

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should 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 first meeting of the 1918-19 season of the Detroit Branch, A. Ph. A., was held October 23, at the Wayne County Medical Building, with Prof. E. R. Jones, the new president, in the chair.

Miss May Strawn, the secretary, having left the city, Fred Ingram was elected to fill the vacancy.

Hugh Craig, director of advertising of the Nyal Company, gave a talk on "YEAST, a substance much needed in business." He defined yeast by giving a meaning to each of the five component letters:

Yoursel
Economy
Attraction
Service
Thought

By putting *yourself* in your business, making your store reflect your own individuality, exercising *economy* in buying, selling, and store management, making your store *attractive* to customers by pulling windows, interior display, and occasionally changing the internal arrangements; rendering *service*, not servitude; and taking time to give real constructive *thought* to your business, Mr. Craig showed us that we put leaven in our business that is bound to make it rise. His stimulating talk would have benefited every retailer in the city.

This talk impels us to urge every pharmacist in the city to attend these meetings regularly. They are free, open to all, and every one who comes learns something that, properly adapted, brings him additional monetary profit.

This talk was discussed over doughnuts and cider. Many valuable ideas were brought out. Every one contributed his share.

FRED INGRAM, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

After a dinner at the Fellowcraft Club, President Jones called the meeting to order at 8.30 P.M., forty being present.

A letter of greeting from E. G. Eberle was read and placed on file.

Mr. Grommet, Chairman of the Program Committee, outlined his plans for the season and asked for suggestions regarding having a social evening with the ladies present.

Mr. Hall, to formally bring the matter up, moved that we have a social evening at which the ladies be present, the program to be arranged by the officers. Supported, carried.

It was also moved and supported that a dinner precede each of our monthly meetings. Carried.

Henry Kraemer, professor of Pharmacognosy at the University of Michigan and ex-president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, was then introduced. He stated that the present war situation compelled an introspection into the condition of our profession, particularly since Surgeon General Gorgas, of the Army, had declared, regarding the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Corps, that pharmacy was a non-essential specialty. To ascertain for us the facts which caused Doctor Gorgas to make that statement, Doctor Kraemer sketched the prevailing condition of the retail drug business, the part most accessible to the outsider, and asked if pharmacy as now practiced in the majority of cases would inspire a belief among ourselves or outsiders in its essential status.

Dr. Kraemer's endeavor is to create the ideal type of pharmacist who, he said, was the professional type including the manufacturer, the scientist, and the prescriptionist.

The Technical High School can be made part of the program by serving to train men for pharmacy who can be used in stores as helpers and, if ambitious, they would then go on

in the profession, eventually attending the university type of schools.

In order to bring about this contemplated regeneration it is necessary for the boards of pharmacy to have more power. A man with no education or training can practice pharmacy by merely passing the State Board. He asserted that a preliminary education should be a requirement in order to produce men of real professional standard.

He then showed us slides of various drug store window displays which might lead anyone to question the essential status of pharmacy as practiced to-day.

This was followed by portraits of the pioneers and leaders in our profession, among them Pasteur, Gignard, Reiss, Flückiger, Hanbury, Schlotterbeck, Prescott and Stevens, men who believed in pharmacy and have been recognized as high class professional men. In closing he stated that there was need of more such leaders and he urged that we all think and act.

Mr. Seltzer, in the discussion which followed, expressed his sympathy with Doctor Kraemer's ideals. In order to bring them about, he stated, it was necessary to secure the reform through the legislature, and therefore we must appeal to the people to convince them of its necessity.

Mr. Webster stated it was necessary to see the druggists on the general proposition, since the opposition to the last "prerequisite" bill came from the druggists themselves.

Mr. Weaver said that the need for trained men is greater now than ever, and that educated pharmacists will be considered essential as they show themselves worthy.

Mr. Mann feared that druggists lacked the courage of their own convictions, he said that most of them want higher standards but will not work to secure them. It is up to us as pharmacists to bring this about, just as the medical profession raised their own standards and thereby increased their professional standing.

Doctor Kraemer at this point mentioned the official recognition of pharmacy in the Students' Army Training Corps.

Mr. Schettler briefly sketched the development of his career. Originally making most of his galenicals, the lower prices of the manufacturing pharmacists eventually caused him to largely abandon this practice. The separation of commercial from professional pharmacy would be the solution. On the other hand, it takes little professional skill to compound most of the prescriptions as written by physicians to-day.

Mr. Hall urged a faithfulness to our ideals, to our ambition for better pharmacy and that we inspire enthusiasm for our ideals in our employees.

Mr. Mason stated that he did not deplore the advent of commercialism, and that we have not gone down hill. He said he was certain that Geo. B. Evans, the leading commercial druggist, takes considerable pride in his prescription department and has many practical innovations in that department that merit imitation.

He believed that the professional pharmacy is gradually being developed. Economic conditions are responsible for the present status and the pendulum will no doubt swing back from extreme commercialism in due time. He agreed with Doctor Kraemer in the division of pharmaceutical education into two schools, one to train men to run drug stores, the other to train professional pharmacists. Evolution, not revolution, will bring about the desideratum, he said.

Doctor Stevens believed evolution would solve the problem; without blaming the druggist for the existing conditions, he felt that we were not elevating our standards by the types of pharmacies existing to-day.

Mr. Rohnert said a highly trained man is not needed to run the average drug store, and that it would be a mistake to make the standards too high.

W. L. Scoville said that such a complex matter deserves a great deal of consideration. Some commercialism is necessary in every profession. How is this thing looked at on the outside? That is the ladder on which we must climb.

Hugh Craig believed it best to have both kinds of pharmacy in one store. Both kinds can be cleansed and improved. The professional side must not be submerged but should be emphasized, developed and better regulated by the boards of pharmacy.

There were further discussions by Messrs. Bye, Blome, Moore and Buzzell.

It was moved, supported and carried, that our December meeting be advanced one week.

It was moved, supported and carried that Frederick Stearns & Co. be given a vote of thanks for their kindness in extending to us the use of their lantern and operator for this meeting. Carried.

It was moved and supported that Doctor Kraemer be given a rising vote of thanks for his good and interesting talk. Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 11.45 P.M.

FRED INGRAM, JR., *Secretary.*

CHICAGO.

The ninety-eighth monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the City Club, Wednesday evening, November 20th, with forty members and visitors in attendance.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner. Vice-President Clark presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting having been published were approved without reading.

William Gray reported for the Membership Committee that sixty-five new members had been received during the year ending September 1, and that sixteen members had been lost, two of these, Louis C. Deck, of Girard, and F. C. Shapper, of Chicago, by death. Since September 1, seven new members have been received and three lost by death, namely, Dr. Carl Lutz, of Ottawa, Messrs. Chas. Fuller and Fred M. Schmidt, of Chicago. The total membership is now two hundred.

Representatives of all the pharmaceutical organizations centered in Chicago were present and entered into the subject of the evening: "What Has Organized Pharmacy Done in the War? What Are the Pharmaceutical Reconstruction Problems?"

The great work of the N. A. R. D. being accomplished through Secretary Henry and Counsel Eugene Brokmeyer at Washington was recognized. Pharmacy has given ungrudgingly of her young men to the Service, many thousands of them, and now the problems of restoring these men to their former places in business and professional life are before us. In Mr. Brokmeyer, the retail druggist has a man right on the ground and, backed up by the great organization behind him, ready to take advantage of every opportunity for the betterment of conditions in retail pharmacy. There is good prospect that the great stringency of competent help in drug stores will soon be relieved by the return to civil life of many pharmacists from the military and naval forces.

The A. Ph. A. has provided for a committee to look after the needs of pharmacists returning from the war forces. This committee, headed by F. H. Freericks of Cincinnati, has outlined its plans under a broad scope and a very comprehensive questionnaire will soon be presented to every retail pharmacist, by which information will be sought as to pharmacists and assistant pharmacists in the military or naval service, and as to providing places in

the drug business for these men upon their return. The committee also plans to look after the completion of their pharmaceutical education and to provide special facilities for their registration. The committee desires to work with committees from State and local organizations so that there may be a personal touch given to the work.

Secretary Wm. B. Day referred to Chairman Hilton's report on the status of the pharmacist in the Army and Navy. He stated that, even though the formation of a pharmaceutical corps in the Army had not so far been accomplished, with the ending of the war and a better understanding of the wishes of the pharmacists by the leading medical officers of the Army, the prospects for obtaining such a corps were not dead by any means. He urged that every effort be brought to bear upon Congress to bring about this much-desired result. The A. Ph. A. has purchased liberally of Liberty Bonds from its funds.

The C. R. D. A. was represented by President Umenhofer who summarized the war activities of this strong local organization as follows: Every member of the C. R. D. A. responded to the request of the Red Cross that prescriptions for dependent families of soldiers and sailors be filled without charge, or at actual cost. There are stores where more than sixty of such prescriptions have been filled and not a single druggist has rendered an account to the Red Cross for reimbursement. The C. R. D. A. War Fund, instituted through Mrs. Walgren, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, has grown to a considerable size, and is being disbursed to needy pharmacists in the Service and to sick and disabled pharmacists who have returned from the front. The Woman's Organization of the C. R. D. A. has charge of these disbursements. C. R. D. A. members rendered a marked service in connection with the great War Exposition by selling more than 100,000 entrance tickets. This service was highly appreciated by the War Exposition Committee. C. R. D. A. members are systematically assisting in the sale of War Savings Stamps and many members have volunteered as Liberty Bond salesmen. The C. R. D. A. has purchased Liberty Bonds from its own funds and the purchases of these bonds by the individual members will average very high. The number of C. R. D. A. members in the Service is approximately 140.

Mrs. J. H. Riemenschneider spoke for the Woman's Organization of the C. R. D. A.

Among their activities she mentioned: An active interest in the Sunbeam League of the Red Cross; more than 500 books to the War Libraries; 55 pairs of woolen socks knitted for pharmacist soldiers from yarn purchased by their organization; the sale of \$67,100 of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds; purchase of Liberty Bonds by the organization and by every member of the organization so that their chapter was 100 percent. Their service flag has twenty blue stars.

The Chicago Drug Club, represented by President Otto Mentz, has thirteen members in the Service and also thirteen sons and daughters. The members are most thankful that no gold stars need be added to their flag. The Club has subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

Mr. Christensen, speaking for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, stated that their organization had purchased Liberty Bonds.

The Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association was represented by E. Von Hermann, who read a letter from Secretary Bodemann. Mr. Bodemann stated that from their membership of thirty, there were nine blue stars, representing nine sons or grandsons in the Service, and two gold stars. The organization has purchased Liberty Bonds and given to the Red Cross. Despite the fact that a large proportion of their members are German-born or of German parents, nothing but the finest loyalty to our country has ever been expressed in their meetings and no quarrels or harsh words have been spoken there.

Fred Elsner spoke for the I. Ph. A. Travelers' Association. He stated that while they never had a free balance in their treasury, it was because they drew such large drafts for maintenance of the morale of the war-stricken retail druggists.

By special request, Dr. Bernard Fantus responded for the A. M. A. Secretary Simmons, of the A. M. A., upon being asked what he considered as the most valuable service of the A. M. A. in the war, replied, "the keeping of quacks and incompetents out of the Medical Corps." Their card index of every practicing physician and surgeon of the United States had been freely consulted by the Surgeon General's office. An endeavor had been made to leave, in every community, as many physicians as were really needed. Of the 81,000 members of the A. M. A., 33,884 are in the Service. Many have been killed and wounded.

Doctor Simmons also stated that the American Medical Association favored a well-trained

pharmaceutical corps for the Army. He believed that the chief reason for the Surgeon General's ruling against the establishment of such a corps was the lack of standard educational qualifications for pharmacists.

Prof. W. B. Day, speaking for the U. of I., School of Pharmacy, stated that an incomplete list of alumni in the Service totalled 110, and that under-graduates of last year's classes were in Service, while of this year's classes 70 were in the Students' Army Training Corps.

The following motions were adopted:

"That the Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A., assembled in regular meeting at Chicago, November 20th, endorse the plans of the Advisory Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists as outlined in communications from Chairman Freericks and reviewed by Member H. C. Christensen.

"That a committee of three members of the Chicago Branch be appointed by the Chairman to coöperate with the Advisory Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists.

"That the Chicago Branch respectfully request the Department of Education and Registration of Illinois to include in the form for renewal of certificate to be mailed to pharmacists and assistant pharmacists the following question:

'Are you or have you been in the military or naval service of the U. S.?

If so, what Branch and Unit?'

"That Article 10 of the By-Laws be amended by striking out 'Friday' and substituting therefor 'Tuesday' so that Article 10 will read 'Meetings—Meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of each month, except during the months of June, July, August and September, etc.'"

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The November 1918 meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Turner in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy Building, on Monday evening, the 11th, at 8.30 o'clock.

There were fifty members present.

The regular order of business was changed at the request of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of the Department of Health, who

gave an address on "The Present Epidemic and the Work of the Health Department."

It was now moved, seconded and carried that the privilege of the floor be extended to all present. There followed a discussion by Dr. Runyon, Mr. M. Zagat, Dr. Diner, Dr. Hostmann, and Dr. Anderson. A rising vote of thanks was then tendered Dr. Copeland.

Progress of Pharmacy.—Dr. Diekman, because of the late hour, brought in no report.

This completed the Scientific Session.

BUSINESS SESSION.

Because of the late hour the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Treasurer's Report.—The Treasurer's report was read and ordered accepted.

Committee on Fraternal Relations.—Dr. Lascoff brought in no report.

Audii Committee.—Dr. Diner brought in a report which was ordered accepted.

Committee on Education and Legislation.—Mr. Lehman brought in a report which was discussed by Dr. Rehfuss and ordered accepted.

Membership Committee.—An application from Mr. Kenneth A. Bartlett, care of E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y., was received for membership in the Parent Organization and the following three applications for membership in the Local Branch:

Mr. Emil Roller, 574 Amsterdam Ave., New York City; Eugene L. Maines 245 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. H. Stocking, 3 Park Place, New York City.

The death of Dr. Niece was reported. Appreciations of Dr. Niece were delivered by Dr. Mayer and Mr. Mayo. It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions. The committee consisted of Dr. Mayer, Mr. Mayo and Mr. Bigelow.

Dr. Lascoff and Mr. Fisher discussed the Ambulance Committee's work.

Under regular procedure the meeting was declared adjourned.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Monday evening, November 18, with President W. W. McNearly in the chair. The usual business matters were dispensed with, due to the lengthy program, and after the election of three new members, E. G. Eberle presented a report of the annual

convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. This was done comprehensively and with the speaker's usual thoroughness and tact. J. C. Peacock then read a concise but interesting report of the Pennsylvania Association's successful meeting. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association was represented by Dr. Adolph Miller, whose very enjoyable report is usually looked forward to each year by Branch members. Elmer Hessler briefly reviewed his trip to the Annual Chemical Exposition exhibited in New York, and spoke of the resourcefulness of the Yankee chemist. The main topic of the evening was then opened with the reading of a paper by Dean Charles H. LaWall, who characteristically termed his essay:

"BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICAN PHARMACY."

Attempting to summarize this paper is out of the question; it is to be published in the *JOURNAL* of the Association. It is well worth careful perusal and digestion. Dealing as it does with the question of the separation of the professional from the commercial, it treats of a present-day problem that is not only confronting the educators, but also every retail druggist or pharmacist in the country. The title is undoubtedly well chosen when one considers the most recent definition of the Bolshevik—individuals whose heads are in Arcadia and their feet still on the old terrestrial sphere.

Following Professor LaWall's able paper, Doctor Sturmer delivered one of his careful and analytical speeches. He dealt particularly with the effect of the war on American pharmacy and very dramatically pointed out that the pharmacists who had remained behind had "kept the home fires burning bright." Pharmacy still prospers, even if there was a disposition in Washington to ignore it. Attention was called to the reliance placed upon pharmacists in Philadelphia's hour of trouble when the grim reaper came so suddenly and demanded such a heavy toll, and it is not said that they were at all lacking in their duties as public servants. Doctor Sturmer stated that pharmacy can look to the future with confidence and that, despite opposition and apathy, it will in due course establish itself firmly with its sister professions, all of which had to find their place in the sun only after a tedious evolutionary process that required decades for its consummation.

Samuel C. Henry, of Chicago, and an honorary member of the Branch, was a welcome

visitor and expressed his gladness at being back with his friends in his usual sincere fashion. The topic of the evening was keenly discussed by a number of the members. Doctors Lowe and Bernstein, Messrs. Peacock, Cliffe, Hunsberger, and Beringer, were particularly prominent in stating their views on the question. The latter four members were

able to present views which were peculiarly interesting in that they are four retail pharmacists whose business acumen, as well as their high professional rating, is beyond questioning.

The meeting adjourned at 11.15 and was undoubtedly highly instructive and interesting.

IVOR GRIFFITH, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

It has been exceedingly difficult to secure observations, criticism or suggestions from the various members of the committee. The reasons therefor are probably due to the present disturbed conditions, not only in United States, but the world over. There are, however, submitted herewith a number of observations, suggestions and criticism which it is believed will be of service in the working out of the 10th decennial revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.

The question of ash content in drugs should receive careful investigation. This material finds its way into the whole and powdered drugs through various avenues. Some of the plants are grown in sandy soil and the silicious matter may be greatly augmented by the simple, mechanical adherence of the sandy matter. The nature of the drugs is sometimes such as to make it very difficult to remove the inorganic matter from the plants either at the time of gathering or subsequently. In many instances the ash content varies greatly with the nature and character of the soil in which the plants are produced. The ash content of the same drugs grown in the same field often varies materially. It is believed all of these factors should be carefully worked out, from the commercial, botanical, analytical and other points of view. It is not believed that with our present limited knowledge very much dependence can be placed upon ash limitations.

The present standard for maximum ash content for rhubarb is 13%. Excellent specimens of whole rhubarb have been met with containing very much higher percentage of ash. In the case of powdered drugs the miller is sometimes looked upon with suspicion when there is really no foundation for such a suspicion and every effort should be made to correct questioned standards, which would tend to reflect unjustly upon manufacturers and dealers.

CANNABIS INDICA: The present physiological method contained in the Pharmacopoeia for testing *Cannabis Indica* has been subject to repeated criticism. A detailed criticism has been referred to the Committee on Revision. It is believed that the question should receive very careful and thorough consideration.

CREOSOTE: Manufacturers have repeatedly complained relative to the so-called glycerin test for the alleged detection of "coal-tar creosote" in creosote. The point raised was that this test discriminates against the American-made creosote in favor of imported product. It is believed that this criticism should be carefully investigated and, if found correct, the test should be modified.

Several members of the committee have made suggestions and criticism which are submitted as received and are as follows:

H. ENGELHARDT.

ACETUM SCILLAE: This preparation should be omitted because it is therapeutically not sufficiently active.

ACID BENZOIC: A more definite test for distinguishing between the natural and synthetic acid should be given.

ACID HYDRIODIC: The residue left after evaporating and incinerating 5 mls of the acid is not potassium carbonate as is usually accepted but is potassium iodide which volatilizes when too high a heat is applied. Therefore it should be stated that the heating should be carried out only at dull redness.

* Presented at Chicago meeting American Pharmaceutical Association, 1918.