

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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

### BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held its monthly meeting on Friday, March 27th at the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, the members being guests of the faculty of Pharmacy on this occasion.

Dr. Marvin R. Thompson, Emerson Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics was the speaker of the evening. Professor Thompson's subject was "Biological Assay Methods," in which he described briefly those assays official in the Pharmacopœia, emphasized the high degree of sensitivity of these tests, and pointed out the fact that a pharmacological assay not only determines the active constituents of a drug, but demonstrates the presence or absence of therapeutically active foreign ingredients. Dr. Thompson supplemented his lecture with a very interesting and instructive demonstration, following which the members inspected the modern and adequate equipment of the School's Pharmacological Laboratory.

At the close of the meeting a buffet luncheon was served. The attendance, which was the largest of any meeting held this season, signifies an interest in the scientific phase of pharmacy that is quite gratifying.

WM. F. REINDOLLAR, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

### CHICAGO.

Following a dinner in the Dutch Room of the La Salle Hotel in honor of the speaker of the evening, H. S. Noel, assistant director of Advertising of Eli Lilly & Co., the 196th meet-

ing of the Chicago Branch was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.

Mr. Herbert Emig, of the University staff, gave a report on the last two issues of the JOURNAL, pointing out the important topics and giving a résumé of them.

He was followed by Mr. Noël, who talked on "Gone Are the Days." He said in part:

"Pharmacy has gone through a great change during the last two hundred years; for example, in the middle of the eighteenth century one would find in the shops, drugs which, because of the difference in price in buying small or large quantities had been bought in such quantity that they had grown old on the shelf and more harmful than beneficial.

"The first drug store was an outgrowth of the medical profession. The physician, when his practice had become too large for his detailed attention to all parts of it, hired an assistant to dispense for him. In 1752, the first real drug store was founded in Salem, Mass. Here among the various items could be found chamomile tea and red wax wafers and it was from this store that fishing vessels fitted their kits before putting to sea.

"While cinchona bark has been used for three hundred years, quinine was not isolated until 1820, twelve years before chloral came into use.

"As late as 1847 the loss of mothers in childbirth was very great. Puerperal sepsis and gangrene were very common. At the University of Vienna it was noticed that the patients cared for by 'internes' who had washed their hands in solutions of chlorinated lime

did not have the high death rate. This notes the birth of the use of antiseptics. At the time most people ridiculed the idea, but among those supporting it was Pasteur, who in 1885 gave rabies virus to the public. In 1885 Lord Lister did some very good work on antiseptics.

"In 1854 was founded Tobey and Snow's drug store, now the Powers Drug Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. This was the source of "Seneca Oil" (crude oil) which was skimmed from the waters by the Indians and used both internally and externally as a 'cure all.' This store had to make its purchases twice a year, in spring and fall, when the Erie Canal was open. The question then was, 'Can I put enough on my shelves to hold over until next buying time?' not, 'How much do I have invested?' At that time the salesmen were also the collectors.

"In 1890, diphtheria antitoxin was prepared for the first time; in 1901, endocrine glands were being used; in 1921 insulin, the great benefit to the diabetic was produced by the University of Toronto. Cancer patients and those with *P. anaemia* were offered aids; in 1923 a Chinese student, Dr. Chen, at the University of Wisconsin discovered ephedrine from ephedra, the latter having been used some 5000 years (in decoction form) for asthma and other respiratory troubles.

"Not long ago one-fifth of the hospital patients died. Phenol and bichloride of mercury were the only antiseptics known.

"Tradition is the enemy of progress.' We must take the best from the old and add the new ideas to it. If we do not, we shall find ourselves in a rut.

"How can the pharmacist best serve the public? An ethical pharmacy is a very good thing, but the same ethical pharmacist must know how to make a living. Unless he does know that, his ethics will not help him much. A fine laboratory without any business sense as to how it should be run will not help a pharmacist to make a living. The druggist who makes money is in a better position to serve the public and himself. Why be ashamed of the prescription stock? Keep it as 'low' as possible. Watch the inventory and do not keep money invested in a great quantity of dead prescription material. Watch the overhead, remembering that there is 40-50% in the prescription department, which should be a great deal higher figure than that of the balance of the store. Keep the prescription inventory sepa-

rate from that of the front of the store. 'Keep your shop and your shop will keep you.'

"The time is coming when we shall see the professional type of store in every city of 25,000 or greater population. Not all stores can become this type. In fact, most pharmacists do not even care to operate this type of business, even though they have the opportunity.

"Personality, integrity, intelligence and initiative are necessary to the successful pharmacist. Watch the advertising copy. At the present time there is a different order of intelligence to deal with than that of former years.

"Many druggists complain about the high cost of distribution, and wish to do away with the middle-man or service-wholesaler. This is all a mistake. You get what you pay for, and with the middle-man you are able to get service and credit—both necessities. True, you may have to accept smaller profits, but you will get them more often, which will even up things."

In answer to a request about the Druggists' Research Bureau, Mr. Noel said:

"The Druggists' Research Bureau, now located at 168 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, is made up of representatives of teaching organizations, manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers. It has functioned for two years and is organized to solve the problems of any of its members. A slight fee is attached, but new problems in connection with the conduct of the drug business are being studied all the time. This is one of the greatest helps to drugdom in general, and may be had for two dollars a year."

Following the address, several discussed the changes between the old type store and the present one.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Noel, and one of the most interesting meetings held this year was adjourned.

LEWIS E. MARTIN, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The March meeting of the Detroit Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Tuesday evening, March 10, 1930.

Following a 6:30 dinner the meeting was called to order by Vice-President James Liddell at 8:00 P.M.

One of the largest gatherings of the year turned out for the annual "Student Night" program—the attendance numbering close to

a hundred. Mr. Liddell introduced E. A. Hamlin of the L. & N. Railroad, who offered his services to the Detroit Branch in encouraging a large number from Michigan to attend the A. Ph. A. Convention, which is to be held in Miami, Florida, this summer. The L. & N. Railroad offered the ASSOCIATION a special rate of \$61.07 for round trip, with Pullman \$15.75 extra, each way.

Dean R. T. Lakey, chairman of the Program Committee, announced the speaker for the April meeting would be Prof. Preston H. Scott, director of Public Speaking at the College of the City of Detroit. His subject to be "Physiology of Human Behavior."

The May meeting is to be held in Ann Arbor. Dean Edward H. Kraus, of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan, announced the speaker will be Dr. Nathan Sianai, professor of Public Health and Hygiene at the University of Michigan. He will speak on "The Cost of Medical Attention." Dinner will be served at 6:15 P.M. at the Women's League Building on the Campus.

Dr. Leonard A. Seltzer reported for Chairman Joseph J. Burniac, of the Membership Committee, by turning in applications and check for four new members.

Being "Student Night" the program was supplied by the students of the College of Pharmacy of the Detroit Institute of Technology, University of Michigan and College of the City of Detroit.

The first speakers were George Ginyell and Delbert Dabney of the Detroit Institute of Technology. They presented a most interesting paper on "Ephedrine and Ma Huang."

These papers were highly commendable. They brought out many interesting facts concerning this popular medicament going back to the year 1596 when it first appeared in the Chinese Dispensary. They presented samples of the many forms of ephedrine obtainable today which clearly showed the rapid advancement present-day pharmacy is making.

J. H. Webster commenting on the splendid paper made known the action of Eli Lilly & Co., who recently dedicated to the public the five patents they hold for the methods of incorporating ephedrine in oil. Heretofore Mr. Webster said it was in violation of the patents of Eli Lilly & Co. that a pharmacist took upon himself the compounding of a prescription which required the incorporation of ephedrine in oil.

Wilbur L. Scoville added a bit of useful and timely information regarding the dissolving of

ephedrine alkaloid which is quite difficult. He said this can be easily overcome by the use of oil of cinnamon.

The next speaker was Oliver Weiniauff of the University of Michigan, who also presented a paper that required much preparation and research. The title of his paper was "Synthetic Laxatives."

Mr. Weiniauff brought out many interesting facts regarding the action of laxatives. The use of synthetic laxatives he said is rapidly gaining in favor and many new products are being developed by the various pharmaceutical research laboratories.

Howard Baker of the College of the City of Detroit presented "The Student Viewpoint on Professional Pharmacy." He said the attitude of the average pharmacist was most discouraging. He, like most of the students present, suggested raising the standards of pharmacy to meet the standards of the physicians. He suggested various ways to strengthen the profession and serve the physician and his community better, one of which was the installation of a simple laboratory where the physician could depend on the pharmacist for various analyses which, now, he is forced to do himself or depend on a technician or some commercial institution to perform.

Ruth Whyard, of the College of the City of Detroit, presented a technical paper, entitled "Potassium Sulphocyanate for Hypertension." Miss Whyard, pinch hitting for Ruth Tencza, completely covered the "Action, Uses and Preparation of Potassium Sulphocyanate." The paper was a most interesting one and worthy of special mention.

The last speaker was S. M. Schwartz, of the College of the City of Detroit. His paper was entitled "Comparison of the Choice of Electives as Chosen by Pharmacy Students." To appreciate the attitude of the pharmacy students and their demand for a higher standard in pharmacy it is only necessary to read the paper presented by Mr. Schwartz and the other student speakers. Mr. Schwartz's paper presented a clear view of the student bodies' fondest topics.

The students numbering sixty or more pleaded that steps be taken to bring about a better condition in pharmacy which can only be accomplished by raising the standards of the profession.

They went on record by asking that the Detroit Branch, A. Ph. A., endorse the Michigan Plan sponsored by the Detroit Retail Drug-

gists' Association, to which Dr. Leonard A. Seltzer has contributed a good deal of thought, time and energy.

On motion of J. H. Webster, seconded by Mr. Leo J. LaCroix, it was ordered that a suitable resolution be drawn up and sent to the members of the M. S. P. A. legislative committee urging that they take steps to raise the standards of pharmacy by acting favorably on the proposed Michigan Plan. The motion was enthusiastically received by the student body and carried without a dissenting vote.

Student Night again proved to the members of the Detroit Branch that the trust placed in the hands of the student body was not misplaced, likewise the students again showed their appreciation with one of the most interesting programs ever presented before the Detroit Branch.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which had been featured as "New York State Pharmaceutical Association Night," was held at the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, on Monday the 9th, the chair being taken by the vice-president, Dr. Ernest A. Bilhuber. About 65 members were present.

The chairman called upon the secretary to read a message of welcome to the president and members of the State Association from the Branch president, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, who was unable to be present, owing to his attendance at the annual meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the faculties of Colleges of Pharmacy of District No. 2, which was being held at Wilmington.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Robert S. Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, spoke of the progress of the State bills upon which he had reported at the last meeting. He stated that a delegation of members of the State Association was going to Albany for a hearing on various bills relating to pharmacy. He read a letter from Chairman Curt P. Wimmer of the Committee on Legislation of the State Association, appealing to the Branch for a contribution to its fund to save the pharmacy ownership bill for pharmacy and to oppose all laws detrimental to pharmacy. A motion was

made and carried to contribute \$50.00 to the fund.

The secretary submitted the following applications for full membership in the Branch from Messrs. Vernon H. Brooks, Solomon Fierer, F. W. Heine, Pincus Herz and Matthew W. Miller. These were approved. The application of Mr. Morris Brodtkin for membership in the parent organization was reported.

The secretary drew the attention of the members to the folders on a post convention trip to Havana that had been sent to the Branch by Secretary Grommett of the A. P. H. A. Convention Committee.

Under the heading of Unfinished Business, Dr. Schaefer briefly reported for his committee dealing with the question of the Branch entering the New York Pharmaceutical Conference.

Dr. George C. Diekman, as a member of the committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, gave a very interesting report on the following new remedies: Tebolan, Tinfera, Secretin, Psorimangan, Ephetonal-Merck, Cheplasol, Bromo-Pyrosom, Calmed, Canual Tablets, Uroselectan, Emetopon, Sedal and Hexakosanol. His report was much appreciated by the members.

Dr. Bilhuber welcomed President Nicholas S. Gesoalde to the platform and turned over the meeting to him. The State president thanked the Branch for inviting his Association and said that he felt that this meeting was setting a good precedent for other local associations. He said "The New York State Pharmaceutical Association has been in existence since 1879, just 52 years, and in that time has been the watch-dog of Pharmacy in this state from every conceivable angle. It meets in convention only once a year, where reports of all its committees are submitted for action. These reports which contain professional and commercial pharmaceutical findings throughout the Nation and especially throughout New York State, likewise contain recommendations to remedy conditions that are detrimental to Public Health, the pharmacist and the pharmacy, and if heeded by its members they would make pharmaceutical and business life more profitable, respected successful and enjoyable.

"Besides the annual meeting, there are two meetings held during the year, one in October at Albany and one in February in New York City; all the officers, chairmen of all committees, the entire executive and legislative committees meet, and to these meetings are

invited the presidents of all local associations throughout the state. At these meetings reports are rendered as to the plans and progress made by the several committees. Emergency matters are attended to which may have occurred since the annual meeting. At these meetings the legislative matters that were referred to that committee are whipped into shape, and ways and means are adopted to further legislation favorable to public health and pharmacy, and to combat legislation harmful to pharmacy.

"I do not want to take up the whole evening in telling you the vast importance of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, or why it is becoming more imperative every day that every pharmacist or druggist, whether a proprietor or clerk, should be a member of his State association; suffice it to say that you or I do not know of a profession or industry that is successful without a good strong State association.

"In passing, I want to say a few words regarding Committee Reports. You probably know that committee reports when presented usually are read by the chairman and then received and voted to be placed in the Proceedings, but let me tell you that all legislative business reforms and methods applied for better professional and commercial pharmacy that have been adopted in the past ten years were recommendations submitted by chairmen of committees ten years before."

President Gesoalde then gave the report of the Legislative Committee in the absence of Chairman Wimmer.

Chairman Schaefer, of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries, outlined his plan for the presentation of original papers to be read at the annual convention.

Chairman Army, of the Committee on New Remedies, who was attending the Wilmington meeting, sent in his report which was read by the president. His report showed, among other things, that the *Proceedings* of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the YEAR BOOK of the A. PH. A. contain the only two permanent records of new remedies available to the American pharmacist.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Transportation, reported briefly on the work of his committee.

President Gesoalde read a letter from Chairman Robert P. Lampa, of the Committee on Drug Markets, who was convalescing after a recent operation; also a letter from Prof.

Leon M. Monell of Buffalo, chairman of the Committee on Commercial Interests, referring to a questionnaire which is to be sent out by his committee; the latter was also read by the president.

Chairman Morris Brodtkin, of the Membership Committee, reported that the Association had obtained 54 new members for this year; he stated that the Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was president, was including membership of the State Association in its annual dues.

Mr. Jaffee, of the Committee on Conventions, reported plans for the coming convention at Richfield Springs.

Chairman M. S. Malakoff, of the Committee on Information, reported among other things, that his committee had been instrumental in getting the N. Y. Telephone Company to change in their Classified Directory the listing of "Druggists" and "Drug Stores" to "Pharmacists" and "Pharmacies."

Discussions on the various reports took place during the evening, interest centering chiefly on legislative matters. Messrs. Gerstner, Schaefer, Lehman, Brodtkin, Bilhuber and Seely were among those who took part.

President Gesoalde said that his evening's discussion would help the delegation going to Albany to the hearings at the State Capitol next morning. He wished for a large attendance at the Convention in June and said that the delegates hoped Governor Roosevelt would be able to visit them there.

Dr. Bilhuber thanked President Gesoalde for the interesting program he had carried out and, after a rising vote of thanks, the meeting adjourned.

HERBERT C. KASSNER, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHERN OHIO.

The first regular meeting, 1931, of the Northern Ohio Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the School of Pharmacy of Western Reserve University, February 13, 1931.

Following the regular monthly dinner meeting of Council the members met in the lecture room to hear Dr. A. B. Denison, Assistant Director of the Student Health Service of Western Reserve University. The subject of Dr. Denison's talk was "The Professional Society."—(See first article of this Department.)

The following officers were elected for the year 1931: *President*, Edward Spease; *Vice-*

*President*, A. B. Ejbl; *Secretary*, F. J. Bacon; *Treasurer*, Herbert Decker.

The members of Council for the year are as follows (1931): A. B. Ejbl, H. E. Benfield, Edward Davy, L. P. Miller; (1932) Edward Spease, Paul Hudson, A. L. Flandermeyer, George Miller; (1933) Herbert Decker, Emil Petersilge, Joseph Matousek, Andrew Walleck; (1934) F. J. Bacon, N. T. Chamberlin, A. P. Gegenheimer, Alex Steiner.

After a discussion of Dr. Denison's paper the Society adjourned.

F. J. BACON, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Tuesday evening, March 10, 1931 and called to order by President Dunn at 8:00 P.M.

Reading of the minutes of the February meeting was waived, since the minutes had already been published.

The Treasurer's report was submitted with a certificate of audit as rendered by Prof. F. P. Stroup. The report showed a balance of \$190.73 in the checking account and \$462.43 in the special savings fund account. A motion to accept this report was made and passed.

The following applications for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were next submitted: Alfred Barol, J. Hampton Hoch, Attilio Miceli, Meyer Stein, F. Robert Schrey, Samuel Wohlgenuth and William J. Stoneback. A motion to accept them as Branch Members, subject to approval by the A. Ph. A. was offered and passed. The names of A. L. Barthen and James C. Munch were offered as transfer members from other branches. A motion for acceptance was made and passed.

Regrets of inability to attend the March meeting and dinner from Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Samuel Henry, Wm. H. Jenkins, F. E. Stewart, Henry Blair, Brua Goodhart, J. W. England, Quintus Hoch and W. L. Cliffe were read.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Mortgage Security Trust Company as custodian of the special savings account of the Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A. until such time as the affairs of the Branch may make a change necessary.

The guest of honor, Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Maryland State Department of Health, was introduced by President Dunn. Dr. Krantz chose

for his subject "Measurements," and very capably ran the gamut of demonstrating practically the measuring distances from the Star Vega and the Magellan Cloud down to an actual determination of the weight of an electron. In demonstrating distance measurement, he took as a unit the distance a ray of light travels per second. This he translated into centimeters and "light" years. In these terms it is possible to estimate distances otherwise unfathomable. As an example, he cited a person on the Star Vega armed with a telescope with which he could view the earth, would have to wait two years more before the light conveyed to him the scenes of the Spanish-American War, or a total of thirty-five light years.

Following Dr. Krantz's very interesting discussion, expressions of gratitude as well as some very interesting definitions were delivered by Messrs. McNeary, Harrison, Munch, Nichols, Viehoever and LaWall. Mr. Hunsberger suggested a rising vote of thanks as a partial expression of appreciation, to which everyone present responded.

President Dunn expressed his appreciation for the honor accorded him and the cooperation given him by the Branch members during his term of office.

The Committee on Nominations were called on for their report. The Committee consisted of Chairman Nichols, Messrs. Harrison and Hunsberger. Chairman Nichols read the report as follows:

For *President*, James C. Munch

*First Vice-President*, John Roberts

*Second Vice-President*, John Woodside

*Secretary-Treasurer*, William J. Stoneback

*Delegate to A. Ph. A.*, Ambrose Hunsberger

The report was accepted and as there were no further nominations the president requested the secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees. The secretary cast the ballot and declared the nominees elected.

The newly elected officers present were presented and President-Elect Munch was escorted to the Chair by Mr. Harrison. President Munch expressed his appreciation and promised interesting programs during the coming year.

Preceding the meeting, the members assembled in the Auditorium of the College for the annual dinner known as the Past-Presidents' Dinner. Twenty members and guests were present. This attendance increased to fifty when the meeting started.

WILLIAM J. STONEBACK, *Secretary*.

## PITTSBURGH.

A joint meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch and the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy Students' Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Thursday evening, March 19, 1931, at Webster Hall.

Dinner was served in the Georgian Room to members and friends.

President Stephen Wilson opened the meeting. He acquainted the group with the fact that since the meeting was being held during "First Aid Week," the program for the evening would be pertinent to that subject.

The president then turned the meeting over to Dr. E. C. Reif of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Reif in his opening remarks indicated that an extensive program had been arranged and presented the speakers in the following order:

## PROGRAM.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE PITTSBURGH BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

## FIRST AID—BE PREPARED.

"The Pharmacist and First Aid," Dr. F. B. Norton, medical director Philadelphia Company.

"First Aid Talk," by Chas. I. Renz, Instructor, Duquesne Light Company and Equitable Gas Company.

"First Aid Demonstration of Arterial Bleeding, Fracture and Lacerations" by Men's Team from Duquesne Light Company's Colfax Power Station: Captain, J. A. Baker; C. L. Fulmer, Wm. Eagler, R. R. Waldo, Wm. Lentz, A. S. Bathery.

*Problem:* The following injuries were sustained by a workman who slipped from a scaffold and fell to the ground: Laceration on the top of the head, small cut on the right forearm with arterial bleeding, simple fracture of left leg, but two inches long on the calf of the right leg. Team to demonstrate the proper first aid treatment and transport twenty feet.

First Aid Demonstration of Artificial respiration, arterial bleeding and burns, by Girl's Team from Duquesne Light Company's Substations and Shops and Stores' Departments.

*Captain,* Margaret Hitchman; Clair Hamill, Catherine McCaque, Gertrude McMullen, Beatrice Riley.

*Problem:* A girl is overcome by fumes while ironing clothes in a small room in which burned an unventilated gas stove; she is apparently not breathing and in falling dragged the hot iron from the ironing board, causing a severe burn on the calf of the left leg. She also sustained a deep cut on the right wrist which is bleeding in spurts. Three girls give artificial respiration for one minute each. Treat injuries and place on stretcher.

Discussions on First Aid by members of the Class of '31 of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

"First Aid," Melvin W. Green.  
 "Unconsciousness," Dale W. Brothers.  
 "Fainting," Wilbur Anderson.  
 "Epilepsy," Gershen Liepack.  
 "Shock," Melvin W. Green.  
 "Asphyxia," James A. Dunn.  
 "Hemorrhage," Chester Buckley.  
 "Apoplexy," Herman Marini.

FRANK S. MCGINNIS, *Secretary.*

## WESTERN NEW YORK.

The meeting of the Western New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held January 15, 1931, at Foster Hall, on the University of Buffalo campus. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following new members were introduced: P. J. Muzalewski, J. Hungerford Smith, Erwin L. Fish.

President Freeman then introduced Mr. John J. Nichols, director of the Iodine Educational Bureau, in New York City, who spoke in part as follows on

## PROFESSIONAL PHARMACY CAN AND WILL SUCCEED.

"Pharmacy is back—the majority sales in drug stores to-day are of drugs.

"The report of a survey made possible by a subvention granted by the Commonwealth Fund through its committee on administrative units and the coöperation of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Association of Retail Druggists, states:

"Pharmacy is an ancient and honorable profession. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity and its history is replete with substantial accomplishments. Phar-

macy is the mother of medicine and the original source of many forms of research. Numerous investigators who have made epochal contribution to science and art have been enrolled among its followers. To-day, pharmaceutical research is scholarly and productive.'

"There are however, as you well know, two or perhaps three different types of pharmacies to-day. One is ultra-ethical, the owner takes pride in the selling of pharmaceutical products and prescription filling. Indeed the tendency towards colonization of medical men in various office buildings has created a demand for such stores which are usually found in these buildings above street level and which the owners operate for professional services.

"Then there is also the store which depends to a large extent upon the neighborhood clientele for prescription filling and home remedies. These stores have installed soda fountains for the dispensing of carbonated drinks only; they also sell confection and cigars. This type of store is one which, to our recollection, can be described as a neighborhood drug store, or at least a neighborhood drug store as we would like to have it.

"In the early part of this century, chain stores entered the drug field, having been financed and for the main part operated by men outside the profession of pharmacy. They added to their line merchandise which, while not being directly pharmaceutical, could by the broadest stretch of imagination be included as pharmacy products. For instance, we find umbrellas in the chain drug stores and I think we can truthfully say that umbrellas can be taken to be a cold preventive, especially in the kind of weather we are now having. Coffee is also found in these stores and this product, since it contains caffeine, will relieve headache and it is a mighty good stimulant to have at this time of the year. There are numerous other items we might add which have absolutely no connection with pharmacy. Some of the legislatures have been asked to take action against this type of store, as it is contended by tradesmen in other lines that such stores are nothing more nor less than department stores and have a decided advantage over department stores inasmuch as they can remain open on Sundays. It might be added that a large percentage of the business of these stores is done during hours when other stores carrying the same class of merchandise are closed. Of

course, as would be expected, manufacturers used every sales effort to encourage retail druggists to add these outside lines to their stocks and as a consequence we find independent stores competing with chain stores. This type of store naturally went in for the luncheonette when it made its appearance in a big way and, as a result, the pharmacy end of these establishments became a secondary issue. Personally, I think that placing pharmacy in a secondary position is flattering pharmacy. My observations have led me to believe that the pharmacy end is there simply to give the dealer an opportunity to remain open at night and on Sundays."

Mr. Nichols continued his remarks by reference to articles handled in various drug stores and dealt with the subject of "larger manufacturing in retail pharmacies of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations," which in his opinion afforded a means of profit and also of maintaining the dignity of the pharmacy. He emphasized the need of highest quality of goods not only of medicines but also containers, packages, etc. He made reference to a number of preparations which could be advantageously sold in the drug store instead of articles manufactured elsewhere. He welcomed the return of the show globe and in his opinion the stock of the pharmacist should exemplify in every way his ability to practice the profession. He also advised cooperation with physicians in every possible way and emphasized that pharmacists should evidence a high regard for their profession.

LAWRENCE D. LOCKIE, *Secretary.*

#### FEBRUARY.

The February meeting of the Western New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Thursday, February 5, 1931, at the Alumni Club, Buffalo, N. Y. The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following new members were introduced: Dr. Richard F. Morgan; J. A. Handy; P. M. Lockie; George F. Bigham.

Mr. Fiero reported for the Entertainment Committee and announced that Mr. Monell was making preparations for a demonstration of show-card writing for the March meeting.

Mr. Freeman announced the appointment of the Committee on Nominations, as follows: *Chairman*, Dr. W. G. Gregory, J. A. Handy, Robert Davison.



Dr. W. G. Gregory spoke on "The Sponge Industry in Florida." He said in part:

"Fifty years ago the sponge industry was confined to the Mediterranean Sea, where it was carried on mostly by the Greeks. They fished from small, glass-bottomed boats, with long hooks. In 1853 sponges were discovered in the Gulf of Mexico near Key West. A colony of sponge fishers was established, boats and men being imported for the purpose.

"A half million dollar business was built up on the old methods, and then sponges were discovered in the northern waters near Tampa and the seat of the industry moved north. Divers were added to increase the depth of operation, the size of the boats was also increased, and now trips of three or four months' duration are made.

"Headquarters of the industry are at Tarpon Springs, where the largest sponge exchange in the world is now located. It covers about two acres in the form of a hollow square, three sides of which are occupied by the spaces, or cells, in which the sponges are kept. Sales are held about twice a week. The rental charged for a space in the exchange is one-half per cent. Most of the sponges are 'sheepswool' as that is the most desired kind."

Mr. Yeandel, of Bauer and Black, was the second speaker, and told of the manufacture of "First Aid Supplies."

"The cotton used in making surgical absorbent cotton is grown mostly in the United States. The company buys from the gin, in bales. As obtained it is not absorbent, being full of oil. The oil is removed with soap and caustic.

"The cotton is then pulled apart, bleached, and dried in an oven, after which it is absorbent, but tangled. It is then carded, and comes from the carding machine in a sheet about one fiber in thickness. These layers are piled up until a sheet about one inch thick is obtained. This is then cut, rolled, boxed and sterilized.

"Zinc Oxide Adhesive' is composed of zinc oxide, rosin, rubber and cloth. The rubber used is a mixture of the Indian and South American product. The rubber mass is thoroughly mixed with the zinc oxide and the rosin between rollers, and gauze is then covered with the mixture."

Mr. Yeandel also described the process of making catgut ligatures, and those made from Japanese silk, which are more uniform in size, and have no capillary opening.

LAWRENCE D. LOCKIE, *Secretary*.

BUREAU OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

With the coöperation of druggists of Buffalo a comparison of the monthly total sales of thirty-three Buffalo drug stores for January and February 1931, is presented. For every \$100 of sales in January 1931, the drug stores of the city sold \$105.86 in February, after proper allowance for the number of days in the month. This is believed to be the first attempt in the United States to furnish current sales figures for retail drug stores. The stores have been selected, according to character and location, so as to provide a representative example of the drug store business of this city.

The actual total sales of these 33 stores (including 19 "independent" stores and 14 "chain" stores) were \$162,595 in January and \$155,475 in February. Since February contains only 28 days, the January total is reduced to a 28-day basis for comparison, and the totals are as given in the table below, showing a gain in February sales of 5.9 per cent over the preceding month.

The above figures are useful as an indication of tendencies in retail sales generally, but are not exactly representative of the Buffalo drug store business, because they are too heavily weighted with chain stores. If the results of the "Eleven City Census" of 1928 be accepted, about 70 per cent of retail drug store sales are by independents and 30 per cent by chain stores. Applying these proportions to the sales of chain and independent stores for these two months in Buffalo, it is found that February sales show a gain over January of 7.28 per cent.

	January sales.	February sales.
Thirty-three stores (unadjusted)	\$162,595	\$155,475
Adjusted for days of month	146,860	155,475
Unweighted adjusted index	\$100.00	\$105.86
Weighted average of chain and independent stores	\$100.00	\$107.34

Prepared by Bureau of Business and Social Research in coöperation with Leon Monell, Associate Professor of Commercial Pharmacy, University of Buffalo.

PROPOSED STUDENT BRANCH, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

Through the efforts of Dean P. H. Dirstine and members of the faculty application has been made for the organization of a Student Branch, A. Ph. A., in the State College of Washington. About thirty students have applied for membership and organization has been effected by the election of:

*President*, Harleigh Lines; *First Vice-President*, Marlowe Dittebrandt; *Second Vice-President*, Wallace Lindahl; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Belle Wenz.

PLANT-SCIENCE SEMINAR.

The time for the *Ninth Annual Meeting of the Plant-Science Seminar* has been set for the week preceding the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION convention at Miami and will be held at Gainesville, Florida, July 20 to 24, 1931.

A part of the program has been arranged for; additional papers and discussions are requested. If you have a paper to present or a topic to suggest for round table discussion, please inform either the chairman or secretary at once. Dr. H. W. Youngken has just announced a paper on the Anatomy of Derris, and Professor Canis will present a résumé on pharmacognostic investigations and drug plant cultivations during the past year in European countries.

One session will be devoted to a discussion of (1) "Naval Stores Methods" and (2) "Uses of Naval Stores Products." These discussions will be led by experts in this field, namely: Lenthall Wyman, director Naval Stores Branch, U. S. Forestry Service, and C. F. Speh, secretary of American Pine Institute. Tools and implements used in this industry will be on display. Major W. L. Floyd, dean of the College of Agriculture, Gainesville, assisted by Harold Mowry, associate horticulturist, will discuss Campus Plants and conduct a tour of the Campus; other interesting discussions are being arranged for.

Surveys will include a trip to a turpentine still, a pine-tar products plant, Florida Medicinal Plant Gardens and tung oil groves.

In order to give those members interested in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Research an opportunity to attend, we plan to leave Gainesville, Friday morning and, traveling by autos, the trip will be through the orange

and grapefruit section of Florida to Fort Myers for an overnight stop. Fort Myers is the winter home of Edison and Ford. Leaving Saturday morning and traveling *via* the Tamiami trail across the Everglades, Miami can be reached in ample time for the Conference meeting.

Those who care to see tropical plants of South Florida will proceed to the region south of Miami, where the collections of H. W. Johnston and Dr. Peterson may be seen and Chapman Field (Branch station of U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry) and Royal Palm State Park can be visited.

For railroad rates see Dean Bradley's announcement in February issue of JOUR. A. Ph. A. Hotel accommodations and rates will be given in next announcement.

Plans for entertainment of the ladies include luncheons, bridge and theatre parties; a trip to Silver Springs and a lawn supper will also be provided. Suggestions for the program will be appreciated.

O. P. M. CANIS, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

B. V. CHRISTENSEN, *Chairman*.

DRUG STORE SURVEY.

The Department of Commerce announced on March 24th that the survey of drug stores had begun. The single aim of the survey is to prevent such a detailed analysis of the retail drug business that the druggist will be able to identify the sources of profit and loss in his trade. General supervision of the survey is in charge of Howard C. Dunn, Chief of the Medicine Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, assisted by Frank A. Delgado of the Chemical Division of the Bureau in the charge of the professional phases of the survey. Nine trade specialists of the Bureau will take up various special features of the work.

CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The Sixth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy will be held at the Hague from June 1st to June 6th. Reference was made in the December JOURNAL, page 1342. American pharmacists were not represented in the last Congress, will they be in this session?