

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on December 12th, at the Hotel Emerson. The meeting was called to order by President Wm. F. Reindollar. A short business meeting was held prior to the introduction of the speaker of the evening.

The secretary read a communication from Dr. A. Ziefle, chairman of the Committee on Local Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION concerning the pending matter of the allocation of one dollar yearly by the parent organization to the Local Branches for each member, the annual dues of the Local Branches to be dispensed with. It was moved and seconded, "that the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION go on record as approving the recommendation before the Council concerning the rebate of one dollar per member for Local Branches." This motion was approved. Chairman Ziefle will be informed of the action taken in this matter.

The secretary read further in Dr. Ziefle's letter concerning membership in the Local Branches as restricted to members in the parent body. Since it has been the custom for years in the Baltimore Branch to admit to membership non-members of the A. PH. A., it was moved by the secretary and seconded, "that the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION formally extend the privilege of membership to non-members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Such members to pay the yearly dues of one dollar and further that the Baltimore Branch attempt to interest all such local members in membership in the parent organization." Approved.

The secretary read communications from Dr. Ernest Little, Dr. E. F. Kelly and the report of the Committee on Resolutions of the A. PH. A. as submitted at the Portland Meeting. No action was taken by the Branch concerning these communications.

New business introduced at this meeting was as follows: "In view of the fact that the officers of the Branch have for the past several years been totally unsuccessful in arranging program meetings that attracted an attendance of members that was not embarrassing to the speaker and members present and because very few retail pharmacists ever attended the meetings, the following motion was made: 'That the President appoint, at this meeting, a special committee of three active members of the Branch to present before this organization at the next meeting a report of a survey of the membership to consist of the following—To determine by vote the advisability of dissolving the Baltimore Branch of the A. PH. A.; if this is not advisable to determine if possible, what type of meetings and how many a year are desired by the membership.' " It was moved by Carr, seconded and carried. President Reindollar appointed to this special committee: C. Jelleff Carr, *Chairman*, Glenn L. Jenkins and Simon Solomon. President Rein-

dollar appointed as the chairman of the Nominating Committee, Simon Solomon, the two other members of this committee are to be selected by the chairman.

President Reindollar introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. W. C. Harden, Research Chemist, Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, Baltimore, Md. Dr. Harden selected for his topic, "Organic Antiseptics with reference to Structure, Physical and Bactericidal Properties." The speaker gave a brief review of the history of antiseptics pointing out the compounds that were first used as germicides and stated that he would limit his discussion to those compounds related to the aromatic phenols. It was shown how the chemist starting with simple alkyl phenols prepared vast numbers of substances related to the alkyl resorcinols and the alkyl phenolic ethers and how the remarkably high phenol coefficients of modern antiseptics are achieved. Dr. Harden described the studies on the effect of alkyl groups on bactericidal activity when combined in phenolic compounds, the effect of molecular weight on bactericidal activity and how salt formation rendered these extremely potent compounds practically inactive. Finally, he raised such interesting questions as, does the molecular weight or physical property of a compound play the most important part in determining bactericidal action? And how can the chemist prepare compounds that are destructive to bacteria and still harmless to humans? A general discussion followed. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Harden.

C. JELLEFF CARR, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS' AUXILIARY OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AT THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At the annual convention of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association held in June 1935, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association were amended to provide for a Students' Auxiliary to be organized at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland.

This Students' Auxiliary is formed for the purpose of familiarizing students of pharmacy with the conditions existing in and problems confronting their profession; to promote closer contact between the pharmacist and the student of the profession; and to provide early training in organization work.

The first meeting was recently held at the School of Pharmacy, with Dr. M. R. Thompson, Professor of Pharmacology as the presiding officer. Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, presented a short history of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the purpose of the Students' Auxiliary. Constitution and By-Laws were adopted.

The following are the officers for 1935-1936: *President*, P. H. Thompson; *First Vice-President*, J. R. Karns; *Second Vice-President*, W. Gakenheimer; *Secretary*, Miss S. Glickman; *Treasurer*, R. Thompson; *Editor*, R. V. Robinson. *Executive Committee*: A. Tramer, G. A. Mouat, G. Kelley, M. R. Thompson, Frank J. Slama.

The members of the Students' Auxiliary will regularly receive the monthly publication of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association—*The Maryland Pharmacist*.

CHICAGO.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held November 22nd, at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.

The speaker of the evening was H. S. Noel, Assistant Director of the Advertising Department of Eli Lilly & Company, and Editor of *Tile and Till*. Mr. Noel spoke on "The Future Outlook for Financial Success in Pharmacy."

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Emig, of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, gave a review of the outstanding articles in the last JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.

This report was well received and called for many discussions from the audience.

Mr. Noel began his discussion by contrasting in retrospect the years 1935 and 1900. A store in one town that did \$3750.00 business in 1900 did \$14,000.00 worth of business in the year 1935. This shows that the diversity of items sold in the drug stores to-day has greatly increased the volume of business. He stressed the value of the personality of the owner and clerks in building up and retaining business.

The Lilly Drug Store Survey was begun in Virginia in 1922. In 1932 there were 272 reports from retail druggists as compared to 402 in 1933 and 394 in 1934. Mr. Noel reported

that the greatest trouble found in getting reports from the druggists was that they do not keep accurate and complete business records, or in many cases none at all.

Figures were shown that would leave the owner of the average store a net return of 6% on sales. The faults named as the cause for this low percentage of profit were, the high cost of merchandising and the lack of proper control over drug store expenses. It was added that profit can be lost through carelessness and through inability to get a turnover on merchandise.

Nine essentials were named as a prerequisite to a profitable drug store. They are:

1. Importance of a buying budget.
2. Importance of an annual inventory.
3. Orderly and clean stock.
4. Accurate records.
5. Daily verification of sales and expenses.
6. Importance of taking cash discounts.
7. Avoidance of wastes.
8. Trained help and allocation of responsibility.
9. Concentration of purchases to a few sources of supply.

At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Noel answered many questions and gave added information to those interested.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

NEW YORK.

The November 1935 meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held November 11th at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University. About forty-five members and their guests were present.

The secretary read the report of the October meeting and the report of the special meeting in Washington, the occasion of the Remington Medal presentation to Dr. Samuel L. Hilton. Both reports were accepted.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Legislation and Education, rendered the following report:

National Legislation.—As the United States Congress is due to convene in two months and the Legislative Machinery is being set in motion as far as pharmaceutical interests are concerned, the following program is being organized:

An enabling act is being sponsored by the National Association of Retail Druggists and allied organizations. This will amend the Clayton act as follows: "Provided that nothing herein shall render illegal, contracts or agreements prescribing minimum prices for the sale or resale of a commodity which bears the trade-mark, brand or the name of the producer or owner of such commodity and which is in fair competition with commodities of the same general class produced by others, when such contracts or agreements are lawful under any statute now or hereafter in effect in any state, territory or the District of Columbia in which such sale or resale is to be made, and the making of such contracts or agreements shall not be an unfair method of competition under Section 45, Title 15, U. S. C."

This would permit resale price agreements in such states as have passed Fair Trade Laws. It will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Tydings, Maryland.

The Patman Bill will be reintroduced, which provides that no special or quantity discounts shall be allowed, which are not given on all purchases, large or small.

The Copeland Pure Food and Drug Law will come up again, perhaps in a slightly altered form, and it is hoped that it will pass this time.

Every employer of eight or more persons is subject to the new Pay-roll and Wage Taxes. On and after January 1, 1936: for the Calendar year 1936 the tax is 1%, 1937, 2%; after December 31, 1937, 3% on the Wage Tax. The Pay-roll Tax only becomes effective on January 1, 1937, and starts with 1%, with graduations every three years until it reaches 3%. These assessments are designed to provide old-age pensions, etc., in the future.

Every manufacturer of Toilet Preparations must make monthly returns in duplicate to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and pay a 10% tax. This includes all non-official preparations, also mixtures of official drugs, such as, for instance, Rose Water and Glycerine. The list embraces

Hair Tonics, Hair Restorers, Hair Dyes, Wave Setting Fluids, Rouges, Face Powders, Face Lotions, Skin Cleansers, etc., etc.

The Federal Trade Commission is proceeding against manufacturers of inferior rubbing alcohols, especially where such compounds do not contain ethyl alcohol as a base, or where the ethyl alcohol content is negligible. Several Chicago concerns have agreed to cease and desist.

The New York State Fair Trade Law is gaining more support on the part of wholesalers and manufacturers daily. Over fifty manufacturing firms have agreed to issue contracts which have now been approved by the Fair Trade Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and seven wholesalers have prepared omnibus contracts.

Frederick C. A. Schaefer, Branch delegate to N. Y. Pharmaceutical Council, reported that a great mass meeting of retailers had been held on October 28th, to discuss ways and means of encouraging manufacturers and retailers to sign the Fair Trade Contracts. The meeting was a great success, being attended by about 2000-2500 persons.

Chairman Steiger, of Progress of Pharmacy Committee, reported the following:

"A short paragraph in Lilly's *Tile and Till* is devoted to cyanide poisoning. It is stated that 243 deaths were recorded by cyanide poisoning in 1931 and that this figure rose to 416 in 1933. The new method of reviving persons who have taken cyanide consists of successive injections of sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulphate into the patient's veins. This combination is reported to be ten times as effective as methylene blue."

Most suicides do not choose a too certain death, and the proportion using cyanide will probably increase as the news of these new antidotes is published.

The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, for October 28th, reports that chlorophyll made in the United States is now offered commercially by "American Chlorophyll Inc.," Washington, D. C. The company is also offering to the food and drug industries Carotene and Xanthophyll, as well as combinations of the three chloroplast pigments. For some time the company has been supplying these products to universities and laboratories for scientific use.

The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, of November 4th, announced that George Brean & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers of Kansas City, has been given the decision in a suit against it by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, alleging infringement of a patent on the use of copper with iron in the treatment of anemia. The basis of the Court's decision was the conclusion that the subject matter of the Hart patent had been anticipated by numerous foreign publications dating back to articles by L. Mandini of Venice in 1862.

The *Drug Trade News*, of November 11th, reports that Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., have developed a castor oil which, it is claimed, will not offend the most delicate sense of taste and smell.

In a paper read before the American Public Health Association, Drs. Robinson and McKahn reported that purified placental extract prevents measles. In many ways, Dr. Robinson points out this means of combating measles is merely the revival of an old heathen custom. Many centuries before the present development in medicine, it was customary to dry the placenta. If a child became ill, he might be given some of his own placenta.

A new, economically produced skin disinfectant, known officially as "a compound alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride" has been developed by two investigators at the University of Illinois, Department of Bacteriology and Health. It is reported to contain 50% ethyl alcohol, and varying proportions of acetone, mercuric chloride, hydrochloric acid, chrysodin and distilled water. It is described as 350 times as powerful in killing germs as phenol, three times as powerful as tincture of iodine, etc., and other widely used skin disinfectants; it is said to be easily prepared. Each ingredient was added for a definite purpose. The alcohol serves to increase penetration, acetone to remove fats always present on the skin and coloring matter was added to show the "field" or area of skin covered by the disinfectant.

Under the heading of old business, the secretary referred to the letter received from the Comptroller's office of the City of New York. After a brief discussion it was decided to leave the matter as is.

Dr. Ballard then reported that cards, urging the election of two Branch members, namely, Dr. J. Leon Lascoff and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis to offices in the A. PH. A., had been mailed to all Branch members.

Under new business, Dr. Ballard suggested that a letter of thanks be sent to Augustus C.

Taylor, Washington, for arranging the successful dinner in honor of Dr. Hilton. This was placed in the form of a motion by Dr. H. V. Army, duly seconded and approved.

A communication from Dr. Ernest Little was then read. This called attention to Dr. Little's article on increasing ASSOCIATION membership, which was recently published in the JOURNAL.

Before proceeding to the Scientific Session, President Ballard called attention to the fact that the next Branch meeting would be held in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University.

Dr. Ballard then introduced the speaker for the evening, Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop, Jr., who spoke on "Coronary Artery Disease." An abstract of Dr. Bishop's address follows:

In the general problem of heart diseases, that of the coronary artery is the most important part. The oldest case on record for this type of heart disease is that of Buddha in 400 B.C. Coronary thrombosis is a frequent cause of death among the higher intellectual groups, and the death of former President Coolidge as well as Billy Sunday was due to coronary thrombosis.

Methods of prevention center around a better understanding by the layman of the causes and consequences. Coronary thrombosis is on the increase and this is likely due to the present type of life. Although most cases occur in people past middle age, younger people have also suffered.

Before continuing with his address, Dr. Bishop showed a motion picture film of the human heart. He pointed out the two coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart. The motion pictures were really remarkable in that they very plainly showed the heart action through two complete cycles in which each step was being recorded on a graph by means of the electrocardiograph. The electrocardiograms of both normal and pathological heart conditions were shown.

Continuing with his discussion, Dr. Bishop stated that in pathologic conditions the left coronary artery was the most important. The patient begins to complain of pain, after eating, exertion, emotion or excitement. This pain, *Angina pectoris*, is of course, a symptom and not a disease. The pain may run from heart to left arm, to the teeth, to the abdomen and to the chest. Numerous conditions can bring on this pain, and in this connection Dr. Bishop cited some interesting cases from his own experiences.

There are many theories explaining the cause of *Angina pectoris* and best opinion indicates that the deficient blood supply to the heart is responsible.

Sometimes persons suffering from coronary artery disease, show no history of pain, but complain of shortness of breath, others experience vague stomach symptoms and in some cases no symptoms at all are noted, and the pathologic condition can only be discovered by means of an electrocardiograph.

Now the symptoms just discussed indicate an incomplete obstruction in the flow of blood to the heart muscle. An accident may occur and bring on thrombosis when the supply of blood to one part of the heart is cut off. In this case continuous pain is experienced. Shock results, the blood pressure falls and treatment for shock must be immediately instituted.

Thrombosis occurs usually in individuals between 50 and 60 years of age. However, Dr. Bishop mentioned that he had seen cases in patients from 34 to 70 years of age. It occurs more in males than in females, the proportion being about 3 or 4 to 1. Occasionally it is difficult to recognize thrombosis and early diagnoses have sometimes proved to be false. Coronary thrombosis usually occurs in the left descending branch of the coronary artery. Since the heart is supplied by two arterial branches, a block in one does not completely cut off the blood supply to the heart muscle. The portions of the heart supplied by each branch were carefully shown in lantern slides. It was pointed out that there are portions of the heart muscle supplied by both arterial branches.

The importance of comparative records, before and after an attack of thrombosis was especially emphasized.

In discussing treatment, Dr. Bishop divided the procedure into two parts, one before thrombosis, the other after coronary thrombosis.

1. *Before Thrombosis.*—The examination of patient and placing him under a physician's care already serves to improve the patient. Drugs, as nitroglycerin, are especially recommended

and the patient should carry some with him for emergency use. The life of the individual should be regulated to avoid emotion and excitement. Diet does not require regulation as to kind but as to quantity, less should be eaten at one time. The purine drugs, as Theophylline and Theobromine and their salts, find a place but it is sometimes difficult to evaluate their benefit.

2. *After Coronary Thrombosis.*—The treatment is different. A long period of rest must follow. Recovery from the first attack occurs in 80–85% of the cases. A spirit of optimism must be instilled in the patient. New blood vessels form in the heart and patients have lived 17 years after the first attack.

After a severe attack, the treatment for shock is most important. For this morphine is very valuable, occasionally, oxygen is also employed.

Finally, in discussing future prevention, Dr. Bishop called attention to the health rules laid down by Commissioner Rice. These rules emphasized better living, more rest, less cocktails, avoid nervous excitement, learn to relax and how to spend leisure time free from worry and excitement.

President Ballard thanked the speaker for his lucid and understandable discussion and asked the audience if there were any questions.

Dr. Bilhuber responded by asking the speaker the place of digitalis, caffeine and alcohol in the treatment of coronary artery disease.

In reply Dr. Bishop stated that digitalis requires careful use. In congestive heart failure, digitalis is useful. It is usually not used after coronary thrombosis. Alcohol has a definite place, being useful in *Angina pectoris* where it acts like nitroglycerin. Its danger lies in the coincidental reactions as stimulation of appetite with danger of overeating. It is a mistake to deprive older people of alcohol. Caffeine is the best stimulant for shock. Dr. Bishop claimed no experience with the use of caffeine in *Angina pectoris*.

Dr. Lascoff asked a question concerning the use of adrenalin. In reply Dr. Bishop stated that the blood pressure falls far and fast in coronary thrombosis. In such cases adrenalin helps to get over the critical or shock period; it should be used with care.

Answering several other questions, Dr. Bishop stated that he had had no experience in the use of calcium for coronary artery disease, and that false or pseudo *Angina pectoris* was simply a general name applied to pain in the chest which might be due to a variety of causes.

There being no further questions, a rising vote of thanks was accorded the speaker and the meeting adjourned.

RUDOLF HAUCK, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The December meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held in the auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, December 10th, E. H. MacLaughlin presiding.

Donald C. A. Butts, director of the Emery Laboratories of Cancer Research, and affiliated with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Saint Luke's and Children's Hospitals of Philadelphia, was introduced as the guest speaker. He spoke on "The Past, Present and Future of Cancer Research," and gave the high lights of the advances made in cancer research from the year 1500 B.C. to the present day. A brief discussion of some of the more important theories and researches on cancer was presented.

Mr. Butts pointed out that cancer was definitely on the increase. He enumerated upon the three most effective weapons against cancer, namely: Surgery, radium and X-ray treatments; lantern slides and moving pictures were shown to illustrate how cancer researches were carried out.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion, and Dr. Frederick James, professor of Histo-Pathology, and director of the Isaac Dorr Research Laboratory of Temple University, School of Dentistry, lauded the speaker for his most interesting lecture.

GEORGE E. BYERS, *Secretary*.

PITTSBURGH.

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held November 9th.

The meeting was called to order, in the main lecture room of the Falk Clinic at 8:00 P.M., by acting chairman, Frank S. McGinnis.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McGinnis appointed the following nominating committee to report at the December meeting: C. T. Van Meter, A. F. Judd and E. C. Reif, *Chairman*.

A splendid report of the 83rd annual convention, held at Portland, Oregon, was presented by Delegate C. Leonard O'Connell.

The chairman called on Louis Saalbach to tell about the progress of the National Formulary revision. Dr. Saalbach, serving as vice-chairman of the National Formulary Revision Committee, indicated that the new N. F. would soon be ready for release.

The past-presidents of the Pittsburgh Branch were called on in order and each contributed interesting information.

The program of the evening was presented by the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh, School of Pharmacy. A demonstration was made by the staff members of the manufacturing equipment installed in the Pharmacy of the Falk Clinic.

Among the new installations in the manufacturing department is a Colton 2-B single punch tablet machine; an ointment mill and complete equipment for filling and closing ointments in tubes. A twenty-gallon tumble barrel is in operation, together with all the equipment needed for granulating substances for tablets.

Among the many interesting demonstrations was the apparatus used for filling tubes with ophthalmic ointment, and the technique involved in preparing sterile solutions in bulk packages.

A very entertaining and instructive program was presented by the Pharmacy staff.

STEPHEN WILSON, *Reporter*.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY STUDENT BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. John's University Student Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held on Friday evening, November 22, 1935. The meeting was called to order by the treasurer, Andor Hacker, who acted as chairman. A group of fifty, including members, students, guests and members of the faculty were present.

The treasurer submitted a report covering the year 1934-1935 showing a balance of \$7.50.

Dr. Victor Fourman, Chief Chemist of Campagnie-Parento, was introduced. He announced as his subject:

THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF OTTO OF ROSE.

Dr. Fourman dealt with the history of rose oil and rose water, pointing out that according to one authority the province of Faristan was required to pay an annual tribute of 30,000 bottles of rose water to the Treasury of Bagdad as far back as 810 A.D. "The town of Kazanlik," he said, "has been the center of the industry for the past 300 years." With the aid of a motion picture the lecturer then described the cultivation and harvesting of the roses and the apparatus used in the production of the oil. He pointed out that nearly two tons of flowers were needed to produce one pound of oil.

The chemical composition of the oil is very complex, pointed out Dr. Fourman, indicating that at least thirty constituents have been found and estimating that there might be twenty others present. At this point Dr. Fourman displayed an "original vase" of the Bulgarian oil, showing the government stamps and seals affixed. Great interest was shown in this and in the lecturer's collection of pseudo-rose oils. The value of the oil varies greatly and depends on the amount of natural otto it contains, it was pointed out.

In the discussion that followed the lecturer discussed the value of congealing point as a test for purity, pointing out that since this factor varies even with pure oils, it is of little use. In discussing the quality of rose water sold in drug stores, Mr. Orris pointed out that reputable manufacturers use natural otto in making the so-called fluid rose soluble. In answer to a question, the lecturer pointed out that in his opinion, there is no scientific explanation for the empiric practice of preserving rose water and stronger rose water by stoppering the bottles with a pledget of cotton.

A rising vote of thanks was extended Dr. Fourman and to Campagnie-Parento for the interesting lecture and demonstration.

DOROTHY CIMAROSA, *Acting Secretary*.