by speaking of the origin of Pharmacy Week, how, when he was chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing at the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo meeting in 1924, the idea of the week was born and hence is to be considered a child of the A. P. H. A. He spoke of the general conditions affecting pharmacy to show that retail pharmacists should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by Pharmacy Week, to show the public that they are more than merchants; he quoted the following passage from Dr. Christensen's message "The professional side of pharmacy is the one and only part of the business responsible for the legal recognition given the pharmacist under state pharmacy laws; it is the only excuse for his existence." He pointed out the vital necessity of the pharmacist to the health of the community

and mentioned the Fort Leavenworth tragedy to show the danger of the handling of poisons by unqualified men.

Though many special weeks are no longer celebrated, Pharmacy Week, like Fire Prevention Week, which is based on an unselfish purpose, is still with us and has grown to have a multi-million dollar program within a space of six years; it has spread to all English-speaking countries. The speaker then proceeded to show, by a citation of facts and figures, how Pharmacy Week of 1930 would be a great success; for example, the Chemical Map of North America, prepared by Dr. H. V. Army and Dr. E. L. Newcomb for the N. W. D. A., and designed for use as a background for store-windows, had been distributed by wholesalers to their customers all over the country, 28,000 having been lithographed, of which quantity 3000 were purchased by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association; Merck & Co., Inc., had distributed 1500 three-color posters entitled "Why Uncle Sam O. K.'d the Pharmacopœia;" E. R. Squibb & Sons and other companies had also prepared newspaper mats to give out to retail druggists; the *American Druggist* had sent out lithographed reprints of the editorial which appeared in its special "Pharmacy Week Number" and which was to be reproduced as a full-page item in 28 Hearst newspapers throughout the country, and in addition they had distributed reprints of the \$1000 cover of their October issue; Jerry McQuade, Editor of *Drug Topics*, as a Committee of One, had arranged through Barron Collier, Inc., for the appearance of over 5000 car cards in Metropolitan New York, and he had further made arrangements with the manufacturers of pharmaceutical and allied products for a contribution of a portion of their radio time; it was estimated that 80,000,000 people would be reached in this way; radio talks were to be given by Drs. H. V. Army, Robert P. Fischelis, Ernest Little and Robert J. Ruth, and radio programs were being arranged by pharmaceutical organizations in different parts of the country; dinners, exhibits and public addresses before various societies had been planned everywhere; prizes would be awarded by certain state and city pharmaceutical organizations for Pharmacy Week windows.

Dr. Ruth said that correspondence regarding Pharmacy Week had reached him from India, and inquiries from Spanish countries; last year the Retail Pharmacists Union in England,

where 65% of all chemists' shops had observed Pharmacy Week, had offered handsome prizes in connection with a competition for an Essay on Pharmacy Week; mail had also been received from hospitals, physicians, schools, libraries and other sources too numerous to mention.

In conclusion Dr. Ruth read the letter obtained by the *American Druggist* and sent to the meeting by Herbert R. Mayes; this was the original letter from President Hoover. (This is printed on page 1161.)

President Gerstner opened the meeting for discussion and Drs. Lascoff and Diner rose to bear testimony to the fine work done by Dr. Ruth on behalf of Pharmacy Week.

Dr. Diner reported the death of two members of the Branch, namely, Michael Halpern and H. Keilin, and the members present rose in a moment's silent respect.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Ruth and the meeting adjourned.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

The Western New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been organized and its officers are now listed in the Local Branch roster. The names of the officers and organization members, and by-laws are given in the August JOURNAL, pages 918-920.

THE LEADBEATER PHARMACY.

The files of the Leadbeater Pharmacy, in Alexandria, Va., are full of interest. Included in them are requests and canceled prescriptions of the great American patriot and succeeding masters of Mount Vernon.

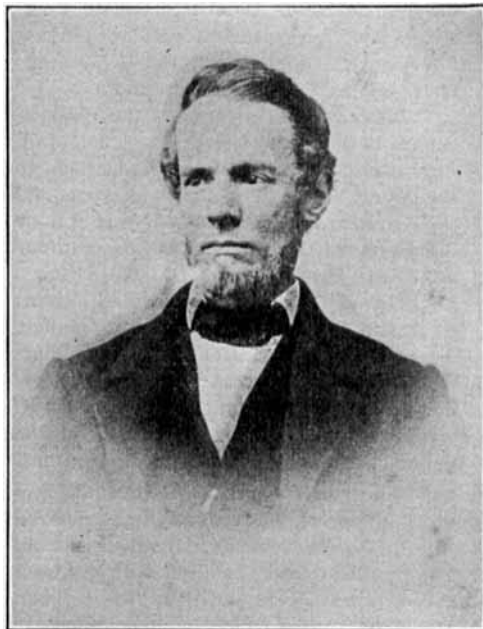
The drug store—at present an unpretentious, small brick affair not unlike the one in your neighborhood—was opened first in 1792. Edward Stabler borrowed £500 for the venture, and made a tidy sum out of it. Richard H. Stabler a descendant and an owner for a number of years was president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1870.

Stabler's descendants, and those of John Leadbeater, who married one of his daughters in 1853, have clung to the store. Seven generations of the Washington and the Lee families have traded there.

Two Washingtons—Augustine and Lawrence—learned the drug business at Leadbeater's and later established themselves in West Virginia.

A note from Martha Washington, dated from Mount Vernon in 1802, reads:

"Mrs. Washington desires Mr. Stabler to send by bearer a quart bottle of his best castor oil and the bill for it."



RICHARD H. STABLER.

There is another from George Washington Parke Custis, one of Martha Washington's grandchildren who had been adopted by George, dated 1818:

"My Dear Sir: Not being able to command cash at this time from the heavy expense of my building, I inclose my note agreeable to promise. I am duly sensible of the politeness and liberality I have always received from you and I have to express my acknowledgment, also, for the very excellent articles always received from your house, and with perfect esteem for your personal character, I am, your humble servant. GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS."

Evidently the Washington family credit was good.

Judge Bushrod Washington, who inherited Mt. Vernon, wrote in 1820:

"Respected Friend: Above is a check for 77.9, amount of your account, which ought much sooner to have been attended to. In future I will thank you to send it to me at least once a year. Respectfully,—"