

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or 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 February meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Assembly Hall of Hynson, Westcott and Company's Pharmacy, Wednesday, February 16, 1916.

Mr. James A. Black informed the meeting of the death of Dr. Hynson's sister, and gave that as the reason for his absence from the meeting. He was questioned as to the advisability of adjourning the meeting out of respect and as an outward sign of sympathy with Dr. Hynson, but, after discussing the question for a while, it was thought best, in view of Dr. Hynson's broadmindedness, to continue the meeting. A resolution offered by Mr. Black was passed directing the secretary to write Dr. Hynson a letter of sympathy and condolence.

Two resignations from chairmanships of committees were considered and were held over till the next meeting, one consenting to hold his till then and the other waiting on a report from Dr. Hynson, who was endeavoring to get the consent of a desirable member for it.

The Branch approved the creation of a social committee, notice of which had been given at the January meeting, and Miss Annie M. Patterson was elected chairman, she preferring this title to that of chairwoman, as she considered the latter appellation sounded too much like charwoman. The pharmacists were appointed as the other members.

A bill presented to the state legislature, prohibiting druggists from prescribing except in cases of great emergency, and hedging them about with onerous and humiliating restrictions, was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to write the Committee on Hygiene, to which the bill had been re-

ferred, voicing the Branch's disapproval of the bill, an action which the Retail Druggists' Association had already taken on the preceding Monday.

The prescription presented by Mr. Meyer at the November meeting and calling for: copaiba 4 drachms, balsam Peru 2 drachms, oil turpentine 2 drachms, and syrup lemon sufficient to make 6 ounces, in which the balsam Peru was the disturbing factor, was shown as a good emulsion, which was made by the addition of 2 drachms of sweet almond oil to the copaiba and oil turpentine; this was emulsified with 4 drachms acacia and 6 drachms water. The balsam Peru was added to this primary emulsion and thoroughly incorporated, adding finally the syrup lemon.

The secretary was directed to endeavor to arrange for a stereopticon lecture on vaccines and serums by Dr. Beavers to be held in conjunction with the Retail Druggists' Association and to take the place of the March meeting.

Mr. Meyer was requested to arrange with the Druggists' Association for the lecture which it was planned to give in its meeting-room in one of the downtown hotels.

The pharmacists reviewed the journals and quite a few articles were considered and some discussed.

One of the articles considered stated that when tincture strophanthus is mixed with water hydrolysis takes place and a toxic compound is formed, therefore it was thought best that the tincture should not be prescribed in aqueous mixtures, but should be diluted just before administering it.

Tincture lavender compound was stated to be an excellent disguise for valerian, and oil lavender was mentioned as very good for removing the odor of valerian from mortars, especially of pills of the three

valerates. The oil was also recommended for masking the odor of cooking cabbage.

Sun-cholera mixture in which the tincture opium was replaced by tincture gambir compound was proposed as an efficient non-narcotic cholera mixture.

WM. J. LOWRY, JR., Secretary.

### CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association celebrated its tenth anniversary Friday evening, February 18, at the Hotel LaSalle.

A large company of the members, many of them accompanied by their wives or friends, sat at table from 6.30 until 8.00 and enjoyed a fine repast. Among those present were Thomas Potts, secretary, N. A. R. D.; H. C. Christensen, secretary, N. A. B. P.; Jahn Chawtal, president, C. R. D. A.; Mrs. Forbrich, chairman, W. O. C. R. D. A.; John Blocki, secretary, C. V. D. A.; Leo Mrazek, president, Illinois Board of Pharmacy; P. A. Mandabach, secretary, N. A. D. C.; J. H. Beal, chairman, H. M. Whelpley, secretary, and F. W. Meissner, member of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœia; W. B. Day, general secretary, A. Ph. A., and Hugh Craig, president, Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A.

After dinner the audience assembled in one of the large parlors, where Dr. H. M. Whelpley presented an illustrated lecture on "Some Historical Features of the American Pharmaceutical Association." The hundred pictures were very fine, many of them from snapshots taken by Dr. Whelpley during his attendance at the last thirty-three conventions of the Association. Many of the pictures had been colored by Mrs. Whelpley.

Dr. Whelpley showed pictures of nearly all of the ex-presidents of the Association, beginning with Daniel B. Smith, the first president, elected in 1852, and including William Procter, William J. M. Gordon, Frederick Stearns, Edward Parrish, E. H. Sargent, Enno Sander, A. E. Ebert, J. F. Hancock, C. Lewis Diehl, William Saunders, of London, Canada; P. W. Bedford, J. U. Lloyd, J. P. Remington, H. M. Whelpley, C. E. Dohme, A. B. Prescott, Oscar Oldberg, etc., and of the honorary presidents, P. C. Candidus, S. A. D. Sheppard, Ewen McIntyre, and Henry Biroth.

There were shown also many very interesting incidents connected with some of these

men. For instance, a file of prescriptions from William Procter's store, held by a long wire, on which prescriptions Nos. 1 to 3000 were impaled; also a number of photographs of individual prescriptions, showing the prices: one ounce tincture of digitalis, 6 cents; a six-ounce mixture, 23 cents; a dozen of pills, 12 cents, etc. There was exhibited a picture of Professor Hallberg in his home with his family, Mrs. Hallberg and his only son, Carl. Carl was present at the meeting—a tall, strapping fellow, just finishing his second year of a college course in engineering. There were a number of pictures of Dr. Beal and other famous pharmaceutical fishermen with their respective marvellous catches; also pictures of beautiful natural scenery caught on the various excursions and pleasure trips in connection with the conventions.

The lecture was very inspiring. Younger members of the Association, and older ones, too, expressed themselves as determined to put the Chicago Branch of the Association just where it belonged—at the forefront of the local pharmaceutical societies.

Announcement was made on the invitations that the Chicago Branch wants the parent Association to come to Chicago for its 1918 convention. This announcement created much enthusiasm, and plans are being laid to bring the convention here for that year.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.

### DENVER.

The February meeting of the Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Adams Hotel, February 15. The usual dinner preceded the meeting. The following members were present: P. A. Chedister, E. L. Scholtz, John Dow, H. C. Watson, L. A. Jeancon, Charles J. Clayton, William Beukma, S. T. Kostitch, John A. Martin, F. W. Nitardy, A. Swoboda, R. H. McKinzie, V. Lagasse, John Best, A. L. Pillsbury, A. W. Clark, Mr. Neuburn, F. J. Lord, M. P. Given, W. T. Hover and W. A. Hover.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, President Hover announced the appointment of the following committees:

Membership: Lincoln Wilson, chairman; R. G. Watson, Adolph Swoboda.

Program: F. W. Nitardy, chairman; C. D. Charles, M. M. Becker.

Education: H. C. Washburn, Charles J. Clayton, William Beukma.

Legislation: A. W. Clark, Hugh SeCheverall, E. L. Scholtz.

The question of Associate Membership was then brought up and, on motion by Mr. Clayton, it was decided to make provisions in the By-laws for this form of membership. Some discussion on the question took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Swoboda, Best, Clayton, Lord, McKinzie, Lagasse, Scholtz and Watson.

Mr. Clayton was appointed to draft a suitable amendment to be presented at the next meeting.

A resolution in reference to revoking the license of registered pharmacists for the violation of a prohibition law was then offered by the secretary. After some discussion and change in wording it was adopted in the following form:

"WHEREAS, Violations of the prohibition law by persons running or claiming to run drug stores cause public feeling and sentiment detrimental to the interest of pharmacy; and

"WHEREAS, All true pharmacists are desirous of complying with this law in letter and spirit; be it

"Resolved, by the Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, That we recommend the revocation of the license of registration by the Board of Pharmacy in all cases where a person has been convicted the second time for the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors."

The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the secretary of the City Association, State Association, State Board of Pharmacy, County Medical Association, also to Governor Carlson, the Attorney-General, and give it out to the press.

It was then announced that the evening papers published a story of an arrest of a druggist for selling bathing alcohol, denatured according to the government formula. In the discussion which ensued the suggestion that a more careful labelling of this product and, possibly, a formula more desirable than the ones generally used now could be found. As brought out by President Hover in harmony with this suggestion it was decided to appoint a committee to frame a label for denatured alcohol to be used for bathing purposes, and investigate the formulas and report their findings at the earliest possible moment to the Executive Committee of the Branch. As it was thought

advisable to take action on this matter before the next meeting, Mr. Hover thereupon appointed F. W. Nitardy, Charles J. Clayton and L. A. Jeancon to act in this capacity.

Mr. Clark stated that in a recent conversation with the internal revenue collector he had been told that any formula using denaturing agents in quantities not less than those specified by the government formula would be satisfactory to the Federal Government.

Some further discussion followed, and Mr. Hover suggested that the report of this committee could be printed and circularized by the jobbers of Denver and thereby receive wide publicity.

The question of how poisonous or injurious the denatured alcohol consisting of one part of formaldehyde in 250 parts of ethyl alcohol would be was discussed at some length.

The question of permanent quarters for the pharmaceutical interests of the city and state was then discussed by Messrs. Clark, Nitardy, Clayton, Scholtz, and others, but it was decided to postpone action until a future date.

The question of prescription profits was then taken up. President Hover, speaking of the discussion started by the investigation along this line carried on last summer for the State Association, and a report on the prescription department read at the convention of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, and the wide publicity received by these reports in pharmaceutical journals and recently commented on in the lay press, stated that from the jobbers' viewpoint, it seemed that the prescription departments in stores doing a limited prescription business frequently represent an investment by no means justified by the returns of this department, and the advisability of such stores discontinuing their prescription service was suggested. Messrs. Clayton, Clark, Dow, Watson, Scholtz, and others, however, expressed themselves that any retailer, regardless of how small his profits may be from the prescription department, or even if he knew the same was an absolute loss to him, would not be willing to give up this department, because it constitutes what may be called the "life" of the drug business. Without it the place would no longer be a drug store.

After the close of the discussion on this subject, President Hover, in speaking of the price situation, read a series of prices on

familiar drugs prevailing in 1871, which in many instances were similar to, and higher than, the present high prices, commonly thought of as higher than any that have ever prevailed in the past. Mr. Hover suggested that this was an opportune time for retailers to raise their selling prices on various articles of drug-store merchandise, including proprietaries, on which prices to them had been raised; many things being sold at the present time without profit or at actual loss by retailers who are not watching their costs closely.

The question of prescription prices and rules for pricing prescriptions, average prices obtained and that would be obtained when certain rules would be followed, were discussed at considerable length, most of those present participating. The consensus of opinion seemed that the N. A. R. D. price schedule, if carefully followed, would yield a retail price on prescriptions which would mean a fair profit to the pharmacist and yield a better price than generally obtained in Denver at the present time. The rule of doubling the cost of ingredients and adding a compounding fee was also discussed and considered feasible, with a minimum scale for certain classes of prescriptions when using a smaller percentage of profit in figuring the price of very expensive prescriptions.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.

#### DETROIT.

The February meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening, February 18, at the Wayne County Medical Society Building. President Scoville called the meeting to order.

Mr. Arthur L. Buzzell gave a talk on the requirements of the Harrison Anti-narcotic Law, explaining recent rulings made by the Department of the Interior. A very interesting discussion followed, which cleared up, in the minds of those present, many points not previously understood.

The next paper was by Mr. John H. Webster on the Stevens Price Maintenance Bill. After the reading of the paper a discussion followed, at the close of which the sense of the meeting was shown by a resolution, unanimously adopted, supporting the Stevens bill.

President Scoville offered the thanks of the meeting to the speakers.

A. A. WHEELER, Secretary.

#### NASHVILLE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on February 17, in the Music Room of the Nashville Y. M. C. A., in joint session with the Nashville Drug Club. Dr. J. O. Burge presided.

After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Committee on Nominations reported the following for officers of the ensuing year and they were elected: President, E. A. Ruddiman; vice-president, L. S. Pully; treasurer, C. C. Young, and secretary, William R. White. Dr. Ruddiman, however, could not accept the office of president on account of other duties, and Dr. J. O. Burge was unanimously elected in his stead.

Mr. J. E. Justice, of Clarksville, Tenn., a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, was then introduced and addressed the Branch on "Pharmaceutical Conditions." He laid special stress on the high price of drugs, and offered some helpful suggestions for educating the public on the cause of the present conditions.

A general discussion of the subject was participated in by the members, resulting in the appointment of a Joint Publicity Committee from the two associations. The purpose of the committee is to inform the public, through the press, of the unusual conditions which affect the prices of drugs and chemicals. D. S. Sanders and William R. White were named as members of the committee.

The subject of "Whether Picture-show Advertising Pays" was discussed by D. J. Kuhn, D. S. Sanders, J. B. Sands, and others. The question of whether prescriptions should be marked in the N. A. R. D. cost-mark or in plain figures in ink was then argued, both *pro* and *con*. A poll disclosed that the N. A. R. D. plan was generally adopted.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.

#### NEW YORK.

The February meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Lascoff, at 8.40 o'clock on the evening of the 14th.

Secretary Hostmann being absent, the Chair requested Frank L. McCartney to act in his stead.

The minutes of the January meeting were then read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted with thanks.

Dr. Anderson, chairman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, was absent, but Drs. Manfield and Weinstein reported on proposed state legislation.

No reports were made by the Committees on Progress of Pharmacy or Fraternal Relations, as Drs. Diekman and Diner were both absent.

Frank L. McCartney, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported the following applications for membership in the parent association: Franklin Black, 81 Maiden Lane, New York City; Dwight T. Scott, care of National Vaccine Company, Washington, D. C.; George Simon, 135 William Street, New York City; Harry A. Stebbins, 145 Front Street, New York City; Lawrence N. Upjohn, M.D., 48 Vesey Street, New York City; Edward Zink, 203 Fulton Street, New York City; Adolph Wolf Lerner, 556 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nestor Petillo, 57-59 Perry Street, New York City; N. C. Partos, 160 Second Avenue, New York City; Alirio Diaz Guerra, M.D., 29 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chanon A. Bernstein, 3146 Broadway, New York City; Clarence E. Wright, 435 West 119th Street, New York City; Anthony Di Bella, 1431 Boscobel Avenue, New York City. And for membership in the New York Branch only: Charles W. Holzhauser, Broad and Market Streets, Newark, N. J.; Charles Holzhauser, Broad and Market Streets, Newark, N. J.

He then appointed the following committee to assist him in obtaining new members: H. V. Army, Turner F. Currens, St. Claire Ransford Gay, Charles W. Holzhauser, Gustave Horstmann, Hugo Kantrowitz, Joseph L. Mayer, C. A. Mayo, Romaine Pierson, Otto Raubenheimer, George T. Riefflin, and Hugo H. Schaefer.

The speaker of the evening, Mrs. St. Claire Ransford Gay, was then introduced, and read a paper, entitled "X-ray Cases in Which Barium Sulphate is Contra-indicated."

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Drs. Mayer, Roon, Weinstein, and Schaefer participated.

Mrs. Gay was given a rising vote of thanks, the meeting then adjourning at 10.05 P.M.  
FRANK L. MCCARTNEY, *Secretary Pro Tem.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharma-

ceutical Association was held on Tuesday evening, February 8, 1916, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In the absence of President Henry, Vice-President Sturmer called the meeting to order at 8.45 P.M.

The following committee has been appointed to help arrange entertainment for the A. Ph. A. members during the Atlantic City meeting: W. L. Cliffe, chairman; E. Fullerton Cook, C. Mahlon Kline, H. K. Mulford, F. M. Apple, and President Samuel C. Henry, *ex-officio*.

Under the head of new business, Mr. England moved that President Henry be empowered to appoint a nominating committee at his leisure and to instruct it to prepare a list of new officers to be balloted upon at the March meeting.

The motion was seconded and when put to vote, carried.

Mr. Cliffe moved that President Henry be instructed to appoint a committee, with power to act, to draw up a set of resolutions concerning the bill now before Congress in regard to the construction of a memorial to Professor Procter, and to forward them to the proper authorities at Washington. This motion was likewise seconded and passed.

Professor Remington then introduced Professor Eberle to the audience. He responded with remarks to the effect that he was becoming acclimated and that the work of the JOURNAL was progressing smoothly.

Mr. Hugo Kantrowitz, of the Apotheker Zeitung, of New York, was then introduced and stated that, although he was not a strong public speaker, he did have a very strong feeling of friendliness for the A. Ph. A. and for the Philadelphia Branch.

The evening's program was then taken up and Professor Sturmer presented "The Review of Current Pharmaceutical Literature." The author stated that, rather than review the pharmaceutical literature, which was undoubtedly read by most of those present, he had abstracted several articles from the chemical and foreign journals of pharmaceutical interest.

This paper was discussed by Charles H. La Wall, E. Fullerton Cook, F. Atlee Dean, and W. L. Cliffe.

Prof. Otto Raubenheimer, who was to come from Brooklyn to discuss "The Recipe Book of the A. Ph. A.," was delayed, and the

interval was utilized by Professor Remington in relating a few interesting incidents that occurred in some of the past meetings of the Deutscher Apotheker Verein of New York.

Professor Raubenheimer here entered with words of praise for the Reading trains which leave on the hour and arrive on the hour—sometimes.

In his address Professor Raubenheimer related numerous incidents from his own experiences, emphasizing the need of a reliable and comprehensive recipe book whose publication was authorized by the A. Ph. A. at the 1915 meeting, a standing committee of fifteen being appointed, with Professor Raubenheimer as chairman.

The idea of the committee is to divide the volume into several chapters, somewhat as follows: Chapter 1—Formulæ deleted from U. S. P. and N. F. Chapter 2—Formulæ from foreign pharmacopœias. Chapter 3—Hospital formulæ. Chapter 4—Formulæ named after their originators. Chapter 5—Reagents and stains. Chapter 6—Formulæ for toilet articles, cosmetics, perfumes, and dentifrices. Chapter 7—Technical formulæ—photographic—disinfectant—insecticidal. Chapter 8—Agricultural formulæ. Chapter 9—Veterinary formulæ. Chapter 10—Formulæ for beverages and syrups.

In conclusion Professor Raubenheimer stated that the work was somewhat hampered by lack of funds, for as yet no appropriation had been made by the Council of the A. Ph. A. for stationery, binders, etc., and that as yet nothing had been definitely decided upon, but that he was almost ready to begin publishing formulæ in the JOURNAL for suggestions and criticisms.

#### DISCUSSION.

Professor Remington: "I believe that the scope of this work should be quite comprehensive, as the scope of a recipe book must needs be if it is to be of any practical use. The insertion of formulæ from foreign pharmacopœias is an excellent idea and will tend to greatly increase the utility of the work. I might suggest that Professor Eberle permanently set aside a page of the JOURNAL, under some such heading as 'Proposed Formulæ for the New Recipe Book,' and that the formulæ be thus published for criticism and correction. I would advise the committee to put forth every effort to get the original formula from its source, or as near the

source as possible, as nearly every formula much in demand has a multitude of variations."

Professor Eberle: "I would think that lists of formulæ in demand in the different parts of the United States would make a valuable beginning for the work."

Professor Fischelis: "Such a list as Professor Eberle suggests could be obtained from the query editor of the various pharmaceutical journals. Although the book itself must be somewhat limited as to contents, I see no reason why the index should be so restricted. I believe that the value of the book would be greatly enhanced if the index were to be very complete, and, in cases where the formulæ were not published in the recipe book, to give references to the various journals and other publications where they could be found."

J. Atlee Dean: "If the work were to include formulæ for stains, I think it would be a step in the right direction if in place of specifying saturated solution of various materials, as is much in vogue in present-day formulæ, a definite amount of the material dissolved in a definite amount of solvent be called for."

Professor LaWall: "I think the committee will meet with hearty coöperation along the lines of criticism and experimentation when they begin to publish the proposed formulæ. Although not a member of the committee, I would be glad to render any experimental assistance that I might be called upon to perform, and I also believe that abundant financial assistance will be forthcoming as soon as the council gets the new N. F. published."

Mr. England: "I believe that the book should be comprehensive, but that it should not contain too many technical formulæ nor too much dead wood. Professor Eberle might be able to assist Professor Raubenheimer in mimeographing, etc., for the time being, and if Professor Raubenheimer asks the Council for a modest appropriation I am sure that it will be forthcoming."

Mr. Beringer: "The works of McEwan, Dietrich, and Hager should serve as valuable guides to the committee that has this work in charge. I would advise the committee, in selecting formulæ, to be particularly careful to avoid those protected by a United States patent."

Professor Cook: "As the committee consists of fifteen members, I would suggest that

each member try four formulæ each year, and thus the book could be compiled at the rate of sixty formulæ per year."

Professor Raubenheimer: "One of the most important things for the committee to decide is, shall the book be one such as I have outlined, or shall it be strictly pharmaceutical, containing galenical formulæ only? I am not satisfied with the present proposed name of the volume, and think that the 'A. Ph. A. Formulæ Book' would be more appropriate, but that question can rest until the Atlantic City meeting."

A vote of thanks was given Professor Raubenheimer, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. ED. BREWER, Secretary.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met February 10, 1916, in the office of the Pacific Pharmacist. President J. L. Lengfeld presided.

The transaction of routine business was followed by an interesting discussion on liquid disinfectants. The particular preparation considered was the Hygienic Laboratory Pine-oil Disinfectant, as described by Albert F. Stevenson in the Public Health Reports of October, 1915. This disinfectant is prepared by heating a freshly-distilled pine oil, obtained as a by-product by the steam or solvent process from the manufacture of wood turpentine, with good, strained, North Carolina, Grade E rosin, and lastly adding a certain amount of solution of sodium hydroxide. The phenol coefficient claimed for this preparation is about 3.5.

Mr. C. W. Twining enlightened the members on the several points regarding the preparation and uses of the culture of *Bacillus bulgaricus*.

The old question of counter prescribing was brought up. Dr. A. S. Musante gave it as his opinion that the medical profession is only too anxious to help the true pharmacist, and would turn with disgust from the person who considered himself capable to diagnose and prescribe after a few years' study in pharmacy. The limits of the two professions were clearly defined.

Other topics discussed during the evening were antitetanic powder, electrargol, electro-cuprol, and salol in soft capsules. The late-

ness of the hour made it necessary to postpone the demonstration of the filling of soft gelatine capsules to the March meeting. In addition to this, the many formulas for the preparation of Blaud powder and Vallet mass will be considered.

It is important that the members note the change in the meeting night from the second Tuesday to the second Thursday.

The Branch will meet again on March 9, 1916, at 8 o'clock, 723 Pacific Building.

CLARISSA M. ROEHR, Secretary.

#### CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The February meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the National College of Pharmacy, Washington, Tuesday, February 23, 1916.

The subject of the evening was a talk on the increase of prices for drugs and chemicals, the cause and effects, together with the future prospects, by Mr. Wymond H. Bradbury, assisted by M. I. Wilbert.

Mr. Bradbury discussed the subject very fully and brought out many points of interest. He clearly showed that the first rise in prices of drugs and chemicals was due directly to the disturbance in Europe and the general opinion that the war would last but a year, the result being that when hostilities broke out large manufacturers at once purchased their supplies for a year. At the expiration of this time, when their stocks were running low, they went again into the market, buying heavily everything obtainable, with the effect that prices again soared, thus marking two separate and distinct, decided advances.

He further showed that by reason of the embargoes all drugs grown in the restricted districts were not obtainable; likewise this is true of chemicals made abroad, many of which have never been made in America. Imports are difficult; high insurance rates on cargoes and no available ships, with exports practically cut off and large demands from abroad, have assisted in the advance of domestic-made goods.

Many commodities are controlled by second hands, who are holding for large increases. The potassium situation is a serious one and may result in the replacing of all potassium salts with sodium. The large increase in price of bromides is due principally to the increased demand for bromine in the manu-

facture of gas bombs. Many chemicals as well as foreign-grown drugs are now unobtainable, or the price is prohibitive.

The increase in price of sulphuric acid, soda ash, and many other products has caused material increase in price of glassware and other manufactured products. He pointed out that 10 percent of the glycerin made in America was used by the DuPont Powder Works. At the present time American manufacturers are refusing to sell the product for dynamite manufacture. Zinc and copper and their salts have increased, owing to their use in war materials.

The probable future will be that the abnormal prices will drop, owing to increased growing and manufacturing by the countries now at war, but no such low prices as prevailed before the war can be expected for years. Many products, especially trademarked goods, will never return to their former basis. The general cut in price for these articles by the retail trade has shown the manufacturer that he can increase his price and still the public will obtain the goods at less than his advertised price, owing to the cut-rate evil.

He also pointed out the possibility of the placing of export duties on many products by foreign countries, and government control of many drugs, thereby maintaining higher prices than before the war. This is shown by the action of Mexico with reference to vanilla, and Great Britain with sandal and buchu.

He maintained that, while the retailer had been affected, he was not as seriously affected as the manufacturer and wholesaler.

The attendance at this meeting was larger than usual, and the paper was discussed at some length by those present. It was pointed out by Mr. Wilbert that we in America were much better off than many foreign countries where many articles were unobtainable or at

prices much higher than in this country. He also showed that agents in this country of German houses were now making many of the products, and, while obtaining advanced prices, they, at the same time, are keeping the market for the German manufacturers so that when the war ends they will not have to reestablish their business in this country.

He further pointed out that much more manufacturing would be carried on if the manufacturers were assured that they would receive some kind of protection. Politics here is playing an important part.

The condition now existing has resulted in the market being flooded with all kinds of fake goods, principally by peddlers who are working all kinds of schemes, so that it is dangerous to purchase any products from any but legitimate dealers unless every lot and package is carefully tested.

The Sheppard Prohibition Bill for the District of Columbia, now pending in Congress, was taken up and discussed fully. This bill prohibits absolutely the sale of pure grain alcohol in every way, even on physicians' prescriptions; prevents common carriers from bringing it or delivering it in the District of Columbia; restricts the sale to five wholesale dealers under strict supervision, and allows the purchase only for scientific purposes in quantities not to exceed five gallons; the Federal Government, colleges, hospitals, scientific and public institutions are not excepted in any way.

The Branch absolutely refused to enter into the prohibition question in any way, but took decided action with reference to the clauses pertaining to pure grain alcohol for scientific, medicinal, or mechanical purposes, and appointed a committee to draft proper memorials to be presented to Congress. Messrs. Fuller, Flemer, and Bradbury comprise the committee.

S. L. HILTON, Secretary.