

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

DETROIT.

The Pharmaceutical Conference, in conjunction with the May meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held in Ann Arbor, May 11, 1933. The Conference was opened by Dean Edward H. Kraus of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan, who acted as chairman.

Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, welcomed the pharmacists of Michigan to Ann Arbor and invited them to make use of the University which belongs to the people of Michigan.

Dean Kraus arranged a splendid program for the day, the speakers were selected from the faculty of the University. The subjects were so diversified that virtually a postgraduate course was obtained by the large gathering.

The first speaker on the program was Dr. Charles W. Edmunds, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical school. Dr. Edmunds spoke on "Drug Addiction, a World Problem." He presented some interesting and startling figures on drug addiction. The Island of Formosa has a law making it compulsory to cure addiction. Turkey and Syria present the problem of smuggling. In 1931 alone four tons of heroin were seized at the wharves while 11,650 kilos were seized inside the country.

The chief source of opium has been China, but owing to the unsettled condition of that country Japan has become the source of manufacture. However, addicts are few in that country. India uses a decoction of poppy

capsules known as "Post" and is used as a beverage which is even fed to the young. The last opium auction held in Calcutta was in 1926. Egypt, with an adult population of 300,000, presents a real problem; one in ten use hashish, 100,000 use opium and 54,000 are addicts to heroin.

France at one time had 325 factories manufacturing narcotics. Since the last conference she has reduced them to 15; the illicit traffic center of the world has been driven to Bulgaria. Dr. Edmunds presented some interesting figures regarding the condition of our own country. "The United States," he says, "confiscated three tons in 1931, 17,000 ounces of morphine in one shipment. In 1930, 3000 ounces of heroin alone were seized, while in 1931, 9000 ounces were confiscated, the manufacture and use of heroin being prohibited in this country." He said "there are 120,000 addicts in the United States, 80,000 in Canada, of which number there are 2640 in penitentiaries, 1800 in Leavenworth alone." At the present time the Government has under construction two hospitals for the cure of addiction, one at Lexington, Kentucky, and the other at Fort Worth, Texas.

The second speaker was Dr. Leonard L. Watkins, associate professor of economics. He gave an interesting and illuminating talk on "The Present Banking Situation." Besides speaking encouragingly of the present situation and expressing confidence in President Roosevelt and his plans, he urged the guarantee of deposits to the extent of at least 75 per cent.

The morning session adjourned at noon, at which time a luncheon was served at the Michigan Union. Dean Kraus acting as toastmaster, introduced all present.

The Conference reconvened at 2:00 P.M. with Dr. Russell A. Bunting, professor of oral histology, School of Dentistry. He spoke on the "Present Status of Our Knowledge Concerning the Control of the Decay of the Teeth." He startled the druggists by stating, "there is more harm done with candy bars, than good done with all of the drugs that are sold." Dr. Bunting told of the success obtained in various institutions where periodic examinations and observations are made. Particularly interesting was the important part diet plays in the preservation of the teeth and the control of decay.

The next speaker was Dr. Howard B. Lewis, professor of physiological chemistry, Medical School. He spoke on "Recent Advances in the Study of Hormones and Vitamins." Hormones are supplied in the body by the glands while vitamins are taken into the body. They both act as chemical regulators and are necessary for a healthy body. A concentration of vitamins has been obtained to a degree where $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a mg. produced the desired effect. This minute dose is termed a gamma. Dr. Lewis stated that the study of this most important subject was still in its infancy and rapid strides were being made in obtaining definite information and facts regarding the use and manufacture of hormones and vitamins.

The last speaker of the Conference was Dr. Nathan Sinai, professor of hygiene and public health. He said pharmacists of to-day have the same problems that have confronted the profession for ages. Back in the 17th century, King James held grocers were just merchants while the pharmacist was a professional man and pharmacy was truly a profession.

Dr. Sinai compared the health of the state (which the last two years ranked the highest in the country) to-day with the past. In 1900 there were 45,000 cases of typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis, while in 1931 the total was only 8000, preventative medicine being responsible for this splendid record. The study of medical care and the cost have been taken up by the federal government. Dr. Sinai has made a thorough study of this problem and the medical profession has cooperated generously. He said that it is the task of pharmacy to cooperate with medicine and dentistry. A trip to the College of Pharmacy and

other University buildings proved very interesting to many who were eager to seize the opportunity of seeing this institution of higher education that every Michigan resident is justly proud of.

A chicken dinner was served in the Michigan Union after which the assembly adjourned to the auditorium of the Natural Science Building where the regular May meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by Vice-President Felix Johnson of the University of Michigan.

John Weisel, of Monroe, offered a resolution endorsing Director Parr's plan, which he had presented to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The resolution was seconded by Dean R. T. Lakey and after Mr. Parr explained his plan it was unanimously adopted and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the President.

Chairman Leonard A. Seltzer, of the nominating committee, reported the following nominees to serve as officers of the Detroit Branch for the ensuing year: *President*, Felix Johnson, U. of M.; *First Vice-President*, Lawrence Maliche, C. C. D.; *Second Vice-President*, Frederick Arnold, D. I. T.; *Student Council*, Hamilton Whitman and Florence Hartsoff, U. of M.; Henry Tyszka and Win. Hennesy of D. I. T., and Perton Todd and William Blatchley of C. C. D.; *Council of Clerks*, Robert Woonsocket of U. of M., Douglas Robinson of D. I. T., and James Liddell of C. C. D. Secretary Bernard A. Bialk, Treasurer Fred Ingram and *Chairman* of the Program Committee, Dean R. T. Lakey, continue to serve as permanent officers. On motion of Dean E. H. Kraus and Prof. Joseph L. Dorian nominations were closed and the report of the committee was accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote cast by the secretary.

The newly elected president, Felix Johnson, after a few remarks pledging his best efforts to carry on in a manner which will justify the confidence placed in the students in serving as officers of the Detroit Branch—called on Dean Kraus of the College of Pharmacy to introduce the speaker of the evening, Dr. Carl D. LaRue, assistant professor of botany.

Dr. LaRue gave a very interesting talk on his observations on "Drug Collections in the Tropics." He illustrated his talk with many very interesting slides. The speaker had spent three years in Sumatra representing the U. S. Rubber Co., three years in Brazil for the

U. S. Government and three more years in the interest of the Ford Motor Co., devoting most of his time in developing the rubber industry.

Dean Lakey moved a rising vote of thanks to the speaker for his interesting and entertaining presentation, also to Dean Kraus and the faculty of the College of Pharmacy of the U. of M. for their hospitality and the interesting program prepared by them.

Mr. Seltzer offered a motion instructing the secretary to send out a notice of assessment of \$1.00 to all members in order that obligations now outstanding may be met. The motion was seconded by Dean Kraus and unanimously adopted. This brought to a close one of the most interesting days in the history of Michigan pharmacy.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF LOCAL BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

For Constitution and By-Laws of Student Branches refer to the following issues of the JOURNAL for this year: *Northern New Jersey Branch A. Ph. A.*, March JOURNAL, pages 244-246; *North Pacific Branch, A. Ph. A.*, March JOURNAL, pages 246-248; *California College of Pharmacy Student Branch, A. Ph. A.*, June JOURNAL, pages 572-573.

REPORT OF MEETING OF MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL AND BALTIMORE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The report herewith of the joint meeting, held August 14th, of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association includes a report of the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Associations held in St. Louis, August 8th and 9th. The JOURNAL A. PH. A. is indebted to Robert L. Swain, Chairman of the St. Louis Code Committee and editor of the *Maryland Pharmacist* for the following report and thanks are expressed to him for the courtesy.

"The joint meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, on Monday night, August 14th, had perhaps the largest attendance in the history of these groups. Nearly six hundred persons were present. The meeting was presided over by President L. V. Johnson, of the State Association, and was called to discuss the Code of Fair Business Practice adopted by the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Associations at St. Louis on August 8th and 9th.

"The St. Louis code was read by Dr. A. G. DuMez. It was discussed in detail by L. M. Kantner and Robert L. Swain, delegates to the St. Louis Conference. It was pointed out that the Conference was well attended, and that it represented probably 80 per cent of the drug stores of the country. Feeling that such a body was 'truly representative,' as this term is used in the National Industrial Recovery Act, it was said that the code adopted by the St. Louis Conference was most representative of the views of retail pharmacists. The Conference labored two days on the code, and great care was taken to insure that it was in complete accord with the sentiment expressed by those present.

"The following code committee was elected:

A. W. Pauley, St. Louis, Missouri
Denny Brann, Des Moines, Iowa
C. C. Chichester, Macon, Georgia
George W. Mather, Albany, New York
E. F. Kelly, Baltimore, Maryland
Robert L. Swain, Baltimore, Maryland, *Chairman.*

"This committee, it was stated, was to confer with the N. A. R. D. Code Committee, and through joint action, to work out a code really representative of retail pharmacists throughout the country.

"The next speaker was Nicholas Gesoalde, of New York, and he gave a snappy and humorous account of the whole code movement from the very beginning. This talk was illustrated

by witty references to his own experience in pharmaceutical organization work in New York. He seemed to feel that pharmacists might go along with some of the developments of the day, but he advised keeping a weather eye upon the manufacturers and others who had not been notorious in their efforts to help retailers in their troubles. He referred back to the 'courtesy card' movements in New York some few years ago when the retailers of New York sought to work out some coöperative plan whereby profits might be obtained from the sale of advertised lines. Mr. Gesoalde said that he and his committee in charge of the work narrowly escaped imprisonment, so strenuously did certain manufacturers seek to crush the plan. He said that he could not avoid looking at some manufacturers with a fishy eye when they come bearing gifts in place of the club which they had used so many years. His address was rich in experience, and was greeted with prolonged applause.

"Dr. E. L. Newcomb, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, New York, and Editor Jerry McQuade, of *Drug Topics*, also of New York, made short but effective talks. Dr. Newcomb stressed the need for coöordinated effort throughout the drug industry, and insisted that greater progress, and thus greater benefits, would come from unified action. Mr. McQuade, in his own forceful manner, spoke briefly in behalf of the Drug Institute. He feels that the Institute is the best bet that came before the drug business, in all its branches, in the history of pharmacy. Both Dr. Newcomb and Mr. McQuade were greeted with warm and spontaneous applause.

"Following the asking and answering of questions, the meeting adjourned."

HIGH POINTS OF THE ST. LOUIS CODE.

"Under the St. Louis Code of Fair Business Practice, it is considered unfair business practice:

1. To make any false, misleading, deceptive, untrue, unsubstantiated, unfair or unethical statements in newspaper advertising, or by circulars, letters, window displays or by radio,
2. To misbrand merchandise as to quality or to misrepresent as to price.
3. All schemes, plans, subterfuges, trading stamps, coupons, gifts, prizes, chances, secret discounts, bonuses, rebates, concessions, combination and free deals, and all devices or designs which may weaken or nullify the code.
4. For any retailer to receive or accept from any manufacturer or jobber any secret discount, commission, concession, refund, advertising allowance, unearned discount, or to employ hidden demonstrators.
5. To offer drugs and medicines for sale by others than registered pharmacists.
6. To permit any other than registered pharmacists from owning and operating drug stores.
7. To offer combination or free deals.
8. To substitute one product for another without the purchaser's consent.
9. To permit merchandise to be sold through automatic vending machines and other labor supplanting devices.

"Under the terms of the Code, all retailers will be required to buy at the same wholesale price, and no article can be sold at retail at less than overhead plus five per cent.

"The St. Louis Code is to be coöordinate with the N. A. R. D. Code, and in its final form, to be submitted to the NRA for approval. Hearings will be held and changes no doubt made before final acceptance by the President."

HOURS AND WAGES FOR RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Due to the joint efforts of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Associations the following agreements were concluded with the National Recovery Administration on August 15th. It will cover the hours and wages in Retail Drug Stores until a code of Fair Trade Practice for these stores is heard and approved. The Code will be heard on Thursday, August

24th, at the Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. The following Articles III and IV apply to above.

“(FOR PARAGRAPH 2 OF PRESIDENT’S AGREEMENT. CODE REFERENCE:) ARTICLE III.

For stores open seven (7) days per week, no employee shall be employed more than forty-eight (48) hours per week; provided, however, that no employee shall be employed more than eight (8) hours during any twenty-four (24) hour period; provided, further, that male employees working as waiters shall not be employed in excess of fifty-four (54) hours per week, pending adoption of a permanent code for the restaurant industry; provided, further, that the above maximum hours of labor shall not apply to registered, assistant registered and apprentice pharmacists (meeting the requirements of the state law to become registered pharmacists). The hours of any store in service operation shall not be reduced to below 90 hours in any one week, unless such hours were less than 90 hours per week before July 1, 1933, and in the latter case not to reduce such hours at all.”

“(FOR PARAGRAPH 5 OF PRESIDENT’S AGREEMENT. CODE REFERENCE:) ARTICLE IV.

Employees (except messengers engaged in delivering medicinal products and persons under 16 years of age employed as permitted by Section 1, of the President’s Reemployment Agreement) shall be paid not less than \$15 per week in the northern part of the United States, nor less than \$14 per week in the southern part of the United States, in any city of over 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14.50 per week in the northern part of the United States, nor less than \$13.50 per week in the southern part of the United States, in any city of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; nor less than \$14 per week in the northern part of the United States, nor less than \$13 per week in the southern part of the United States, in any city of between 2500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade area of such city; and in towns of less than 2500 population the wages shall be increased by not less than 20%, provided, however, that the wage need not be in excess of \$12 per week; provided, further, that employees with less than 6 months’ experience in retail stores shall be paid \$2 per week less than the minimum wage provided above. The southern part of the United States is defined as follows: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma and Texas. Population for the purpose of this agreement shall be determined by reference to the 1930 Federal census.”

Reference is made to the exemptions relative to “maximum hours” requirement in an editorial comment of this issue of the JOURNAL.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

PROGRAM.

1. Call to Order.
2. Remarks by Chairman, Robert L. Swain.
3. Report of Secretary, M. N. Ford.
4. Report of Finance Committee.

ADDRESSES.

“A Legislative Attempt to Restrict the Opening of New Drug Stores,” Hugh P. Beirne, Connecticut.

“The Value of Annual Renewal of Pharmacists’ Certificates in the Enforcement of Pharmacy Laws,” Walter F. Meads, Iowa.

“A Legislative Attempt to Establish Prescription Tolerances,” Robt. P. Fischelis, New Jersey.

“What Privileges Should Be Granted Unregistered Dealers under the Pharmacy Law?” Rowland Jones, South Dakota.

“The Need for Strict Enforcement of the Law,” Mac Childs, Kansas.

“Restricting the Practice of Pharmacy to Proper Persons,” George W. Mather, New York.

“The Importance of Synonyms in the Enforcement of Drug Standards and Their Relationship to the Enforcement of Pharmacy Laws,” Robt. P. Fischelis, New Jersey, *Chairman*, Special Committee.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS.

“The Proposed Amendments to the National Food and Drugs Act.”

“Narcotic Legislation in 1932-1933.”

“The Proper Enforcement of Fair Practice Codes for the Drug Industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act, General Enforcement Procedure and Technic.”

5. Election and Installation of Officers.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. Adjournment.