

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."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 March meeting of the Baltimore Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, was held on Thursday, March 11, 1937, at the School of Pharmacy Building, University of Maryland. Due to the death of his brother a day or so previously, President Hewing was unable to be present, and this meeting was called to order by Vice-President John C. Bauer. Twenty-seven members attended.

The guest speaker on this occasion was Samuel L. Hilton of Washington, D. C.; he reviewed some of the developments and advances made in pharmacy during the long period covered in his active career as a professional pharmacist, with especial reference to the part played by retail pharmacists in the advances noted.

In commenting on the changes and improvements made in the type of pharmaceutical products made available for use by physicians in the treatment of disease since the beginning of his experience, the speaker recalled that the first coated pills made available commercially in this country were coated with varnish instead of gelatin, and were almost insoluble when administered. A Polish pharmacist who operated a pharmacy in Washington was credited with being the first to suggest a method of manufacture which produced a soluble pill of much better appearance, but showing the pin-hole imperfections long familiar to older pharmacists. Following the early pills came the concentrated liquid extracts known as fluidextracts, which were so widely used but of doubtful therapeutic value in many cases due to a lack of either chemical or biological assays to determine their potency. Early progress of the evolution of the present-day elegant and therapeutically effective drug products was necessarily slow due to a lack of knowledge regarding drug constituents, and the further fact that most of the early improvements had to be worked out by individual pharmacists in the prescription department of retail drug stores.

The speaker stated that changes and advances in pharmacy during the past 25 years had been so numerous and rapid that it was almost impossible for a pharmacist to keep abreast with them. He attributed most of this more recent advance to the great strides forward made in organic chemistry, and the numerous research workers now directing their efforts to the improvement of pharmaceutical products.

The thought was advanced that the day is not far distant when retail pharmacists will be compelled to have more and better pharmaceutical equipment in order to supply the needs of physicians. The pharmacist should be equipped to carry out sterilization processes, to prepare accurately all kinds of reagents and stains required by physicians for office use, and be prepared generally to provide the type of service which physicians have a right to expect of the pharmacist as representative of a profession. He advised close coöperation with physicians in such public health matters as the control of habit-forming drugs and hypnotics.

At the close of this address the speaker was offered a rising vote of thanks by the members present. His remarks had aroused a responsive interest in his hearers, as was evidenced by the

desire of a group of members to hear further comments on topics discussed. Dr. H. A. B. Dunning was prevailed on to provide some further discussion.

In the extemporaneous talk by Dr. Dunning some of the points made by Dr. Hilton were heartily seconded. The attitude of many younger pharmacists who regard experimental work in general as alien to the prescription counter was deplored by the speaker. He maintained that with the advantage of a well-rounded pharmaceutical education the younger generation of pharmacists had very much greater opportunities for the advancement of pharmaceutical knowledge and practice than had those older men whose persistent efforts with meager equipment had contributed so much. The every-day work of a prescription pharmacist brings up many problems, the solution of which may well lead to important discoveries or to worth-while advances in the art of practical pharmacy. In any event the important matter of compounding potent drugs for the relief of human suffering or the saving of a human life certainly demands the best efforts of which any right-minded pharmacist is capable.

After the meeting a short social session was held with refreshments being served.

R. S. FUQUA, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch was highly honored on the 23rd of March by having as guest and speaker Dr. George D. Beal, president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A dinner was held at the West Side Professional Y. M. C. A. at which sixty-three members and friends attended. During dinner entertainment was furnished by two of the students from the Pharmacy College with vocal and accordeon renditions.

Among those present at the dinner were George Moulton, president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, H. C. Christensen, former president of the A. Ph. A. and secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Prof. E. N. Gathercoal, Chairman of the Revision Committee of the National Formulary and president-elect of the A. Ph. A.; Wm. Gray and I. A. Becker, hospital pharmacists, R. A. G. Linke; Drs. Lanwermeyer, Struth and Taburn of the Abbott Laboratories, George L. Secord and O. U. Sisson, well-known local druggists and many of the instructors and their wives from the Pharmacy College.

After dinner the members retired to the lounge room where about two hundred and fifty assembled to listen to Dr. Beal's discussion of "Science in Industry."

Dr. Beal began his discussion with the question, "What is pure research and what is applied research?" He stated that applied research must have some immediate value and application. In the application of research the various sciences are interdependent.

Until about the last decade research was considered a luxury but during the depression, in particular, it was noted that those companies that forged ahead were those who had faith in their research departments and gave them hearty cooperation. Many new industries arose during the depression period.

The cellulose derivative industry was cited as an outstanding example of progress and of new industries born through research. The evolution of bread making by large bakeries, supplanting home baked bread, was given as another example of applied research. Many obstacles had to be overcome such as wrapping for cleanliness and freshness, improved wrapping with cellophane and then sliced bread. These evolutions in industrial progress are examples of directed research based upon a careful study of what the consuming public desires.

Much research is done from industrial necessity. Cheaper sources of materials are demanded, by-products that are poisonous must be treated or overcome, new uses must be found for saturated markets, by-products may be developed into new industries of their own. As examples: the slag from the steel mills is now used to make Portland cement, the objectionable sulfurous fumes from the steel mills are converted into sulfuric acid, the arsenic in the fumes is recovered and used as an insecticide.

The problem of smoke coming from the large industrial plants using soft coal as fuel was discussed. This smoke contains sulfur fumes which are converted into sulfuric acid, the sunlight is screened, many materials are soiled and corroded and fine particles of carbon are in the air. This can be overcome by controlling those plants already in operation and by insisting that all new plants be so constructed as to eliminate the evil and for domestic use have centrally located heating plants using specially treated fuel.

The passing of the destructive distillation of wood as a major industry due to research having found cheaper methods of producing wood-alcohol, acetic acid and acetone is an example of chemical industrial evolution that is taking place. The naval stores who handle rosin, turpentine, pine oil and pine tar have been put on their toes due to competition. Laboratory studies have shown that turpentine has certain specific advantages as a paint thinner. The naval stores have also done a certain amount of market research to increase the sale of their products.

Granulated table sugar is one of the cheapest organic chemicals that one can buy. This suggested its use as a raw material in chemistry.

Sugar is an alcohol and will form esters. Sucrose and acetic anhydride will produce sucrose octa-acetate. It is now used as a plasticizer and as an adhesive for cellophane. Its bitterness was noted but no particular attention was paid to it until the government issued regulations requiring its inclusion in all rubbing alcohol. This unexpected stroke of fortune was like manna from heaven for the company that had been struggling along manufacturing it and trying to increase its uses.

Science is the fact finding agency of industry, it finds new materials, processes and uses. The organization behind the research must have faith in it and support it if results are to be obtained.

The aim of all research is to produce more comfort and convenience for the human race.

The most important thing in the training of research specialists is to obtain soundness and breadth in the fundamentals of the subject. Breadth of training helps a man as no promise can be made of life time employment in the same field due to changes and developments that may take place.

The evolution of the packaging of coffee was discussed. Of pharmaceutical importance is the fact of the discovery that the cells of the coffee bean are broken down by pressure, making extraction by percolation quite rapid. There is the possibility that this process might be applied to plant drugs to aid in their extraction.

The case of improvement in water purification to lessen boiler scale was elaborated upon to show the results of directed research and of implications that were taken advantage of in the work. The chemists wanted to find a method of bringing down the insoluble carbonates of "boiler scale" as an easily removable mud. They cast about and found that it should be a phosphate. After experimentation sodium metaphosphate was produced and found to form a double salt of sodium and calcium metaphosphate that was soluble. After mastering this problem they cast about for other applications of this phenomena. The metaphosphate was buffered with Sodium Sesquicarbonate and is now used to treat water for laundry purposes, the scouring of wool, and has many practical uses in the home where a soft water is desirable.

As a résumé, the research specialist should satisfy the following conditions; he should have a good fundamental training, should be well read, know how to find information, should have an imagination, be ingenious, have foresight, be systematic, observe and record facts, should follow hunches, must know how to create a demand for his products, must be diplomatic, co-operative with fellow workers, patient, and must be able to work with all types of people.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to President Beal for his very interesting and stimulating discussion.

The meeting was adjourned by President Morrison and was followed by many group discussions and pleasantries.

LAWRENCE TEMPLETON, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held March 15, 1937, in the Columbia University, College of Pharmacy, New York City.

About fifty members and guests were present.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Currens reported a balance on hand of \$445.88.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported as follows:

"The most interesting and encouraging report is the news that the Court of Appeals has

rendered a decision that the non-signatory clause of the Feld-Crawford Law was valid. This is the clause which originally was declared invalid.

It will be necessary and advantageous to the twenty-seven states having Fair Trade Laws to have the Tydings-Miller Fair Trade Enabling Act passed, as such a statute will make the enforcement of the provisions of Fair Trade Legislation much simpler and more effective. All pharmacists are urged to write to their Senator and Congressman to favor the bill when it comes up to vote.

The Committee on legislation of the N. Y. State Pharmaceutical Association has had, up to a few weeks ago, a lively time in Albany; however, legislation has been somewhat tied up by the deadlock in the Senate. This will be broken after April first when a new member will be elected to fill a vacancy caused by a death.

The bills favored by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association are (in the Senate):

Int. No. 35, Senator Williamson, in relation to the misrepresentation of newspapers and periodicals.

Int. No. 82, Senator Feld to protect trade mark owners: same as Feld-Crawford Act passed in 1935. Now unnecessary on account of Court Decision.

Int. No. 481, Senator Twomey, this bill would relegate the sale of all drugs and medicines to places licensed by the Board of Pharmacy.

Int. No. 483, Senator Twomey, to define the word Chemist in Art. 51 of the Education Law.

Int. No. 484 Senator Twomey, in relation to registration of Pharmacies.

Int. No. 487, Senator Duncel, restricting the sale at wholesale of poisonous, deleterious and habit-forming drugs to licensed dealers only. Also a State Robinson-Patman to be introduced by Senator Feld as soon as possible.

BILLS OPPOSED IN THE SENATE.

Int. No. 249, Senator Doyle, in relation to the preparing and serving of food in pharmacies.

Int. No. 250, Print No. 256, Senator Doyle, in relation to the regulation of Soda Fountains and Restaurants operated in connection with drug stores and pharmacies.

Int. No. 594, Senator Esquirol, creating a consumers' bureau in the State Department of Health.

Int. No. 67, Senator McNaboe, increasing the powers and activities of the Bureau of Narcotics of the State Department of Health, duplicating the Harrison Narcotic Act.

BILLS FAVORED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Int. No. 339, Assemblyman B. J. Moran, a Robinson-Patman measure.

Int. No. 414, Assemblyman Lavery, The Feld-Crawford Law.

Int. No. 654, Assemblyman Piper, same as Senator Twomey 484.

Int. No. 922, Assemblyman Armstrong, same as Senator Twomey, 483, defining the word Chemist.

BILLS OPPOSED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Int. No. 268, Assemblyman Langenbacher, same as Senator Doyle 250, regulating fountains and restaurants in drug stores.

Int. No. 269, Assemblyman Langenbacher, same as Senator Doyle 249, against serving of food in pharmacies.

Int. No. 982, Assemblyman Neustein, health insurance.

Int. No. 928, Assemblyman Holley, same as Senator Esquirol 594, in reference to creation of a consumers' bureau in the State Dept. of Health.

Bulletin of the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Council warns against the sale of paraldehyde without prescription: inspectors are attempting to induce pharmacists to sell same over the counter.

The Council has appointed a number of the members to act upon the Advisory Committee on Venereal Diseases Control of the Dept. of Health. The purpose of the committee is to work with the Dept. of Health in relation to all matters pertaining to the control of venereal diseases.

The Board of Directors of the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Council declares itself in favor of a modified NRA.

Motion was made by Dr. Lascoff that the report be accepted and the thanks of the Branch be extended to Mr. Lehman for his work. Motion was passed.

The secretary reported that the joint conference of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Association of the Colleges of Pharmacy had been very successfully held on Monday and Tuesday, March 8-9, 1937, at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The Banquet and Entertainment held on Monday evening was a social success and through the kindness of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., who acted as hosts for the visiting delegates, was also a financial success.

Frank Berman, a member of the Association, offered by letter a plan for the "Creation of a Pharmaceutical Unit in Health Departments of Various Political Subdivisions of the United States."

This plan is submitted to the Commissioner of Health of the City of New York for suggestions as to feasibility, modifications—substitution or approval, for the purpose of presenting a final plan to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as a model for other Health Departments.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING UNITS AND SERVICES.

1. Analytical Laboratory Service
2. Inspection Division

To inspect pharmaceutical and chemical establishments for the purpose of:

- (a) Getting samples to test for strength and purity
- (b) Cleanliness
- (c) To check on the eligibility of the personnel to practice and notify the State Board of Pharmacy of violations
- (d) To detect the sale of prohibited drugs and articles
- (e) To check on record of registration of nonofficial preparations not containing the formula printed on the label thereon

3. The Clinical Service

- (a) Putting assistant grade registered pharmacists in charge of large active clinics
- (b) This will insure competent dispensing service
- (c) Intelligent requisitioning
- (d) Necessary compounding on the premises
- (e) Prevent shortages and overstocking

4. The personnel and duties

- (a) A central administrative staff functioning through
- (b) Pharmacist inspectors
- (c) Pharmacist in the assistant grade as clinic pharmacists
- (d) Laboratory pharmaceutical service
- (e) Supply and equipment station pharmacists to facilitate distribution.

The pharmacy service shall be filled by civil service exams and transfers from other departments and promotions. Submitted by Frank Berman, Pharmacist, Department of Hospitals of N. Y. City with the collaboration of Louis Harris of same department.

After hearing the plan, Dr. Wimmer remarked that inasmuch as the plan involved a reorganization of the Health Services of the City and as the plan would take away some of the functions of the State Board of Pharmacy, it was a matter for the consideration of the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Council, the latter being more representative of pharmacists as a whole in New York. He moved that the secretary refer Mr. Berman to the Council. Motion seconded and carried.

Chairman H. V. Arny, of a special committee, presented the following:

DR. GEORGE C. DIEKMAN.

The New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has suffered a great loss in the passing of our past-president.

Dr. George C. Diekman departed from this life on January 30, 1937.

Graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, Class of 1888; Professor of Pharmacy at the College, 1891-1927; member of the Board of Pharmacy, both City and State, from 1895 to 1937; Dr. Diekman has served Pharmacy of the city, state and nation faithfully, intelligently and unselfishly. His interest in his *Alma Mater* was so unflagging that it is proper to acclaim him as its most devoted son.

It is therefore appropriate to enter upon our minutes these

Resolutions of Sorrow.

Resolved, that this Branch register its profound sorrow over the passing of our beloved past-president, Dr. George C. Diekman.

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to his widow and daughter with expressions of our sincere sympathy.

NEW YORK BRANCH AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

President Schaefer then introduced Dr. James C. Munch, who addressed the meeting on the subject of "Pharmacology for (Graduate) Pharmacists."

CHARACTERISTIC ACTIONS OF IMPORTANT DRUGS.

Name.	External Action.	G. I. T.	Nervous System.	Circ.	Resp.	Muscles.	Endo-crines.
Phenol	A	+	-	-	-	-	-
Salicylates	A	+	D	?	-	-	-
Cascara	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Castor Oil	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Ipecac	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Mg Salts	-	+	D	-	-	-	-
Alcohol	+	D	D	D	+	D	+
Barbiturates	+	D	D	-	D	D	-
Belladonna	+	D	D	+	S	-	-
Bromides	+	+	D	-	-	-	-
Caffeine	-	+	S	+	(D)	+	+
Chloroform	A	D	D	(D)	(D)	-	+
Cocaine	+	D	D	-	(D)	?	-
Ephedrine	-	-	S	-	(D)	S	-
Epinephrine	+	-	S	(D)	(D)	-	+
Opium	+	D	D	+	(D)	S	-
Physostigmine	-	S	S	+	(D)	S	-
Strychnine	-	-	S	?	(D)	+	-
Digitalis	-	+	S	D	-	-	+
Nitrites	-	-	+	D	-	-	+
Insulin	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Pituitary Ext.	-	S	-	+	-	S	S
Thyroid	-	S	S	-	-	-	-
Ergot	+	S	D	+	-	S	-
Quinine	-	S	+	-	-	-	-

D = depress, S = stimulate, A = antiseptic, + = definite action, - = no significant action and () = toxic dose.

1933 SURVEY DATA RECALCULATED TO FREQUENCY PER 10,000 PRESCRIPTIONS.

CODEINA.

400-500.

ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM

PHENOBARBITALUM

SODII BROMIDUM

300-400.

Acetphenetidinum

Pepsinum

Sodii Bicarbonas

200-300.

Acidum Boricum
Ammonium Chloridum
Argento-Proteinum
BELLADONNA
CAFFEINA

CASCARA SAGRADA
DIGITALIS
EPHEDRINA
Glycerinum
MORPHINA
NUX VOMICA

OPIUM
PHENOL
QUININA
SODII SALICYLAS
STRYCHNINA

100-200.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM
Aminopyrina
Bismuthi Subcarbonas
Bismuthi Subnitras
Camphora
COCAINA
EPINEPHRINA
Ferri Chloridum

Gentiana
HYOSCYAMUS
IPECACUANHA
MAGNESII OXIDUM
Mentha Piperita
Menthol
Phenylis Salicylas
Potassii Citras

Potassii Iodidum
Prunus Virginiana
Sodii Benzoas
Terpeni Hydras
THYROIDEUM
Tolu
Zinci Oxidum
Zinci Sulfas

50-100.

ÆTHYLMORPHINA
ALCOHOL
Antipyrina
Cinchophenum
ERGOTA

Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum
Iodum
Methenammina

Petrolatum Liquefactum
Phenolphthaleinum
Potassii Arsenas
Potassii Bromidum
Renninum

10-50.

Acacia
Acetanilidum
Aconitum
ÆTHYLIS NITRIS
Aether
Aethylis Aminobenzoas
Aloe
Arseni Trioxidum
BARBITALUM
Bismuth Subgallas
Cannabis
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas

Chloralis Hydras
CHLOROFORMUM
CINCHONA
GLYCERYLIS NITRAS
Glycyrrhiza
Hydrargyri Chloridum
Corrosivum
Homatropinæ HBr
Liquor Ergosterolis Irradiati
MAGNESII SULPHAS
Neocinchophenum

Oleum Morrhuæ
OLEUM RICINI
Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ
Potassii Acetas
Rheum
Scopolaminæ HBr
Sodii Chloridum
Sodii Citras
Sodii Iodum
Sodii Phosphas
Strontii Bromidum
Theobromina

1-10.

Arseni Iodidum
Bismuthi Subsalicylas
Cantharis
Hyoscyaminæ HBr

Iodoformum
Magnesii Citras
Neoarsphenamina

PHYSOSTIGMINA
Procaina
Santoninum
Theophyllina

Less than 1.

Arsphenamina

INSULIN

PITUITARIUM

Dr. Munch presented a list from the 1933 survey recalculated to show the frequency per 10,000 prescriptions. District No. 2 of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and of

the National Association of Colleges of Pharmacy lists 427 drugs for examination and study purposes. Supposing there are 10 things to learn about each of these, it figures out that about eight minutes can be devoted to each drug in the usual college course. The frequency table shows that many of these are not in sufficient use to demand extensive study of the pharmacy student. It would be better to know twenty-five drugs completely than to know 1000 improperly. A list of twenty-five drugs which are considered important are presented. Dr. Munch then discussed each of these in some detail.

After considerable discussion the speaker was accorded a rising vote of thanks and the meeting adjourned.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The February meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was called to order by President I. L. Miller, February 9th, in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary read the proposed amendment to the By-Laws: Its adoption was moved and seconded and a unanimous vote was received. Thus the fiscal year of the Philadelphia Branch shall be from January first of one year to December 31st of the same year. The change to apply to the collection of dues only.

James C. Munch proposed the name of Dr. Herbert Cobe for membership. Applicant was unanimously voted into membership.

President Miller appointed Dr. Frank H. Eby to audit the Treasurer's books and report on same at the next meeting.

President Miller appointed the following Nominating Committee: *Chairman*, James C. Munch, A. B. Nichols and Ambrose Hunsberger. The Committee is to report at March meeting.

The speaker of the evening, C. R. Addinall, director, Library Research, Merck & Co., gave a most interesting lecture on the subject, "Recent Advancements in Synthetic Chemistry." The lecture covered "Vitamins," "Cholines," "Plant Hormones" and the recently publicized "Prontosil." He emphasized the enormous quantity of literature that has appeared on vitamins. He discussed the formula of Vitamin B and told how it had been isolated in pure form from rice and how it was being prepared synthetically at a very reasonable price.

Lantern slides demonstrated the speaker's remarks on "auxin," plant hormone. Prontosil was discussed at some length as to its structure and synonyms. No claim was made for its value.

Motion pictures concluded the meeting.

GEORGE E. BYERS, *Secretary*.

MARCH.

The March meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at Mitten Hall, Temple University, on Tuesday evening, March 9th.

Minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's annual report was submitted with a certificate of audit by Frank H. Eby and showed a balance in the checking account of \$204.26, as of March 3, 1937. The segregated savings account showed a balance of \$49.84 as of the same date. Treasurer Byers reported \$117.00 outstanding as uncollected dues. The treasurer further mentioned that certain delinquent members had been dropped from the list because of their failure to pay dues over a period of two years. He emphasized that the mailing of notices is an expensive item and that since certain members have failed to either pay dues or attend meetings over the above-mentioned period of time, their names have been removed from the active files, thus accounting for the failure of certain individuals to receive notification of meeting dates.

James C. Munch, of the Membership Committee, presented the names of W. J. Boegly and G. W. Drain for membership in the Local Branch. A motion was made and carried that these men be elected to membership upon payment of the usual contribution. These names brought the total of new members to 14 for the year.

Other committees having nothing to report, President Miller dismissed all standing committees with thanks for their coöperation and assistance during his term of office.

President Miller then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. John C. Krantz, professor of Pharmacology in the Medical School of the University of Maryland. He spoke on the subject, "Discovery, the Increment of Progress." Attacking the subject from three angles the speaker outlined the developments which have aided man most in his fight for the alleviation of pain; the development of the science of Antiseptology and Chemotherapeusis; and the development of the science of Endocrinology.

Following his address the speaker was accorded a rising vote of thanks.

President Miller called for the report of the Committee on Nominations. Chairman Munch presented the following nominations: *President*, H. Evert Kendig; *First Vice-President*, S. H. Kerlin; *Second Vice-President*, Geo. E. Byers; *Secretary-Treasurer*, A. K. Leberknight; *Delegate to House of Delegates*, Ambrose Hunsberger.

There being no nominations from the floor, a motion was made and carried instructing the secretary to cast the ballot as submitted.

President Miller expressed his appreciation for the support and coöperation of the retiring officers and the membership as a whole.

The newly elected president was then introduced to the meeting by the retiring president. President Kendig responded with a short address and then introduced the other new officers, each of whom responded briefly.

On motion by Ambrose Hunsberger a rising vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers.

Previous to the meeting the annual Past-President's dinner was held in the faculty dining room in Mitten Hall and was attended by the following Past-Presidents: William Pearson, E. Fullerton Cook, Ambrose Hunsberger, Adley Nichols, J. W. E. Harrison, James C. Munch, W. J. Stoneback, Frank H. Eby and B. C. Goodhart.

ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held March 15, 1937, in the assembly room of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY.

President Briggs introduced three new members, Mr. Bell, Dr. Rosen and Mr. Sock.

Vote on the proposed amendment to the By-Laws, changing the date of the meeting from the second to the third Monday of the month, was called for, duly seconded and carried.

The president announced that Mr. Warren was unavoidably absent and that he would present his paper at a later meeting.

The first speaker of the evening was Dr. S. L. Hilton, former president of the A. PH. A., and Chairman of the Council. He read a paper entitled "Some Features of Pharmaceutical Recipe Book, II." In giving the history of the book, it was stated "The idea of such a book was conceived by Dr. Henry P. Hynson of Baltimore, in 1909, when he presented the proposal to the Council of the ASSOCIATION." Other portions are given in the paper, which follows this report.

After the reading of the paper, Dr. Hilton exhibited preparations manufactured in his Pharmacy. Among others, these included: Ampuls of Iron Cacodylate, Indigo Carmine, Silver Nitrate, Sodium Bicarbonate, Compound Iodine Paint, Castellani's Lotion, Whitfield's Ointment with Thymol.

In the general discussion, Chief Pharmacist Swann, U. S. Navy, informed the members that in the Navy, the Recipe Book is found in every laboratory and in most of the larger ships.

President Briggs introduced as the next speaker of the evening, Dr. Frank A. Delgado, former first vice-president of the A. PH. A. and Chief of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Section, Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. He read a paper entitled "Pharmacy's Need for Facts." He stated, "One might truthfully say that the future economic progress of Pharmacy in its march forward is going to be largely dependent upon the facts, figures and statistics at its command."

Mr. Delgado attributed the enactment of the Robinson-Patman bill, State Fair Trade legislation and other similar laws to facts, figures and statistics that were made available, and also

cited that the defeat of the frequently introduced Capper-Kelly bill was due to its lack of any supporting and convincing facts.

The speaker gave some enlightening figures and facts such as:

"250,000,000 physicians' prescriptions being compounded annually at a cost of \$209,000,000; one store to 2000 population; death rate of 1000 population, 11.9; number of drug stores in 1935, 56,697; in 1933, 58,407 and in 1929, 58,258; sales in 1935 for the 56,519 drug stores amounted to \$1,226,491,000, an increase of 15.3% over 1933, but \$464,000,000 under the peak of 1929. The number of drug store employees in 1935 was 158,379, an increase of 7.3% over 1933. Average salary per employee (full and part time) in 1935 was \$919; in 1933, \$985 and in 1929 was \$1260. The salaries in drug stores are lower than of apparel stores; slightly higher than of food stores. There were 560 drug store failures in 1935. The number of chain drug stores in 1935 was 3744 units, a loss of 16 units compared with 1933, but a gain of 231 units when compared with 1929. The number of independent drug stores in 1935 was 52,855; 53,341, in 1933, a decrease of 486 units.

"Study of sales figures shows that while chain drug stores constitute only 6.6% of total drug stores, they do 28.8% of the business, an increase over 1933 of approximately 3.7%. Independent drug stores lost ground, having done 81.2% of total retail drug business in 1929, 74% in 1933 and 71.1% in 1935."

Speaking on the subject of salaries paid in drug stores, Mr. Delgado said, "It seems to me that the subject of hours and remuneration in Pharmacy is deserving of more attention on the part of the profession and trade. Long hours have been a part of drug store employees' lot from time immemorial; long hours, hard work and not much to show for it."

"It is doubtful if a study of resolutions passed annually at 48 state pharmaceutical association meetings would disclose any resolutions toward the improvements of the welfare of the registered pharmacists and other retail drug store employees. All indications, however, seem to point to the necessity of an attempt to correct the hour and pay situation in the retail drug industry before forces outside of Pharmacy will take a hand."

In his conclusion the speaker stated: "No doubt some very interesting and, in my opinion, important conclusions could be drawn from the aforementioned figures, but they are by no means complete and until I have the opportunity to correlate such facts and figures as the relationship and bearing that the growth of chain drug stores may have to the decrease in number of all drugs—the ratio of drug chains, sales to independents, drug store sales, and study such factors as density of population, home ownership, persons gainfully occupied, climatic conditions, student enrollments, number of graduates, number successfully passing State Board examinations—personally I refrain from drawing any conclusions. The reader is, of course, at liberty to study the foregoing figures and draw any conclusions he may see fit."

After the reading of his paper, Dr. Delgado read a report received from Australia where a campaign was waged successfully by pharmacists, prohibiting the introduction of chain drug stores in that country. A general discussion followed.

Under New Business, A. C. Taylor moved that the president appoint five members as a Committee to be known as the Program Committee—duly seconded and carried.

President Briggs gave a tentative program for the April meeting.

V. B. NORELLI, *Secretary.*

THE A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.

BY S. L. HILTON.

The idea of a Recipe Book was conceived by Dr. Henry P. Hynson, of Baltimore, in 1909, when he presented his ideas to the Council of the ASSOCIATION. His proposition with communications from Leo Eliel and Otto Raubenheimer on the subject were referred to the Committee on Standards for consideration and report at the Los Angeles meeting. At that meeting the Committee reported and recommended that the Committee on Standards devote its early attention to the compilation of a list of useful formulas in general use, carefully check them and make them uniform so that no matter where the preparations were obtained they would be uniform and of greater value.