

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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. *Please advise us of changes in Roster and mail reports promptly.*

BALTIMORE.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held April 8th, at the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland. Thirty-five members and guests were present.

This meeting was opened by President A. N. Hewing; and after routine matters were disposed of a communication from Dr. Adolph Ziefe, Chairman of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Committee on Local Branches, was read to assembled members by the Secretary. A résumé of the last annual report of this committee was also presented. Those recommendations of this national committee to the various local branches which had reference to the furtherance of the cause of professional pharmacy through the presentation of professional programs at State pharmaceutical association meetings under AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Branch auspices required little discussion. The Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association having included such programs at its annual conventions for a number of years, and members of the Baltimore Branch having been active as individuals in the presentation of these programs, it was decided that no organized effort on the part of the Local Branch would be necessary to carry out the recommendations noted.

Our guest speaker for the evening was Sam Y. Althoff, director of Biological Promotion for the Sharp and Dohme laboratories. The topic announced for discussion by Mr. Althoff: "The Romance of Biological Production" proved to be an apt title for the address which followed. This included a review of historical mile-stones in the discoveries and researches leading up to our present use of and dependence on biological products as a means of combating infectious diseases, and an enlightening description of methods followed in the production of some typical items of this group.

In reviewing the history of the use of vaccines, antitoxins, serums, etc., in the treatment of disease, the speaker referred to conditions existing in the early years of the nineteenth century and cited the appalling death rate recorded during the frequent sweeping plagues of smallpox and other infectious diseases then ravaging European countries. He recalled that the development of a vaccine for combating the dreaded smallpox by Jenner in Germany, in 1798, resulted from the observation of the fact that milkmaids who had contracted the infectious disease cowpox from cattle were usually immune to human smallpox. Serum obtained from pustules on these diseased cattle provided the first vaccine discovered for human use; and marked the beginning of the development of preventative medication.

An outline of the modern method of production for smallpox vaccine was given, with an explanation of necessity for the extreme care, caution and cleanliness used in order to avoid contamination of the vaccine with virulent organisms such as staphylococci and streptococci bacteria.

Other mile-stones in the conquest of bacterial diseases noted were the development of a vaccine treatment for rabies by Pasteur, and the production of typhoid vaccine in 1894 by Wright, in England. The latter development marked the beginning of present-day bacterial vaccine therapy. Bacterial vaccines represent the simplest form of biological now in use, but the so-called sensitized bacterial vaccines are later and more complicated products. The history and description of rabies vaccine was given by the speaker in his discussion of these products.

The discovery and isolation of the bacillus of diphtheria opened up a new field in the development of biological products. The production of a diphtheria antitoxin in Germany in 1894 marked a great forward step. The speaker recalled the skepticism and doubt which met the announcement of this development; and difficulties encountered in this country when production of diphtheria antitoxin was first started in Philadelphia. Physicians were skeptical, and no market existed for the first antitoxin produced. It was not until after the antitoxin was used on a desperate case in a Philadelphia hospital, and the patient recovered, that a few physicians could be induced to try this method of treating diphtheria. This early cool reception of antitoxins was contrasted with the present universal acceptance of such products, and the further wide-spread use of later developments such as the diphtheria toxoids and similar preventative treatments.

The final biological products described and discussed were the snake-bite antivenoms. One interesting fact brought out regarding these products was in connection with the necessary dosage. A small child may require more antivenom to neutralize the toxins injected into tissues when bitten by a poisonous snake than would normally be required to protect an adult from its effects. This was explained as due to the lessened quantity of blood in the small body as compared with an adult, and the lessened capacity for production of antibodies in the smaller body. It would be well to keep this fact in mind.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Althoff answered several questions asked by members present. The speaker was congratulated on his excellent presentation by President A. N. Hewing, who tendered the thanks of the Branch.

The meeting was then adjourned, and a short social session held at which refreshments were served.

R. S. FUGUA, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

The last meeting of the Spring season of the New York Branch of the A. P. H. A. was called to order at 8:40 P.M. on May 10, 1937, in Columbia University, College of Pharmacy. About one hundred members and guests were present. President F. C. A. Schaefer presided.

The minutes of the April meeting were read and approved. Treasurer Currens reported a balance of \$435.38.

Dr. Kidder, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations, reported that in furthering the program to increase the use of the U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, copies of the N. Y. S. Pharmaceutical Association pamphlet on official preparations had been sent to all physicians in the Bronx.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported as follows: "The Miller Tydings Bill, H. R. 1611 has been shelved temporarily by order of President Roosevelt. On April 26th the Chief Executive directed a letter to Congress asking that further consideration of the measure be delayed. This action has caused much dismay among the protagonists of the movement for strengthening the Fair Trade laws of the nation, for inasmuch as forty states have a Fair Trade law on their statute books, the defeat of a Federal Law will prevent the enforcement of the laws materially, as the Federal Law is necessary to enforce the same under Interstate Commerce. The State laws require that the firms issuing minimum resale price contracts must be domiciled in such states, which would be a costly proceeding for small manufacturers, and discourage them from issuing contracts.

"The N. A. R. D. is up in arms against the action of the President and earnestly requests all Associations, as well as influential individuals, to write to the Chief Executive asking him to favor the passage of the bill, in spite of the fact that the Federal Trade Commission is reputed to have threatened suit under the Anti-Trust Laws against such manufacturers who issue contracts under Interstate Commerce. The N. A. R. D. also suggests that the Governor of the State be petitioned to urge the President to favor the Miller Tydings Legislation."

(Chairman Lehman reported from the monthly bulletin of the California Pharmaceutical Association various manufacturers who had accepted Fair Trade.)

"One law was passed at this session which was not sponsored by the State Association, namely, the Narcotic Act amendment which strengthens the existing law materially, provides more inspectors, etc. I have no news as to what the regulations will be under the law, but understand that it will be a duplication of the Harrison Law. I am informed that a board will be created under the State Department of Health, on which a pharmacist, a physician and a dentist will sit in an advisory capacity, to formulate regulations. What they will do to prevent smuggling of narcotics, or the cultivation of Marihuana in the backyards is not known.

"National First Aid week is scheduled for May 16th to 22nd. This is the 16th annual observance of that week, although not much has ever been done in New York City on account of the strict Health Department Regulations in regard to medical treatment.

"Attention is called to the date of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association's Convention at the Hotel Sagamore, Bolton Landing, June 14th to 18th. Reservations must be made at once as the attendance will be a large one.

"Last Minute Flash! News has just been received that the Twomey Bill Int. 484, print 675 was passed by the Assembly and is now before the Governor for signature. This provides that after July 1, 1937, no pharmacies or drug stores shall be registered by the Board of Pharmacy except if owned by a registered pharmacist, licensed druggist, a person having at least four years' experience in the retail drug business, or registered corporations."

Dr. Hugo Schaefer then reported as secretary of the Remington Honor Medal Committee. Before announcing the name of the recipient he read, among others, the following statements of reasons for the choice. "This man is probably the country's outstanding professional pharmacist. Because of his professional skill and devotion to professional ideals, his name has become synonymous with the best that pharmacy has to offer. In his store, pharmacy is given its finest interpretation and expression. In his professional practice, he has set a pattern which is ideal." Dr. Schaefer announced the recipient to be Dr. J. Leon Lascoff, second vice-president of the A. Ph. A. and called on Mrs. J. Leon Lascoff, who was present, for a few words.

Mrs. Lascoff acknowledged the privilege of being permitted to speak and in a few well-chosen words thanked the committee of award and the Branch for the honor bestowed on her husband.

Dr. Lascoff then briefly expressed his thanks to the committee.

There being no further business President Schaefer turned the chair over to Dr. C. P. Wimmer who introduced Dr. Herman Goodman who addressed the meeting on "Allergy to Cosmetics." Dr. Wimmer then introduced Dr. A. J. Frascatti who addressed the meeting on the subject of "Perfume Materials and Perfume Formulation."

At the conclusion, Dr. Wimmer made some pertinent remarks on both talks and requested discussion from the floor. Many members asked questions of the speakers and finally a rising vote of thanks was accorded the speakers and the meeting adjourned.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The twenty-ninth regular meeting of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which was held at the Rutgers College of Pharmacy, was the annual joint Pharmacists-Physicians meeting.

Dr. Chester I. Ulmer, chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations of the Medical Society of New Jersey, spoke for the physicians. The counter-prescribing pharmacist and the dispensing physician came in for their round of criticism. He said: "Many of the doctors' offices have become annexes to the advertising departments of the patent medicine industries." "The act of handing the patient a sample of a proprietary medicine is looked upon by the patient as the highest endorsement of the preparation and over the drug counter sales for this product are created."

George C. Schicks, assistant dean of Rutgers College of Pharmacy, spoke for the pharmacists. Mimeographed copies of "Seasonable Prescriptions for Spring and Summer" consisting of suggested prescriptions for the treatment of colds, analgesics, poison ivy, sunburn preventive and treatment, and athlete's foot, were distributed for criticism and comment.

In the dispensing laboratory of the college the students of the upper classes were demon-

strating the compounding of various types of prescriptions and also apparatus for emulsification, capsule filling, etc.

Luncheon was served.

C. L. COX, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Tuesday evening, May 11th, in the Sullivan Memorial Library of Temple University. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Kerlin, who presided in the absence of President Kendig.

The minutes of the April meeting were read and approved.

There being no committees reporting, the guest speaker of the evening was introduced. The speaker, Dr. Garfield Duncan of the *diabetic departments* of the Pennsylvania and Jefferson Hospitals discussed the various types of insulin used in diabetic therapy. He discussed particularly the use of protamin-zinc-insulin, pointing out the advantages of this preparation over unmodified insulin.

At the close of Dr. Duncan's discussion some very interesting questions were brought up by Dr. Cobe, Mr. Slavin and Dr. Munch,

ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT, *Secretary*.

COSMETIC PERFUMES—THE RAW MATERIALS, FORMULATION, APPLICATION.*

Cosmetics are no longer a luxury but a necessity. There has been a tremendous advance in compounding of cosmetics and the blending of perfumes. The cosmetic manufacturer is not satisfied with a simple oil as heretofore, but requires the most complex and exotic odors.

A good perfume must fulfil many requirements: it must be compatible with the product in which it is used; it must be harmless dermatologically, that is, it must not irritate, cause blotching, itching, drying nor contain substances known to cause allergic reactions; it must not discolor; it must remain unchanged over long periods of time when stored under different conditions of temperature and it must completely cover the odor of the materials used in the manufacture of the cosmetic.

Factors which operate against the use of essential oils and in favor of synthetics are: the cost of synthetics is usually much less than that of the naturals, the lack of uniformity and the frequent difficulty of obtaining the natural oils is important. The essentials frequently cause discolorations. One of the strongest reasons is fashion. Fashion follows the mode, and the mode requires certain odors that cannot be made without the use of synthetics. The most important factor against natural oils is control. The manufacturer cannot control the essentials. Every shipment is different and he must constantly change his formulas. Synthetics, on the other hand, are made by standard reactions, within practical limits they are always constant in composition and have the same odor value.

In compounding a perfectly perfumed cosmetic, the perfumer must make numerous tests of each ingredient entering his perfume, he must repeat them with his finished perfume and after he is satisfied, the product must be checked by a biochemist to determine whether any harmful effects result when used. Only after long and painstaking experiments and trials will the product be released on the market.

THE ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS AND ITS VALUE TO PHARMACY.¹

BY L. E. WARREN.

ABSTRACT.

The Association of Official Agricultural Chemists is a group interested in methods for the analysis of agricultural products, such as caustic poisons, fertilizers, food and drugs, insecticides, paints, tanning materials, etc. Its membership consists of chemists employed by the Federal,

* Abstract of a paper read before the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at its May 1937 meeting, by Dr. A. T. Frascati, Chief Chemist, Firmenich and Co.

¹ Read before Washington Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.