

Council. It shall be issued as a yearly volume covering each fiscal year of the Association."

The title of this "yearly volume" has been the subject of considerable discussion by the Committee. It was felt that as the volume was to contain not only the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, but also additional matter, such as Constitution and By-Laws, Geographical Roll and Alphabetical List of Members, Officers and Committees, General Rules, etc. (as required by Chapter VII, Article IX of By-Laws), the title of Report on the Progress of Pharmacy would be incorrect, and hence it has been decided to call the volume "Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association." This can be contracted into "Year Book, A. Ph. A." in contradistinction to "Year Book, B. P. C." (issued by the British Pharmaceutical Conference). It was felt that such a title would be most appropriate. It is true that we have a British "Year Book," but we have also a British Pharmacopœia, and the U. S. P. and B. P. do not conflict.

The title page in the Year Book will state the fact that the volume contains the "Report on the Progress of Pharmacy" and other official data, including "Rules of Finance." The authority for inserting this latter is to be found in Chapter VII, Article X of the By-Laws, under the clause "and such other matter as may be deemed desirable." The Council has the authority to insert any matter it wishes in the annual volume.

It will be recalled by the members of the Council that the Druggists' Circular (C. L. No. 14) requested permission "to publish a commentary on the various formulas contained in the work N. F., somewhat as the authors of the dispensatories have published comments on the text of the Pharmacopœia, and to quote extensively from the book," and this request was referred to the Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Publication feels that any decision upon this request will establish a precedent, and that it will be better to have the question discussed by the Council in actual session at the Denver (1912) meeting, and so recommends.

The details of the publication of the Year Book and the National Formulary have not been considered, because the manuscript for these two volumes has not been completed.

Under date of January 3, 1912, Reporter Diehl wrote that it was impossible to name a date when the manuscript for the annual volume would be ready for the printer, but indicated that it might be ready some time in April, 1912.

With regard to the National Formulary, it is very important that the subject-matter of this book be given the most careful consideration by the members of the Committee on National Formulary. The latter are framing legal standards, and should not call their labors completed until they have thoroughly satisfied themselves that every formula submitted is entirely practicable, and that the book will meet every legal requirement. This

means delay, but it is hoped that the work will soon crystallize, and that it will be possible to publish the Year Book and the National Formulary within a reasonable early period.

If any discrimination has to be made, it would seem to be more important that the Year Book be hastened to completion than the National Formulary. A Year Book should be issued somewhere near about the year the date of which it bears. At the least calculation, it will take three months to get it through the press and delivered after the perfect manuscript is received, which will bring the 1911 book out late in 1912.

J. W. ENGLAND,  
Chairman of Committee on Publication."

Do you approve above report and recommendations contained therein? This motion will be regarded as *Motion No. 36 (Approval of Report of Committee on Publication)*.

J. W. ENGLAND,  
Secretary of the Council.

## 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."—Resolution adopted at the Boston Convention, 1911.

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 type-written, with wide spaces between the lines.* Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



### ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

#### CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.\*

##### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The American Pharmaceutical Association is engaged in the laudable effort to elevate and refine the practice of Pharmacy and to improve its general conditions, and

WHEREAS, The aim and intent of the American Pharmaceutical Association is to secure and maintain the professional standing of the pharmacist—by encouraging the pharmacist to recognize the real dignity of the profession; by supporting the effort to regulate sound and thorough pharmaceutical education; by favor-

\*Adopted at the Organization Meeting held March 22, 1912.

ing the enforcement and obedience of just pharmaceutical legislation; and

WHEREAS, The American Pharmaceutical Association is constantly laboring for the welfare of the individual, through the dissemination of valuable knowledge concerning all branches of Pharmacy—by aiding the passage of desirable legislation and combating that which would be detrimental to the pharmacist or hamper him in the daily pursuit of his profession; by promoting a feeling of mutual professional respect between the pharmacist and the physician, and

WHEREAS, We believe that the general usefulness of the American Pharmaceutical Association may be increased and extended and its scope of influence broadened and made stronger and the consequent benefits of membership made more valuable and productive of greater good by the formation of local branches, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we organize and maintain a Branch of this honorable Association, pledging ourselves to uphold its principles and objects by supporting the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and to do all in our power to further advance and elevate the Practice of Pharmacy by the adoption of the following Constitution and By-Laws:

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be called the Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Abbreviated, St. L. Br. A. Ph. A.

##### ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote and maintain a local interest in the parent body by studying, observing and applying the principles of organization of the A. Ph. A., by arranging regular meetings for the discussion of such subjects as are of general or vital interest to Pharmacy, by encouraging greater efforts among the pharmacists in the field of research for the development and perfection of improved methods of manufacture.

##### ARTICLE III.

The membership of this Branch shall consist of Active members and Honorary members.

The names of candidates for Active membership to be presented by the Committee on Membership at any regular meeting.

The Honorary Membership shall be conferred through recommendation of the Committee on Membership.

SECTION 1. Every member of the A. Ph. A. in good standing residing in the City of Saint Louis, Missouri, or its suburbs, is eligible to Active membership with full power to vote upon all questions presented before the Branch Association.

SEC. 2. Every member of the A. Ph. A. in good standing, who is not an Active member, is eligible to Honorary membership with full privilege to attend meetings, and enter into all scientific or commercial discussions, present and read papers and perform experiments for the general edification of the Association and enjoy all privileges with the exception of voting upon questions before the Branch Association or at the annual election.

##### ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Advisory Board, and shall be elected and installed at the regular October meeting.

##### ARTICLE V.

The President shall preside at all meetings. In his absence or inability to serve, the Vice Presidents in their order shall preside. He shall perform such duties as pertain to the office, and at the annual meeting present a report to the Association covering his administration.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the Association. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association and at the annual meeting render a report covering his work from the time of the preceding annual meeting.

The Treasurer shall have supervision over all the funds and shall pay all bills when accompanied by vouchers signed by the President and Secretary and shall report the state of the treasury in writing at each annual meeting or whenever called upon to do so by the officers of the Association.

The Advisory Board shall consist of three Active members to be elected to serve one year and three Honorary members to be appointed by the President to serve one year.

##### ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition to alter, amend or change the Constitution shall be submitted in writing at any regular meeting, and upon receiving the vote of three-fourths of the members present at the next regular meeting shall become part of the Constitution.

##### BY-LAWS.

##### ARTICLE I.

The meetings of this Association shall be held in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy, 2108 Locust street, the third Friday in each month at 8 p. m., from October to May inclusive.

Date and place of meeting subject to change by the President upon the written request of five members.

ARTICLE II.

Seven Active members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE III.

The President shall appoint at the annual meeting or soon thereafter as convenient the following committees, each committee consisting of three Active members of this Association with the President and Secretary as ex-officio members:

A Committee on Membership whose duty it shall be to secure new members.

A Committee on Publicity to furnish news of meetings to the pharmaceutical and public press.

A Committee on Papers whose duty it shall be to encourage papers to be read before the meetings.

A Committee on Manufacture whose duty it shall be to have members perform experiments and produce finished pharmaceutical products before the meetings.

A Committee on Discussions whose duty it shall be to present at each regular meeting papers and items of local and general interest that have appeared in the pharmaceutical and medical journals and daily press.

A Committee on Legislation whose duty it shall be to keep the Association advised and informed of any and all legislation bearing upon any branch of Pharmacy, and shall at the annual meeting show the comparative values of the various State Pharmacy laws.

A Memorial Committee to represent the Association upon the death of a member.

Special Committees may be appointed by the President to perform special duties, the life of said Committee ending with the completion of the assignment.

ARTICLE IV.

Ordinary Parliamentary rules will govern each meeting.

All papers to be read before the Association must be in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on Papers who must notify the President at least seven days before the date of meeting at which the paper is to be read.

ARTICLE V.

Order of Business.

Regular Meetings.

Roll Call.

Reading the Minutes of the Preceding Meeting.

Application for Membership.

Reports of Committees.

Unfinished Business.

Reading of Papers.

Discussion of Papers.

Adjournment.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ROLL CALL.

Reading of the Minutes of the last

Annual and all following Meetings.

President's Address.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Application for Membership.

Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Election of Officers.

Installation of Officers.

Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

These By-Laws may be amended or suspended at any regular meeting by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the Active members present.



JOINT MEETING OF THE NASHVILLE BRANCH AND THE NASHVILLE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

A meeting that it is hoped may bear fruit in the future was held in the assembly room of the Tulane Hotel at 8 p. m. Tuesday, February 27, 1912, between the Nashville Academy of Medicine and the Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A., it being the date of the regular weekly meeting of the physicians. Arrangements had been made for a joint meeting of the two bodies on this date for the discussion of the proposed formulas for the forthcoming edition of the N. F.

The presiding officer, Dr. L. J. Caldwell, was in the chair. He opened the meeting by stating that we have present with us tonight the Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A., who desire to call our attention to some of the formulas proposed for admission in the new N. F. and exhibit samples of the same for our comments and criticisms, and as we shall have the "last say" I hope you will not be backward in stating what you think of the proposed additions.

J. O. Burge, President of the Branch, was then introduced and gave a short outline of the history and objects of the Branch. He said in part that the Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A. was a young organization, in fact

the baby Branch of the old Association, and came into existence less than two years ago. This is our first appearance in the professional world, our debut as it were. That the membership was composed of the most up-to-date pharmacists in the city, numbering about 35. That they were glad to have this opportunity of meeting with the physicians of Nashville and bringing to their attention a subject of so much importance to both professions. That these Branches of the A. Ph. A. were organized for the purpose of the professional and ethical side of pharmacy, and that they were exercising a great influence in raising the standard of pharmacy, by bringing their members together more frequently, when they could compare notes and discuss problems of their business that confront them daily in their daily store practice. That for several meetings past the members of the Branch had been exhibiting samples and discussing the formulas and methods of making the proposed additions to the new N. F., and at the last meeting, February 8th, it was decided that it would be interesting to bring these formulas and samples to the attention of the physicians of Nashville and secure the comments and criticisms on them from the viewpoint of the medical profession, that the same might be forwarded to the committee on revision for their consideration and action and that Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, Vice President of the Branch, had kindly consented to bring to their attention a few of the more important of these preparations.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman was then presented to the assembly and after giving a brief history of the N. F. in which he stated that three editions of the work had already appeared, the first in 1888. That the fourth was now in the process of revision and would appear some time during this year. That the N. F. was edited, revised and published by the A. Ph. A. in this respect differing from the Pharmacopœia, which was revised and published by physicians and pharmacists jointly. That it was intended as an appendix, a stepping stone as it were to the Pharmacopœia to contain formulas for preparations used to a considerable extent throughout the country, but not of sufficient importance for admission into or retention in the Pharmacopœia. That the Pure Food and Drug law having placed the N. F. on the same footing with the U. S. P. it was necessary that as great care be used in revising one as the other.

For some time the Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A. has been exhibiting samples and considering some of the formulas proposed for admission in the fourth edition of this work.

For convenience these formula were written on sheets of paper 16 by 24 inches. The class of preparations first called attention to was some proposed elixirs.

The first exhibited were those intended for use as vehicles, among which were Comp. Elixir Almonds, Comp. Elixir Cardamom, Aqueous Elixir Licorice, Red Elixir, etc.

Information was desired as to why so many formulas of this class of preparations were included. The explanation given was that it offered the physician a variety of vehicles to choose from differing in flavor and ranging in alcoholic strength from Aqueous Elix. Licorice, with only 3½%, to the Aromatic Elixir of the U. S. P. with 25%.

Dr. Witt asked what class of remedies would be most appropriate to use with the different vehicles? It was suggested that the Comp. Elix. Almonds and the Comp. Elixir of Cardamom would be useful in disguising the taste of the bromides, the iodides and the saline salts, while the Aqueous Elixir of Licorice could be used with the bitter tonics, quinine, etc.

The Comp. Elixir of Sodium Salicylate came in for quite a lengthy discussion. One physician thought it a bad idea to call it an Elixir, because it contains remedial agents; another that sodium salicylate should be left out as it was not indicated in the same case with potassium iodide, one being used in acute and the other in chronic rheumatism, that the use of the salicylates for over 36 to 48 hours was often attended with serious derangement of the stomach and kidneys, that the dose of the iodide was entirely too small for any remedial effect, and that if the dose was increased and the sodium salicylate left out, the combination might make a very good one.

Another doctor thought that such combinations have a tendency to increase counter prescribing and were better left out than inserted, that if the physician wanted such compounds he could write the formula for them. Another was of the opinion that doctors were not very good at writing prescriptions any way and if called on to write the formula for Comp. Cathartic Pills or Blue Mass, he was afraid he could not recall all the ingredients in either.

One doctor asked the object in using the metric system in these formulas, if it was done to mystify and confuse the physician? Dr. Ruddiman replied that when once learned and put into use it was found to be so much more simple and convenient that those using it seldom cared to go back to the old form as one could tell at a glance the percentage of any ingredient in a formula.

The Elixir of Three Bromides and the Formates did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception as "Bee Tea with seven Bees to the cup" would take the place of the Formates, and no two doctors would want the same bromides in his prescription.

The Antiseptic Solution of Pepsin seemed rather of a puzzle as they could not determine whether intended for internal or external use. It was explained that the intention was to use it as an antiseptic like Listerine and that class of preparations.

One doctor thought that all pepsin preparations should be cut out as they are used now only as vehicles.

As regards the physiological solution of Sodium Chloride it was thought well enough to have a standard solution of that. One doctor said that he had forgotten whether it required a teaspoonful of salt to a pint or to a quart of water.

The Solution of Coal Tar was highly commended. One doctor said it was the first formula presented that bore any originality. Another thought it should be classed as a tincture rather than a liquor, as it was made with alcohol. The Liquid Extract of Cinchona was thought to be a useless preparation as the Fluidextract is never used now.

The Aromatic Castor Oil sample made a good impression and was favorably commented on.

Another puzzling class of preparations was the Petrox formulas. The question being raised if they were intended for use as sprays, to which the answer was given that they were too heavy for sprays but were intended for use as liquid ointments, which class of preparations they resembled in their use. The intent of this class of preparations being understood and the many combinations it suggested being named it was more favorably considered.

Dr. George H. Price made a very nice talk, stating that he thought the meeting a good move and should bear fruit. That the idea of the pharmacists bringing these formulas

and combinations to the attention of the physicians was a good one and he hoped these joint meetings would be continued.

The consensus of opinion among the physicians seems to be that we already have too many preparations and a resolution was offered by Dr. A. B. Cook that "It was the sense of the Nashville Academy of Medicine that the committee of revision of the N. F. be requested to lessen the number of preparations and simplify the formulas."

From remarks made by some of the speakers the fact was brought out that many physicians do not seem to understand the objects and aims of the different organizations of pharmacists such as the A. Ph. A. The N. A. R. D. and the A. D. S. They do not recognize the fact that pharmacy is a double calling and has a professional and a commercial side, and that it is important if he would make a success of his business and make a living for himself and family he must have a knowledge of both sides for he must buy right if he would dispense right. The A. Ph. A. looks after the professional and the N. A. R. D. helps him along with the commercial end.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.

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#### NEW YORK BRANCH.

(March Meeting)

President G. C. Diekman called to order the March meeting of the New York Branch at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 11th. The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with and the report of Treasurer Joseph Weinstein duly received, T. P. Cook, Chairman of the committee on education and legislation, presented the following report which was adopted as read:

"Your committee on education and legislation would respectfully report that on March 6th they attended a hearing before the board of food and drug inspection at Washington, on the pending tentative regulations, with respect to habit-forming drugs. It was explained to the board that our section, while desirous of co-operating with the government in the enactment of legislation to control the sale of habit-forming drugs, were of the opinion that the proposed regulations are unnecessarily drastic, burdensome, and expensive, and would not be productive of the result desired. A number of suggestions were made, which the board promised to take into consideration before again submitting the regulations for the signatures of the three

secretaries. It is believed that in a short time congress will take some action in this matter, based on the findings of the Hague Conference, and if congress shall in its wisdom pass a definite law on the subject, it will no doubt be capable of correct interpretation and administration, without due hardship to the trade.

"We understand that the Richardson bill is being rewritten with many of its objectionable features omitted."

The Chairman of the committee on professional relations, J. L. Lascoff, reported that the Branch would take part in a meeting of physicians and pharmacists to be held later in the month under the auspices of the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association. In addition he made a motion that steps be taken to arrange for the annual meeting of the Branch with the Medical Society of the County of New York. This matter was discussed briefly by Messrs. McElhenie, Weinstein, Schoenfeld and Craig, and the executive board was instructed to begin the preparations.

Because of the volume of the formal contributions provided in the program, the committee on progress of pharmacy did not present a report. The Chairman, Otto Raubenheimer, however, referred briefly to a new book by Dr. Walsh, entitled "Old-Time Makers of Medicine," and spoke of the approaching International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

At the request of the chair, C. O. Bigelow reviewed the work that had been done by the pharmaceutical conference in opposing the reduction in commissions at telephone pay stations. The result of the four months' deliberations of the conference had been that the pay-station agents were to get a commission based on a sliding scale of from 10 to 20 per cent. of the receipts.

The papers of the evening were then taken up, the first, entitled "The Selenium Treatment of Carcinoma" being presented by Dr. Felix von Oefe. This was a deeply interesting and very instructive presentment of the part the pharmacist should play, but too often does not play, in the application of the newer remedial theories. The pharmacy and pharmacology of the application of selenium derivatives in the treatment of cancer were explained quite clearly.

Dr. E. G. Kessler followed with a paper supplementing that of Dr. von Oefe, in which he recounted his work with compounds

of selenium in the treatment of human carcinoma.

Considerable discussion more or less germane to pharmacy followed the reading of these papers; and the authors were formally thanked by the Branch.

Mr. Raubenheimer read a paper on "Cork: Its History, Cultivation, and Manufacture," that was replete with information about this common drug-store utility which familiarity has robbed of much interest.

A score or more of the proposed National Formulary preparations were exhibited by Cornelius De Jonge who criticized some of the fourth installment of suggested formulas as follows:

*Liquid Petrox*—The preparation made according to the suggested formula separated after a day or two; the use of a little more oleic acid remedied this shortcoming. A preparation containing from 10 to 20 grammes more of the acid and correspondingly less liquid petrolatum kept well and required no heating in the manufacture. The present N. F. preparation is also satisfactory.

*Diluted Iodine Petrox* (alternate formula)—Although the suggested formula for the 16 per cent. iodine petrox gave satisfactory results with the less quantity of iodine it was not possible to get a clear solution except by using the modified liquid petrox referred to in the preceding paragraph.

*Sulphur Petrox*—It had been impossible to get even 1 gramme of sulphur to stay in solution after the preparation had cooled.

*Solid Petrox*—This would granulate in a few days. By using spirit of ammonia instead of ammonia water a better product was had. But because of the softness of the finished product the proportions of paraffin and liquid petrolatum should be modified.

Adjournment was taken at 11:50 o'clock.

HUGH CRAIG, Secretary.

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## NEW YORK BRANCH.

(April Meeting)

In the absence of President G. C. Diekman, the meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held April 8th, was called to order by Secretary Hugh Craig, T. D. McElhenie subsequently being elected Chairman for the evening.

After the report of Treasurer Joseph Weinstein had been duly received, the committee on the progress of pharmacy reported through its Chairman, Otto Raubenheimer,

In this report were included abstracts of articles in foreign journals on the following subjects: "The Relations of Physicians and Pharmacists," "Tincture of Iodine D. A. V.," "Influence of Solution of Hydrogen Dioxide upon Aromatics in Mouth Washes," "Amylic Alcohol Test for Syrup of Raspberry D. A. V.," "Barium Poisoning," and "A History of Volumetric Analysis." The report also told of the cessation of the sale of solid extract of opium by several manufacturers because it was being used for smoking. A number of approaching meetings of societies were referred to, and the latest edition of *Pharmaceutical Formulas* was noticed.

For the committee on professional relations, J. Leon Lascoff reported that joint meetings with physicians had recently been held by the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association and the Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association. He also told of the plans being perfected for the annual meeting of the Branch with the Medical Society of the County of New York scheduled for May 7th, at the Academy of Medicine, and announced that the committee would meet with a committee from the medical society on the 11th to complete the arrangements.

The Branch then listened to the papers of the evening, the first to be presented being one by Prof. William Mansfield on "White Pine Bark of Commerce." In this the author pointed out the great difference in the content of resin between the rossed bark usually provided and the unrossed bark, showing with micrographs that the greater part of the resin was contained in the layers which were removed by the rossing. Not to the resin-content alone did the speaker confine his remarks, but he told in detail the structural characteristics of white pine bark whereby it might be identified and assayed microscopically.

Prof. H. V. Army followed with a paper on "The Resin-Content of White Pine Bark." He and Prof. Hostmann had assayed specimens of the bark furnished by Prof. Mansfield, extracting it with hot alcohol and precipitating this extract with water. They found that the unrossed bark gave a precipitate amounting to 14.8 per cent., while the precipitate from the rossed bark was only 6.2 per cent. The ether-soluble portion of the precipitates was 12.9 per cent. and 4.3 per cent. respectively. Prof. Army raised the question as to whether the resinous portion of the bark was adaptable for use in making

a syrup, also as to what was the therapeutically desirable constituent of the bark.

There was considerable discussion of the characteristics, chemistry, pharmacy, and therapy of white pine bark, and also of the specifications necessary for its standardization. Those joining in the discussion were Messrs. May, Raubenheimer, Mayer, De Jonge, Craig, and McElheine.

The authors were formally thanked by the Branch.

Mr. De Jonge brought up for discussion a few of the proposed additions to the National Formulary. He had found that compound elixir of formates did not deposit crystals even when kept out of doors, but that it did change color ranging through yellow, brown, and violet.

Mr. McElhenie said that his compound elixir of formates did not deposit crystals when kept in the store.

Mr. De Jonge also reported that if aromatic solution of pepsin was kept in a warm place it soon lost practically all peptic activity.

Mr. Lascoff, who had experimented with the proposed formula for aromatic fluid-glycerate of rhamnus purshiana, said that the resulting preparation was very satisfactory, but the process was involved, time-consuming, and expensive.

This concluded the session, and adjournment was taken until May 13th, when it is planned to have a symposium on the subject of "Ergot."

HUGH CRAIG,  
Secretary.



## PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

(April Meeting)

The last meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held on Tuesday evening, April 2d, at the College of Physicians.

On account of sudden indisposition Mr. Beringer was unable to present his scheduled paper on Cudbear, and this feature of the meeting was postponed until May.

Mr. Blair's report as Chairman of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of arranging an exhibit at the Atlantic City Convention of the A. M. A. developed an enlivening discussion, some of the members being doubtful of the amount of credit that would reflect upon this body in return for the effort and money expended in preparing a display.

It was suggested that since the A. M. A. members who would attend the convention

came from all over the United States the better plan would be to have the American Pharmaceutical Association finance and man the exhibition, thus distributing the cost over the entire area which derived the benefits accruing therefrom, if any.

It was further stated that but scant recognition from the medical profession had rewarded previous efforts along the line of pharmaceutical displays, a very small part of the medical visitors evincing any interest in the same.

In reply it was asserted that holding an exhibition under the auspices of the A. Ph. A. would undoubtedly be a good plan, but the fact remained that no provision had been made therefor and it was incumbent upon the Branches to carry on the work. Although it might be difficult to trace direct local returns for the effort and money expended, the same reward could be reasonably expected that usually followed continued effort for the general good in other directions.

Tangible recognition had been given this Branch by the A. M. A. in the shape of a certificate of merit for its last display, and a fair proportion of medical visitors had indicated an interest in the exhibition.

Too great a degree of enthusiasm for a pharmaceutical display should not be expected from medical men attending a medical convention, since but a limited number of such visitors had any great interest in drug therapy, and out of this limited number it was safe to assume that a reasonable percentage had shown their interest by a careful inspection of the exhibit.

An interesting discussion of the formula for Solution of Magnesium Citrate was participated in by most of the members present, the topic having been introduced by Mr. J. W. England, whose paper on the same is published in full elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

There was general agreement that the present formula called for an excessive quantity of Citric Acid. The suggestion was made that Ginger be used as an additional flavoring agent as well as to secure its carminative effect, this substance having had a successful tryout at the hands of a prominent Rhode Island pharmacist during some years.

Sterilization of the product was considered a useless refinement if the formula calls for a freshly-made preparation to be dispensed.

An opinion expressed by Prof. LaWall that met with general favor included the sugges-

tions that the Pharmacopœia should state a method for determining the quantitative estimation of Magnesium Citrate, and also a test indicating the absence of Magnesium Sulphate in the finished product.

AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, Secretary.



## PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

(Scientific Section)

The regular monthly meeting of the Scientific Section of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held April 2d, President C. H. Kimberly presiding. On account of stormy weather the attendance was small, but the interest of the few present was not dampened.

In the absence of the authors, Dr. F. E. Stewart read a paper, prepared by L. H. Bernegan and George E. E'we, on "Effects of Sodium Chloride, Sugar of Milk, Cane Sugar, Different Kinds of Milk, etc., on the Assay of Rennin." Some of the facts brought out were

(1) Of 10 lots of Rennin assayed only 3 were of labeled strength.

(2) Sodium Chloride in proper amounts increases the activity of Rennin, a mixture of Rennin and Sodium Chloride 1 to 7 being apparently most effective.

(3) Milk Sugar increases the milk coagulating power of Rennin, but not to so great an extent as Sodium Chloride. Best results were obtained from a mixture of Rennin and Milk Sugar 1 to 7.

(4) Cane Sugar decreases the activity of Rennin apparently in almost direct proportion to the amount of Cane Sugar used.

(5) Different lots of milk may exert a great influence on the assay of Rennin.

(6) Unpasteurized milk gives higher results than pasteurized milk in the assay of Rennin, and the age of the milk affects the assay.

Wm. A. Pearson gave a very comprehensive "Review of Recent Literature on Pepsin and Pancreatin," in which, among other things, he referred with considerable detail to:

(1) Some of the modern ideas concerning enzymes and their functions.

(2) An article which appeared in the October (1911) number of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry on "Laboratory Studies of Pepsin, Pancreatin and Combinations of These," criticizing it because of its lack of charity of language and detail in explanation of processes.



(3) An article which appeared in the November number of the same journal by the same author, commending it for its general excellency.

(4) A paper in November number of the same journal on "A New and Accurate Method for Determining the Tryptic Value of Pancreatin."

(5) A paper in December number of the same journal on "Some Observations upon the Assay of Digestive Ferments."

(6) A tabular statement showing differences in conditions prescribed in the methods of assay for Pepsin as given in the various pharmacopœias.

In the discussion the following gentlemen took active part: Prof. E. F. Cook, Prof. C. H. LaWall, Prof. C. H. Kimberly, Dr. Smith, H. C. Blair, Dr. A. W. Miller, Dr. F. E. Stewart.

F. P. STROUP,  
Secretary.

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#### CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

Dr. Kebler, in charge of the Drug Division of the Department of Agriculture, gave, at the April meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held April 10, 1912, at the National College of Pharmacy Building, a most interesting talk on the experiences recently had in his department in making tests of a large number of samples of White and Yellow Wax submitted by competitive bidders for a government tract for these substances. In addition, effervescent salts, with especial consideration to those proposed for the National Formulary, were discussed.

Contrary to the usual rule, Dr. Kebler stated, the higher priced wax samples submitted were of the poorer quality and contained the greatest amount of impurities. Some of the samples contained as much as one-half paraffin, while others were practically, if not entirely, free from that substance. The U. S. P. method for determining the quality of the wax was found wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate, and it was necessary to devise a new method to obtain accurate and dependable results. In the absence of notes, Dr. Kebler did not feel that he should describe the process except informally. The basis for determining the purity rests in the amount of free hydrochloric acid obtained by the test.

When asked the occasion for the presence of such quantities of ceresin and paraffin in

the samples submitted, Dr. Kebler stated that he believed this due to the use of so much artificial comb or foundation in the present-day bee farming. This also brought out the statement that glucose, when free from certain impurities, was freely consumed by the bees in the aviary at the Department of Agriculture, but that the honey contained much unconverted glucose.

In the discussion of effervescent salts, the National Formulary direction that the mass should not be stirred was highly commended, it being stated by several members present that it was their experience that stirring wholly or partly destroyed the effervescent quality. Various members told of their efforts to make such salts without the use of a drying oven, and many were their methods. The use of a water bath seemed to have been most successful, although Mr. Bradbury described a method of using empty tins which he had found very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary,  
1840 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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#### CHICAGO BRANCH.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held its April meeting at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy on Tuesday evening, April 16th. The program of the evening consisted of a lecture by Professor A. H. Clark on the Pharmacopœia. Professor Clark dealt especially with the historical development of the Pharmacopœia, tracing its progress from the Pharmacopœia of 1820 down to the present time. He pointed out the important steps of its development and indicated the influence of the gradual increase of interest displayed by pharmacists in the revision of this work from the first Pharmacopœia, controlled entirely by physicians and revised by a committee of less than 20 delegates, down to the present revision controlled by pharmacists and with 300 delegates seated in the convention. Professor Clark's talk was received with much appreciation and President Wells thanked him in behalf of the members present for his instructive lecture. Copies of the Pharmacopœias from the first Pharmacopœia down and various revisions were shown, also a tabulation indicating development of the book from the first Pharmacopœia onward.

W. B. DAY, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the New England Branch was held at the Boston City Club, Monday evening, April 15. Members of the Boston Association of Retail Druggists and of the M. C. P. Alumni Association were invited to join us at this meeting and were asked to bring physicians as voted at the last Branch meeting. Altogether there were 102 at the dinner, of which number about forty were physicians.

Prof. Charles F. Nixon presided and introduced the speakers.

Mr. Marshall, who is Superintendent of the Propaganda Department of the B. A. R. D., delivered a masterful address of welcome to the guests, most of whom were physicians in his propaganda district and who have shown intense interest in the fight for honest medication.

Mr. Godding, President of the parent body, proud to see such a magnificent gathering under the auspices of his local branch, spoke on the proposed Fluidglycerates, Compound Antiseptic Powder and Glyconin Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Since public opinion has been aroused against cold-storage eggs the use of factory-made and jobber-handled egg emulsions has been diminishing until practically all physicians prescribe this elegant National Formulary Glyconin Emulsion freshly made in small quantities by their local druggists.

Mr. Godding reported favorably on the Fluidglycerates from a pharmaceutical point of view, but it was subsequently voted that we recommend that no Fluidglycerates be included in the National Formulary, the doctors being especially emphatic in their demands that the list of preparations be as limited as possible, many expressing their opinions that even the official fluidextracts were in most cases relics of the heroic medication of bygone days.

Dr. Piper had been asked to speak on the fluidglycerates and the proposed fifty per cent. tinctures from the medical side. Becoming exceedingly interested in the subject he had sent postals to medical men of his acquaintance requesting their views and received no replies favorable to the preparations, but a considerable number quite severe in their condemnation of any attempt to give these lines official recognition.

The Branch then voted unanimously to

recommend that these lines be not admitted to the next National Formulary.

Mr. Glover spoke about Liquid Petrox and its combinations, but as he had not finished his experiments he could not give any definite conclusions.

Prof. LaPierre read a paper embodying his results from a series of experiments on the proposed formula for Salicylated Mixture of Iron which has given no end of trouble to those who have tried to prepare it. The following formula he devised which contains the same proportion of Iron in the same condition as in Dr. Cohen's original formula but which offers no difficulty in dispensing.

Sodium Salicylate .....	125 gm.
Iron and Ammonium Citrate...	36 gm.
Oil of Betula.....	4 cc.
Glycerin .....	175 cc.
Water to make.....	1000 cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Salicylate in 500 cc. of Water, mix with the Glycerin, add the Iron and Ammonium Citrate previously dissolved in 250 cc. of Water, then the Oil of Betula and Water sufficient to make 1000 cc. Mix and filter if necessary.

Mr. Ackerman reported on some Fluidglycerates and on Syrup of Iron Citrochloride and Syrup Protochloride. No pharmaceutical difficulties were apparent in these.

In the Eighth Revision of the U. S. P. two flavoring tinctures, those of Sweet Orange Peel and Lemon Peel, were introduced, but the experience of the members has been that both are extremely unstable, and to be at all suitable must be made from fresh fruit, taking the utmost care in rejecting the white portion of the underlying peel, and even then must be used at once. In view of this it was voted to recommend that the Spirits made from the volatile oils be again made official and that these tinctures be dropped.

Another official article which has caused trouble because of its poor keeping qualities is Ointment of Rose Water. Most of the commercial Cold Creams have a petrolatum base and keep indefinitely. No physician present knew of any therapeutic advantage of Almond Oil over Liquid White Petrolatum, and it was voted to recommend that the latter be substituted for the Expressed Oil of Almond in this formula in the U. S. P.

A vote of thanks was given to the Convention Entertainment Committee, of which J. F. Finneran was Chairman, for the money which was given the Branch, it being the re-

mainder from the entertainment fund after all expenses of the committee for the 1911 Convention.

R. ALBRO NEWTON,  
Secretary.

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All changes of address of members should be sent to the General Secretary promptly.

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