

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.

In 1910, the Committee on Nonofficial Standards reported that it was not expedient at that time to complete the Recipe Book as its efforts should be devoted to establishing correct standards for the National Formulary IV, which had been made one of the standards for drugs under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906.

It was then suggested by Otto Raubenheimer that a special committee be appointed to complete the obtaining of formulas for the Recipe Book and that they be properly classified and standardized; this suggestion was approved and a committee of five was appointed which, in the following year, was increased to 25 and has been so continued up to the present time.

Requests were sent broadcast for formulas in common use in this country and before long there were some fifteen hundred formulas collected, these were discussed and tried out by members of the Committee and necessary corrections made where necessary to obtain satisfactory preparations and greater uniformity, a condition much desired as many preparations differed according to the section of the country they came from.

Some formulas were deleted as they had outlived their usefulness, new formulas were tried out and admitted by vote of the Committee and the complete manuscript edited by Professor Ivor Griffith; the book was then published by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The sale of this first edition was very gratifying and it soon became necessary to publish a second edition as the first edition was completely exhausted. This was available in the fall of 1936.

After publication, the Committee was continued with some changes in personnel, and work was soon started for the next revision, a number of sub-committees were appointed and each committee had its work mapped out. Let me say they worked in perfect accord and all formulas were thoroughly tested and considered and reported to the full Committee for approval or rejection so that the Recipe Book II is far in advance of the first edition and is a most valuable and helpful book for the pharmacist's library.

All admissions were by a two-thirds vote of the full Committee and the book contains only formulas frequently called for and that can be compounded by the pharmacist.

No responsibility whatever is assumed for the therapeutic value of the formulas or the doses; the doses given are average doses and the formulas contained therein are only those commonly used in this country.

The Recipe Book does not supply imitations of proprietary or trade-marked articles and institution and hospital formulas are included by permission.

The Food and Drug Administration, the Council on Dental Therapeutics, The American Veterinary Medical Association and others have been very helpful and have submitted many formulas. They have offered many valuable suggestions, especially the Food and Drug Administration.

The Book contains the following general subjects: Pharmaceutical Formulas, Hospital Formulas, Dental Formulas, Chiropractors' Formulas, Veterinary Formulas, Laboratory Reagents, Photographic Formulas, Flavoring Formulas, Cosmetic Formulas, Vehicles, Technical and Miscellaneous Formulas, Agricultural Formulas, Industrial Formulas, Methods for Rendering First Aid, Doses, Schedule of Poisons with Their Antidotes, and a Table of Solubilities. The latter table is most helpful to the pharmacist as it gives the solubility of a large number of substances in various liquids, more complete than any other book of reference: Water at 25° C., 100 Centigrade; Alcohol, Chloroform, Ether, Glycerin, the figures given represent the number of cc. of the solvent in which 1 Gm. of the substance dissolves at 25° C., or the temperature otherwise stated to make a saturated solution in the respective solvent. Volume II contains nearly 2000 formulas.

The formulas, etc., have been arranged alphabetically under each part, the English name being accepted as the official title, synonyms are given; the index is most perfect and comprises over 50 pages—fully cross-indexed and where titles have been changed both the old and new titles are given.

No pharmacy is complete without a copy of the Recipe Book II as it contains a wealth of information that can be made a money maker and is well adapted to the manufacturing facilities of the average pharmacy.