

## 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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, February 20, 1934.

Dr. Mary Rising, Professor of Chemistry, University of Chicago, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Her subject was entitled "Hypnotics."

Dr. Rising introduced the subject of hypnotics by beginning with a short history of the changes during the years in the use of simple drugs up to the present-day use of many of the complicated coal-tar products.

The production of procaine, which is far less toxic than cocaine, was cited as a triumph of the synthetic chemists.

Hypnotics were described as drugs which produce sleep, but do not relieve pain. To-day they are taking the place of narcotics to a great extent where only sleep is wanted.

A discussion followed of many of the popular barbiturate derivatives and their structural formula was shown by lantern slides. Mention was made of the possibilities of further research work on the barbiturates and what the chemists are striving for.

After the very interesting presentation by Dr. Rising, Mr. Morrison, head of the drug department of the University of Illinois Research Hospital, exhibited some prescription incompatibilities that he had encountered and suggested methods of overcoming them.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

### NEW YORK.

The February meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. President Ballard was in the chair, and about fifty members and their guests attended.

After the meeting had been called to order the report of the secretary was read and accepted.

Due to the absence of Treasurer Currens, his report was read. Dr. Bilhuber, *Chairman* of the Audit Committee, then reported that he had gone over the accounts with the *Treasurer*, and had found everything in order.

*Chairman* Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported by letter that he had appointed Messrs. Dyer and Dworin to serve on his Committee.

*Chairman* Kassner, of the Professional Relations Committee, next reported the appointment of Messrs. Gerstner and Frederick Lascoff as members of his Committee.

*Chairman* George Simpson, of the Membership Committee, now reported the following appointments to his Committee: Messrs. Raubenheimer, Kidder, Ligorio, Hutchins and Lippe. Applications for Branch membership of the following were reported by Mr. Simpson: Edward Klar, Samuel Henkin, Jonathan Gordon, Ralph Foran and Frank Hitchcock. Mr. Harry Stine's application for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was also submitted.

Following a motion by Dr. H. V. Army, seconded by Dr. Kassner, the applications for Branch membership were accepted and the applicants were voted in as members. The application of Harry Stine was forwarded to Secretary Kelly.

Chairman Dauer, of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, reported the appointment of Messrs. Kassner, Schaefer, Dyer, Wimmer and Kern to membership on his Committee.

The president then announced the topic for the March meeting and for the April meeting and urged all present to attend.

Following this President Ballard introduced the speaker for the evening, Mr. Marshall G. Meriam, who discussed the Manufacture of Clinical Thermometers. The speaker was assisted by Mr. Barthen, who demonstrated while Mr. Meriam discussed the various steps in the manufacture of clinical thermometers.

The speaker began his discussion by briefly reviewing the history of the clinical thermometer, and also described some of the early types. He then proceeded with a description of the manufacture of the glass tubing used in making thermometers. Several of his exhibits showed clearly some of the intermediate stages in drawing out the glass. The actual manufacture of a thermometer was then carried out by Mr. Barthen, while Mr. Meriam carefully explained each step. Of unusual interest was the projection on a screen of the constriction in a clinical thermometer. This showed very clearly how the constriction operates. The importance of aging thermometers before calibration was pointed out by the speaker. The final calibrating of the finished thermometer was then described.

Many practical hints for the use and sale of thermometers were included by Mr. Meriam. He carefully demonstrated the proper method for "shaking down," and likewise explained the reasons for the various prices of thermometers.

Many types and forms of clinical thermometers and cases were shown, and Mr. Barthen went through the manufacture of thermometers repeatedly until every one present had seen the delicate operations at close hand.

At the completion of Mr. Meriam's address a rising vote of thanks was accorded the speaker and his assistant, and the meeting was formally adjourned to give every one an opportunity to see the exhibits.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF APRIL MEETING.

The meeting of New York Branch, A. PH. A., on April 9th will be held at 8:15 P.M. in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, 115 W. 68th St., New York City. This meeting will be devoted entirely to a celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the National Formulary. Plans at present call for the co-operation of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Deutsches Apotheker Verein. Persons prominently connected with the N. F. work will be present and it is hoped to have Dr. Charles F. Schleusner recount some reminiscences.

RUDOLF O. HAUCK, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The February 19th meeting of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was one of the most interesting that we have had. The regular routine of business was suspended by President Little and the members enjoyed two very good addresses, one by Mr. Charles Nichols, on "Pharmacy in the Near East," and the other by Doctor James C. Munch on the new hormone "Tissue Extract."

Mr. Nichols, the first speaker, was born in the Near East and attended the American University of Beirut where he studied Pharmacy. His introductory remarks were, therefore, devoted to a description of the university and the country surrounding it. He then began the story of the life of a pharmacy student in that English-speaking institution.

In order to matriculate in the course in pharmacy, one must have already earned a B.A. degree or possess its equivalent in education. The work is divided into three parts, first a preliminary academic year preparatory to a year of practical work in a licensed pharmacy, which is followed by another period of class and laboratory instruction.

The student undergoes regular course examinations at the end of the first year. He then sits in special oral examination with a commission from the Turkish Government before he is permitted to engage in the year of practical work. This last inquisition is conducted either in French or Turkish according to the wish of the candidate. The next serious examinations are the finals in his senior year.

Upon graduation the student is presented with the degree of Master of Pharmacy by the

University and a diploma from His Majesty's Imperial Medical Science University. These credentials take the place of a state board certificate and give their holders the right to practice pharmacy in any part of Turkey, Egypt and the Sudan.

"The pharmacist in the Near East," Mr. Nichols said, "is ranked professionally with the physician and works in close harmony with the latter. The pharmacies too, are truly professional, and strange as it may seem French is the language of the prescription."

Doctor Munch, next on the program, began his talk on "Tissue Extract" with a demonstration of the variation taste with different individuals. Mr. Arnold Quici assisted in the experiment. Doctor Munch then explained that Tissue Extract is the name which has been given to a hormone obtained from the pancreas, principally, but also from other tissues and from the urine. It appears that this hormone is elaborated in the pancreas, passes into the circulation, is deposited in various organs (brain stem, liver, kidneys, etc.) and is eventually excreted in the urine. When the pancreas of an experimental animal is removed, there is a prompt decrease in the amount of the hormone in the urine or tissue.

It is obtained in connection with extraction of insulin from pancreas, on a commercial scale. The ground pancreas is extracted with acid alcohol, allowed to stand, neutralized and filtered. The filtrate which contains both insulin and Tissue Extract is then concentrated, the fat removed, and the insulin precipitated out with ammonium sulphate at the isoelectric point. The supernatant solution is concentrated *in vacuo*, insoluble material filtered off and the "Tissue Extract Concentrate" is available for standardization and use. After a series of intravenous injections of epinephrine have been made in a surgically anesthetized dog, a series of injections of Tissue Extract are given and the fall in blood pressure determined. A mixture of known volumes of Tissue Extract and epinephrine is then injected until that proportion is determined which causes neither a rise nor a fall in blood pressure. One unit has been considered to be that volume of Tissue Extract neutralizing the pressor activity of 1 gamma (0.001 mg.) of epinephrine. Material used in research and in clinical studies contains 10 units per cc.

The action of epinephrine has been neutralized in every method by which its action

has been measured (blood pressure, blood sugar, constricting tissues, etc.).

Clinically studies on about 500 patients with angina pectoris have shown that the course of treatment produced complete disappearance of the anginoid pains in 50 per cent; disappearance during treatment in an additional 35 per cent, and no demonstrable effects in 15 per cent. In treating about 100 cases of thrombo-angiitis obliterans and endarteritis obliterans, about the same percentage of relief was observed. Tissue Extract appears to be useful in treating vasomotor disturbances such as angina pectoris, Buerger's disease and intermittent claudications.

The addresses concluded, the Membership Committee nominated the following individuals for membership in the branch: Anthony S. Casabona, J. Stanley Steiner and Raymond L. Thatcher. They were elected.

A. P. Shenkel, Division Sales Manager for Sharp and Dohme, spoke for a few minutes, after which the meeting was adjourned.

L. W. RISING, *Secretary*.

#### PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION met February 27, 1934, in the lecture room of the Falk Clinic. Prof. Clarence T. Van Meter presided.

An election of officers was held. The following will serve the Pittsburgh Branch for the 1934-1935 term:

*President*, Raymond Hornfeck  
*Vice-President*, John Ray Burrows  
*Secretary*, Frank S. McGinnis  
*Delegate*, C. Leonard O'Connell.

Doctors Leo H. Crip and Ralph V. Robinson, members of the teaching staff of the School of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh, addressed the group. The following is a short abstract of the paper.

"The United States spends on an average of about four hundred million dollars a year on patent medicines. These products are frequently not patented at all, because the manufacturer cannot prove that they are either new or useful. Furthermore, the formula would have to be disclosed, and this would rob the product of the very secrecy upon which the manufacturers depend for success of marketing the nostrum. While the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906 was undoubtedly a step in the right direction, the law is sufficiently weak as to allow many loopholes, and permit a great deal of quackery.

"The agitation at the present time on the Tugwell Bill, or a modification thereof, should be supported by the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Steps should be taken in the direction of curbing the unfair and fraudulent advertising going over the air daily. Unless this is done soon, we shall find that its harmful effects will, by far, exceed that of newspaper advertising.

"It is to the credit of high-grade pharmaceutical journals that they have always spoken against the frauds practiced by some patent medicine manufacturers. For a great deal of this the medical profession is to blame, because it has helped to popularize various proprietary medicines. The weakness of the courses of pharmacology and therapeutics in our medical schools to-day is also an important factor.

"A plea was made for closer coöperation between the medical and the pharmaceutical profession."

Dr. Ralph V. Robinson presented "Burke and Hare" in a very entertaining and informative manner. His introductory remarks concerned the history of early medicine, and how schools of anatomy came into being. He told of the life of Burke and Hare, and the part they played in supply material for anatomical study. Interesting lantern shades were used by Dr. Robinson, for illustrating the escapades of the notorious characters, "Burke and Hare."

FRANK S. MCGINNIS, *Reporter.*

#### ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, STUDENT BRANCH.

Thirty students, several Alumni and members of the faculty attended a dinner in Brooklyn in honor of the institution of the St. John's University, College of Pharmacy, Student Branch of the A. Ph. A. Permission had been granted to proceed with the dinner pending the parent association. Max Vogel, '34, president of the newly organized branch acted as toastmaster; the speakers were Professor John J. Corcoran and Dr. Otto Raubenheimer; other guests included Professor Vernon Brooks and Professor Frank Bulda.

In his most enlightening and inspiring talk Dr. Raubenheimer, the guest of honor, traced the history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and explained the work carried on by the organization. He described the development of an American literature of pharmacy, specifically discussing the PROCEEDINGS, the YEAR BOOK, the JOURNAL, the National Formulary and the Recipe Book pub-

lished by the ASSOCIATION. The value of the work done by the Scientific Section, the Historical Section and the Section on Dispensing Pharmacy was also discussed by Dr. Raubenheimer.

Other officers of the newly formed branch are: Herman J. Steinberg, '34, *Vice-President*; Bernard Meyerson, *Secretary*; and William McKaba, '34, *Treasurer*.

#### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY.

Temple University celebrated its fiftieth anniversary the week of February eleventh, with many meetings and activities suitable to the occasion. The college, founded by Russell H. Conwell, author of the famous lecture "Acres of Diamonds," has grown in student enrollment from seven in 1884 to approximately twelve thousand in 1934. The property and equipment accumulated during this period is valued at about eight million dollars.

The School of Pharmacy promoted an elaborate program which included displays, demonstrations, visitations and meetings of interest to pharmacists, physicians and dentists. The Dean and Faculty entertained at dinner the delegates in attendance from other Schools of Pharmacy, State Boards and Pharmaceutical and Drug Associations. United States Senator Royal S. Copeland delivered the principal address at this meeting, and at the Founder's Day graduation exercises he was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Short speeches of congratulation and felicitation were made by J. W. Sturmer, Dean, Phila. College of Pharmacy, representing the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; R. E. Lee Williamson, secretary, Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association; John M. Woodside, member, Penna. State Board of Pharmacy; Robert P. Fischelis, president-elect, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; W. Bruce Philip, general counsel, N. A. R. D.; W. Scott Taylor, Jr., president, New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy; Wilmer Krusen, president, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Leo G. Penn, president, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists; John C. Walton, Executive Committee, Penna. Pharmaceutical Association; Frank H. Eby, president, Phila. Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Charles H. LaWall, dean, Philadelphia College of Phar-

macy; Lloyd N. Richardson, president, Maryland Board of Pharmacy; John C. Krantz, Jr., second vice-president; Henry Brown, Executive Committee, Penna. Pharmaceutical Association; Charles T. Pickett, secretary, Philadelphia Association Retail Druggists.

Robert P. Fischelis, president-elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, made the principal talk at the Pharmacy convocation Wednesday afternoon.

A large number of guests, students and alumni listened to his scholarly paper "Pharmacy in Our Changing Era." Parts of the address follow:

#### PHARMACY IN OUR CHANGING ERA.

BY ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

"You must know the changing needs of humanity if you would succeed in life. In business, in your profession, in your house-keeping, whatever your life, that one thing is the secret of success. You must first know the demand. You must first know what people need, and then invest yourself where you are most needed." Thus spoke Russell Conwell, the founder of this great University, in his oft-repeated lecture, "Acres of Diamonds". . .

At this convocation, commemorating as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of Temple University, and the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of its School of Pharmacy, it may profit us to spend a few minutes in contemplating the Conwell success formula as it applies to the field of endeavor in which we are engaged. . . .

How careful have we been to examine the changing needs of humanity with respect to pharmacy? Have we honestly and intelligently endeavored to ascertain what, among the things we have to offer, the people really need? Have we endeavored to invest ourselves where we are most needed? The answers to these questions will reveal how closely we have approached the standards of success as visualized by the founder of this University. . . .

We know that the demand for the type of pharmaceutical service which engaged the major part of the retail druggist's attention is no longer demanded to the extent that it was when Temple University organized its School of Pharmacy in 1901.

Prescription work has not increased. New and more complicated products have replaced the simple drugs in the physician's armamentarium. The manufacturing function has

been almost entirely eliminated from many of our retail drug stores. This is partly due to the necessity for proper chemical and biological control of manufacturing processes or of finished products, which cannot be carried out in the ordinary drug store laboratory. It is also partly due to the prohibition era, during which it was made difficult and in some instances impossible for pharmacists to obtain alcohol for manufacturing purposes without endless record-keeping and official red tape. Nor was it possible to compete with large-scale producers who were able to obtain specially denatured alcohol in quantities at greatly reduced prices, free from the revenue tax. It was also partly due to the growing apathy on the part of pharmacists toward professional work, and their avidity for any kind of merchandising activity which would help to keep their establishments going at a profit.

During this same period "big business" entered the field of medicine. Pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments of long standing became the playthings of financiers. Advantage was taken of the fact that anybody can enter the medicine manufacturing business in all states of this Union without meeting any requirements as to scientific or professional training or moral character. Our inadequate food and drug laws made it possible for individuals and corporations to grow wealthy at the expense of citizens who take it for granted that whatever anyone may print or say over the radio about a medicine is true. Patent and proprietary medicines whose formulas are unrevealed were forced in constantly increasing numbers upon the pharmacist's shelves by the creation of a public demand through advertising of one kind or another and by high-pressure sales methods. Manufacturers of these products set themselves up as authorities on the diagnosis and treatment of nearly all ailments to which the human flesh is heir, and with the increasing costs of properly regulated, scientific medical care, they found a fertile field among those who considered the taking of medicine an economical way to health, in the full faith that their Government would permit no fraud in a field of such great importance to the public welfare. Without question, these interests have made inroads upon the practice of medicine and pharmacy, with doubtful benefit at best, and, in many cases, with considerable detriment to the public health.

"Big business" also entered the retail drug

field. It emphasized the merchandising possibilities of every commodity and every service ever offered in retail drug stores. Many pharmacists, seeing the material success that attended the efforts of these organizations, deemed it expedient and wise to follow the lead of the corporation stores. In many instances this left the pharmacist of the old school far behind in the procession toward business success, wondering how long he might be expected to survive, but doing virtually nothing to determine whether the new developments were really filling a public need or whether they were merely a form of exploitation of a gullible and long-suffering public. . . .

How many pharmacists are competent to pass upon the conflicting "scientific" claims of the many hundred so-called antiseptics, cosmetics, patent medicines and sundries which are offered an unsuspecting public as health aids with little or no scientific or even practical background? Here indeed we have a public need which the properly educated pharmacist can fill with profit to himself as well to his clientele. . . . The people want to know the truth about drugs. They obtain exaggerated versions from certain popular literature but these versions are at least as truthful as the advertising which has placed the products criticized among the best sellers of the offerings of the drug store and they have the advantage of warning the public to be on its guard against possible and probable fraud. With increasing doubt of the value of drugs engendered in the public mind, the people will listen to and honor a pharmacist who has the courage to tell the truth, based upon knowledge and facts.

Ali Hafed—in the Conwell lecture "Acres of Diamonds"—traveled thousands of miles from his home in search of diamonds. He died in poverty, but the man who bought Ali Hafed's original farm soon discovered the most perfect diamonds in the garden of the home which Ali had left to wander afar in his ill-fated search. How true of Pharmacy! We wandered far afield in search of material success, and we have left uncovered the acres of diamonds lying in our back yard because we seem to be unable to apply the training and knowledge we have gained at great expense of time and effort to the simple task of finding the human need which we are able to fill.

But, you say, even if we should cooperate more intimately with the medical and dental

professions and become an acknowledged source of critical information on the efficiency and value of drug products, would this not lessen rather than increase our income? Certainly we could not be expected to continue to sell the articles which science condemns.

It is true that a fairly general acceptance of a program of this kind would curtail the sale of many products, but it would correspondingly increase the sale of those which are marketed purely on a basis of merit. Pharmacists would no longer hesitate to express their convictions on health matters, and they would rise in public esteem to the level of a true health profession. The utilization of the professional services of pharmacists to their fullest extent would fill a public need for which the public will pay and do so willingly and handsomely.

We have tried many schemes to improve our condition. Practically all of them have failed. Is it not worth trying something which is based upon the fundamental reason for the existence of a profession of pharmacy? . . .

If we are to have a strong, militant and effective profession of pharmacy in the future, we must have strong, efficient and forward-looking colleges of pharmacy. We do not need as many as we have, and in the years immediately ahead we shall, no doubt, see a merging of some institutions with others and a complete cessation of activity in a number of these schools. It is important in a transition period such as we are now going through that the profession keep a close check on the type of instruction offered in our colleges. There is an unfortunate tendency in some universities to turn over the direction of schools of pharmacy to administrators who have no pharmaceutical background. It is a mistake for any profession to entrust the destiny of the institutions which train its future personnel to administrators who have not themselves come up through the ranks of the profession. Occasionally an able administrator will be found who, though not a pharmacist, can acquire a sufficient pharmaceutical background over a period of years to enable him to do a fairly good job in promoting pharmaceutical education. In general, however, pharmacy schools which lack the administrative direction of a trained pharmacist do not turn out the best type of raw material needed for the up-building of the profession.

President Beury is to be congratulated upon

having followed the Conwell formula of looking for the diamonds in your own home ground, when selecting as the Dean of your Pharmacy School, to succeed the late Dean Minehart, a man who not only knows pharmacy from actual contact, but whose services to the University over a long period of years have qualified him most admirably to lead this institution to newer and greater spheres of usefulness. Dean Kendig's approach to the problem of educating pharmacists to meet the newer and broader responsibilities of the future has been both statesmanlike and practical. I am glad to pay this tribute to the splendid efforts he is putting forth in your behalf.

We have been spending much time in building up a national pharmaceutical curriculum based upon minimum hours, required subjects and a cultural background. The modern idea of university education is to lay less emphasis upon class work, schedules and required attendance. In the words of Woodrow Wilson, "The University spirit is intolerant of all things that put the human mind under restraint. It is intolerant of everything that seeks to retard the advancement of ideas, the acceptance of truth, the purification of life." We still have a considerable road to travel to place pharmaceutical education on the level of the newer ideas for developing a liberal educational program. The time is not far distant, however, when such a program must be given more serious consideration. Graduate work in our colleges of pharmacy must be developed if we are to man state and national pharmaceutical associations, colleges of pharmacy and boards of pharmacy with the kind of personnel that will develop our profession along lines of greater usefulness.

Finally, it is incumbent upon those who have the management of our two great national associations in charge to give consideration to the possibility of merging their activities. It is not necessary to merge the physical equipment and other assets of these associations in order to bring about a more coördinated program of activity. There should, however, be a clearly defined line of

activity which each of our national organizations should undertake, and in which each of them should be considered the acknowledged leader. Both organizations should place their entire resources back of the joint programs and should unselfishly assist each other in carrying their respective programs to a successful issue. This is no time for petty quarrels. There are too many big things at stake. There is within the membership of these national organizations sufficient intelligence and ability to work out an effective plan of coöperation, and such a plan should be worked out without delay.

Allowing to-morrow to take care of itself is, in the long run, a destructive procedure. We are suffering to-day from the lack of foresight and constructive planning of the generation immediately preceding ours. Let us not fall into the same error. Let us also in the spirit of Russell Conwell, remember that Pharmacy is not a thing conceived to please pharmacists. It is a thing with which pharmacists must please mankind in general.



*Left, C. Lewis Diehl; right, William S. Thompson, Washington, D. C., president, A. Ph. A., 1884 (see page 83, February) on Mississippi steamer, St. Louis, 1901. See historical paper by John E. Kramer in this issue of the JOURNAL.*

#### NOTICE TO RESEARCH WORKERS IN PHARMACY.

The Annual Census of Pharmaceutical Research under the auspices of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research is being compiled. All reports must be sent promptly to Dr. James C. Munch, 40 North Maple Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa., in order to be included in this year's census. Census blanks may be obtained by writing the office of the *Secretary*, 2411 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.