

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 meeting 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 213th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1933, at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

The speaker of the evening was H. C. Christensen, director of the Pharmacy exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition. Mr. Christensen gave the large audience assembled a very clear insight into the part that Pharmacy will have in the coming Century of Progress Exposition that will open in the city of Chicago on June 1, 1933.

A futuristic sketch of the Hall of Science Building, which will house the Pharmacy exhibit, was placed in view of all and many references were made to it so that we might become acquainted with the positions of the many exhibits connected with pharmacy. It was pointed out that the aim of the Pharmacy exhibit was to bring to the attention of the general public the service that pharmacy renders.

The advantage of the training in pharmacy that we get now in comparison to that we received years ago will be brought clearly to the attention of the public. It is hoped to inspire those now in training to feel that pharmacy is a profession.

This fair is a fair to show the progress that has been made in the last one hundred years; it is more than a fair to show the competitive angle.

Pharmacy will have what is thought to be a choice location in the Hall of Science Building.

There have been 1700 sq. ft. of space allotted to the Pharmacy exhibit. This space, which has been donated, has a value of \$17,000. The exhibit will be on the first floor. As people enter the building their first view will be of historical matter, then a reproduction of the first retail pharmacy in Chicago. Passing on from the old pharmacy one will see a pharmaceutical and chemical laboratory, showing prescription filling, chemical tests, etc. Then will follow: a U. S. P. and N. F. display; a display of digitalis, showing the steps involved from the growing plant up to the finished tincture; an educational section showing materia medica exhibits, service to the public, etc., with emphasis on the increased requirements needed to become a Registered Pharmacist.

It was mentioned that this non-commercial exhibit is being financed solely by contributions and that there has been some trouble in getting the money needed, although enough donations have been received to put the exhibit in order for the opening. More money will be needed to finance the running of the exhibit, however, and those who wish to contribute will be rewarded by having their names printed on a chart which will be on constant display at the Pharmacy exhibit.

The manufacturing houses will have commercial displays on the same floor as the Pharmacy exhibit. The second floor of the Hall of Science Building will be given over to a display of the Basic Sciences.

As an example of the magnitude and importance this exposition will have, it was mentioned as an example of the money being spent, that

Sir Henry Wellcome, of the Burroughs Wellcome & Company, is spending \$100,000 on a private display.

A trial opening of the entire exposition has been set for May 15th, and it is assured that the Pharmacy exhibit will be ready by that time.

Miss Esther Barney, who will have charge of the Pharmacy booth, was introduced to the audience.

The meeting was closed with a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Christensen.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The April meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Webster Hall, April 28th; a dinner preceded the meeting. This was the largest student meeting in the history of the Branch. Owing to the absence of Secretary Bernard Bialk, due to recent bereavement in his family, Prof. J. L. Dorion, of Detroit Institute of Technology, acted in his behalf. The meeting was presided over by second vice-president Miss Eugenia Lemke. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Miss Lemke then called on Dean Edward H. Kraus, University of Michigan, who referred to the May meeting in Ann Arbor and the second annual Pharmaceutical Conference. He invited all present to attend and make it a success.

Miss Lemke called attention to the fact that several leaders in American Pharmacy were present, among them, the following: President Clare Allan, of National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; Secretary Samuel Henry, of the N. A. R. D.; President Charles Stocking, of American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; Professor Scoville, author and scholar, and Leonard A. Seltzer.

Mr. Henry gave a short address in which he told the students that in seeking for the proper foundation of pharmacy, not to overlook the building of character, a prime asset in the success of their careers.

The vice-president then called on the following speakers who represented the four Michigan pharmacy schools. The subjects and names of students follow: The Detroit Institute of Technology—Mr. Tyszka, "Wine, History and Use in Medicine;" Mr. Hechtman, "Vitamin A in Haliver Oil;" Mr. Robinson, "New Legislation for Pharmacy."

University of Michigan—Elmon Cataline, "Biography of Dean Prescott of University of Michigan;" Felix Johnston, "Health Service to Students of University of Michigan."

City College—Mr. Freeman, "Pharmacy as a Profession;" Mr. Maliaki, "Emulsions;" Mr. Weiss, "Cost of Medical Care."

Ferris Institute—Clyde Foster, "Value of Arsenic as an Insecticide;" Andrew Zamiara, "Methylene Blue in Medicine."

Synopses of the papers follow: "Value of Arsenic as an Insecticide," by Clyde Foster. "Arsenic has been used for many centuries as a poison in various forms, such as Paris Green, Lead Arsenate, Calcium Arsenate. Over eight million pounds are used annually. Our food supply of vegetables and fruits depends to a great extent on the value of arsenic as an effective insecticide."

"Pharmacy as a Profession," by Mr. Freeman. "The pharmacist plays an important rôle as the friend and helper of the people." He discussed ways and means of improving conditions such as a closer contact and more helpful aid between the employer and the apprentice, the college instructor and the student.

"Biography of Dean Prescott of the University of Michigan Pharmacy Department," Elmon Cataline gave a very interesting life history of Dean Prescott, one of the outstanding leaders of pharmacy; he was beloved and esteemed as a scholar, educator and investigator of American pharmacy.

"Wine, Its History and Use in Medicine," by Mr. Tyszka. This paper proved to be an instructive history of the use of wine in early medicine. He said every nation had its various kinds of wines for various diseases and this persisted even to the present time.

"Emulsions," by Mr. Maliaki. This paper dealt at length with the improvements in bases for emulsions, naming several organic bases such as triphenylamine. He said these bases were more stable and easier to work with and produced better results. He claimed they would, no doubt, lead to a new era in emulsions.

"Health Services to Students at U. of M.," Felix Johnston gave a brief history of the origin of this service. He said the students of the Pharmacy Department manufactured practically all of the preparations used in the department. It provided an efficient system for the medical care of thousands of students at a very reasonable rate per year. At the present time 35 employees are kept busy.

"Vitamin A in Haliver Oil," by Mr. Hecht-

man. The speaker gave the history of vitamin A and discussed the halibut oil as a source of this valuable principle. He said that Haliver oil with viosterol is of such potency that three drops of it are equal in vitamin potency to a teaspoonful of cod liver oil. It is now widely used to provide both the growth-promoting and disease-resisting vitamin A in highly concentrated form.

"Medicinal Uses of Methylene Blue," by Andrew Zamiara. This paper dealt with the history of methylene blue and its various uses as antiperiodic, stain and attenuating agent. He said it had recently been successfully used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning.

"Gospel of the Cost of Medical Care," by Mr. Weiss. He said the outlets of medicine included hospitals, doctors, pharmacies and other outlets, such as department stores. He discussed patent medicines at length. The speaker pointed out that pharmacy always has dominated the sale of medicine.

"Need of Improvement in Pharmacy Laws," by Douglas Robinson. He discussed the subject under four divisions: chain stores, patent medicines, the house to house vendor and the grocery-store druggist. This proved to be a very interesting and timely subject and was very well presented by the speaker.

Miss Lemke complimented Ferris Institute on its first participation in the annual student meeting of the Detroit Section of A. P. H. A., and called upon Clyde Foster of Ferris Institute as first speaker.

The student papers were very well prepared and ably presented. Owing to the large number of speakers, the entire time was given over to them.

Dean R. T. Lakey made a motion that the acting secretary send a letter of condolence to Secretary Bialk—carried unanimously. The student speakers were given a rising vote of thanks. About 200 members and students were present at this meeting.

J. L. DONEN, *Acting Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, STUDENT BRANCH.

A special meeting of the University of Florida Student Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called on Wednesday, April 26th, at the Chemistry-Pharmacy building for the purpose of electing officers for next year and to bring up some new business.

The meeting was called to order by President Mallory and a general discussion was held. Several short talks were given by members regarding having some kind of a charm or key for our members and the secretary was asked to write to Secretary E. F. Kelly concerning this matter.

The election of officers resulted as follows: *President*, George R. Jones; *Vice-President*, Milton H. Fulmer; *Secretary*, G. C. Sparks, Jr.; *Treasurer*, R. S. Johnson.

The newly elected officers took office immediately. Another meeting is planned before the end of the semester.

G. C. SPARKS, JR., *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

The April meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday, April 10th. There were approximately forty members present.

President Bilhuber called upon the secretary for a report of the previous meeting. This was read and accepted.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Legislation and Education, reported that under the Model Narcotic Law a magistrate would have the authority to revoke the license of a pharmacist. This power, he felt, should remain with the Board of Pharmacy, as at present. An important bill known as Copeland S. 526, has been passed which virtually gives the physician unlimited rights in the prescribing of spirituous liquors. Eventually the liquor prescription form will be done away with and ordinary prescription blanks with a special stamp attached will be employed.

Chairman Kidder, of the Professional Relations Committee, next reported that he was making considerable progress in organizing a joint Physician-Pharmacist meeting to be held during the 1933-1934 season. Arrangements have been made to have several prominent physicians speak.

The chairman of the Membership Committee, Dr. Kassner, reported that Messrs. Robert Stauber and Frank Pokorny had applied for membership in the parent organization and would be affiliated with the New York Branch.

Dr. Schaefer reported concerning the activities of his committee in connection with the organization of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL

ASSOCIATION. He read the correspondence and stated that negotiations are under way to avoid conflict of meeting nights. Likewise efforts are being made to permit membership in more than one branch if a member so desires.

Dr. Bilhuber then introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. Hazel M. Hatfield, Assistant Director in the Bureau of Laboratories, Department of Health, New York City. She discussed certain aspects of the Health Department service. Parts of her address follow:

One of the functions of the New York City Health Department is the production and distribution, through its Bureau of Laboratories, of biological preparations.

The great diversity of operations involved in the preparation of these biological products under the directorship of Dr. William H. Park is carried out largely in the headquarters' Laboratories, New York City; the antitoxins, antiserums and smallpox vaccines, requiring the use of large animals, are prepared at the branch laboratory at Otisville, N. Y.

Products involving the use of only small animals or none at all, as well as the preparation of the toxins and vaccines are prepared at the 16th Street Laboratories.

The distribution of biologicals is carried on under the supervision of the Distribution Department in the 16th Street Laboratory. The means of distribution may be grouped as follows:

(a) A duly licensed physician may obtain any of these products by applying at the headquarters of the Bureau of Laboratories. The products may be had free of charge except the smallpox vaccine which must be paid for. (Smallpox vaccinations are done by the Health Department if it is a hardship for the patient to pay. Vaccinations are also carried out in the public schools without charge.)

(b) Borough offices are prepared to distribute biologicals.

(c) Consignment stations, popularly known as "Board of Health Stations" or "Culture Stations" are located in about 475 drug stores, hospitals and clinics throughout the five boroughs. Druggists are obligated to furnish the more commonly used biological preparations, especially diphtheria antitoxin, and to obtain the others, as requested, from the Research Laboratory.

Varying regulations as to availability and price govern the distribution of the various biologicals from the different distribution points mentioned above.

In general, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins must be paid for or a free slip made out in lieu of cash. If a syringe is wanted it must always be paid for at a charge of 25 cents.

It has always been a function of the laboratory to conduct research work along lines of more or less immediate practical value from a public health standpoint and, when new laboratory products seem necessary as a preventive or curative measure or promise to possess such value, the manufacture of such products also is sanctioned by the Health Department and may be distributed to duly licensed physicians both within and without the state without charge with a view to the accumulation of clinical data on their use. Eventually they may be added to the items for which a charge is made.

The Health Department operates about 475 so-called culture stations scattered throughout the five boroughs. These are located in drug stores and have been established upon the application of the druggist to operate such a station. The first consideration is to scatter these stations in the section of the boroughs that are already built up. There has been no increase in the appropriation for this work for a number of years, therefore, it is difficult to keep pace with the growth of population into the newer sections of the various boroughs. The druggist maintaining a station is exercising a public health function. In accepting a station after the application has been approved, the druggist is obliged to sign a contract by which he obligates himself to handle biologicals, make a cash accounting to the Health Department Auditor, to hold and distribute laboratory outfits in a manner prescribed, and to accept specimens for examination by the Department: these to be forwarded in the case of a sub-station or held for the collector if the culture station be a collecting one.

Diphtheria culture tubes, Wassermann outfits, etc., represent a large outlay for the Department and are intended only as a means of getting specimens back to the Department laboratory for examination. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to control this output, so that the minimum shall be diverted to other purposes by the physicians. To this end druggists are directed to issue not more than two or three Wassermann's to any one physician at any one time. It is provided, however, that any physician applying directly to the Department or whose name is given to us by the druggist as one who specializes in G. U. work and who, therefore, requires an unusual number of

outfits, may be taken care of by a large package.

Every culture station means that the Department must stock it with biologicals and with Wassermann and other outfits and the greater is the amount of biologicals subject to aging and to eventually becoming outdated, representing a loss to the Department. An increase in the number of stations means a greater demand upon the service because every station must be supervised and restocked, and without a corresponding increase in the personnel, this must inevitably affect the service and results in complaints. For the maximum service to the community, it would be advisable to have a smaller number of stations with a maximum of attention from the Department.

Following Dr. Hatfield's address two of her co-workers, Miss Mishylov and Mr. Greenwald, were called upon to explain the work of the Department in preparing bacterial vaccines, tuberculin, antitoxins and antibacterial serums.

During the discussion, in which Messrs. Schaefer, Seeley, Lascoff and others took part, several additional points of interest were brought out as follows: Most of the products are dispensed without charge at the culture stations. The prices charged by the City for its products are somewhat below the usual price of independent manufacturers.

Following the discussion a rising vote of thanks was given the speakers.

RUDOLF HAUCK, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, on Tuesday evening, April 18, 1933. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

President Eby announced the following committee appointments for 1933-1934:

Committee on Practical Pharmacy: *Chairman*, Adley B. Nichols; John Walton, L. G. Penn.

Committee on Professional Relations: *Chairman*, Dr. H. Everet Kendig; Dr. Wilmer Krusen, W. L. Cliffe.

Committee on Membership: *Chairman*, L. L. Miller; Alfred Barol, G. K. Schacterle, Wm. J. Stoneback, Harvey P. Frank, Robert Schrey, S. P. Hanig.

Committee on Entertainment: *Chairman*, J. W. E. Harrison; Quintus Hoch, George E. Byers.

An interesting lecture was presented by Dr. Henry Field Smyth, Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, and president of the Pennsylvania State Health Association. His topic was "The Pharmacist and Public Health Problems."

Dr. Smyth began with the historical development of public health movements, stating that ancient history shows attempts at provision for public health, in water supplies and sewage disposal. This knowledge became lost and at the end of the 18th century we find, for large communities, no pure water supply, no pure milk supply and no proper sewage disposal.

Interest in community health from the standpoint of sanitation began in the 19th century, when the engineer represented the first public health officer. Gradually the physician, the laboratory technician, the pharmacist and nurses assumed importance in the work, and finally sociologists began investigations of child health and social diseases.

The biological origin of disease was then considered, with the discovery and development of antitoxins, vaccines, etc., and attention was focused on the causative agents of disease.

At the close of the 19th century emphasis was laid on provision for sanitation to the states, with the realization that public health was a purchasable commodity. Here Dr. Smyth stated that \$2.50 per capita per year should provide ideal health conditions in a large community. All communities are spending far less than this at present.

The pharmacist should be trained to dispense good advice as well as good drugs, and can assist in public health work by educating the people who enter his pharmacy. He should be ready to dispense intelligently, biologicals, special foods, insecticides, toilet articles of the better grade and other things that affect the health and happiness of the community. His obligation should be to interpret public health to his neighborhood, and to do his part in legislation regarding public health.

An interesting series of charts showing the effect of public health movements in controlling

such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis enhanced the value of the lecture.

The audience tendered Dr. Smyth a rising vote of appreciation.

E. H. MACLAUGHLIN, *Secretary*.

NORTHWESTERN.

At the joint meeting of the Wulling Club and the Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held May 12th, in the main lecture room of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, the following program was carried out, James Gardner, vice-president of the Wulling Club and Ragnar Almin, president of the Northwestern Branch, presiding jointly:

The Wulling Club Constitution was enlarged by adoption of the following:

"The president and officers shall be elected in the spring quarter of each year, the incoming president to take complete charge of the second meeting of that quarter, and of meetings of the following year, the person elected to have been chosen from the junior class of the College."

Under this addition the president assumes office during the last quarter of his junior year instead of assuming office during the fall quarter of his senior year. The chairman announced the cost of the Wulling Club Key requires an assessment of 10 cents per member. Election of officers resulted as follows: *President*, Milan Booth; *Vice-President*, Curtis Waldon; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Ruth Jaehning; *Representative to the Executive Committee for one year*, Orace Hanson.

Dean Wulling was called upon to give a brief address in behalf of the Northwestern Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on the aims and purposes of the ASSOCIATION. He urgently invited students to join the ASSOCIATION and the Branch. Continuing the Branch program, the Dean then spoke briefly on "First Aids to the Injured."

The Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held its May meeting on the 12th. A report will be made in the next issue of the JOURNAL. The speakers of the evening were Dr. S. L. Hilton, whose subject was "Scientific Pharmacy and Prescriptions;" Prof. Marvin J. Andrews of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland spoke on "Errors in Dispensing."

The principal speaker at the May meeting of Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A. was Robert L. Swain, president-elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The subject of his address was "A Critical View of Present-Day Conditions in Pharmacy."

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for Junior Pharmacist and Assistant Pharmaceutical Aide.

Applications for the positions of junior pharmacist and assistant pharmaceutical aide must be on file with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than May 23, 1933.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the United States Veterans' Administration, in the Public Health Service and in positions requiring similar qualifications throughout the United States.

The entrance salary for junior pharmacist is \$2000 a year, and for assistant pharmaceutical aide \$1620 a year. The salaries named are subject to a deduction of 15 per cent as a measure of economy, and a retirement deduction of 3½ per cent.

Applicants must submit evidence that they are full-licensed pharmacists, such license having been obtained as the result of examination before a state board of pharmacy. Certain specified education and experience are also required.

Full information may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

CONFERENCE ON THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

A conference of the representatives of pharmacy and drug-trade activities was held April 27th, with Dr. W. G. Campbell presiding. The purpose was stated to be for obtaining points relative to the possible revision of the act. An editorial on the subject appears in this issue of the JOURNAL.
