

members already elected this year is a big step in the right direction.

The Senior class of the College has elected the following officers: President, G. Harold Dowsey; Vice-President, Mrs. Estella J. Baddour; Secretary, Victor Johnson; Treasurer, Conrad Klingele; Historian, Miss Mary E. Meier.

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CHICAGO VETERAN DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The meetings of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association should stimulate the druggists of every large city to organize for like purposes. Such organizations offer the opportunity for those who are closely linked to early pharmacy of this country to reminisce and inform the younger generation of the progress in pharmacy that is being made. It keeps the older members young in spirit and permits them to enjoy happy companionship.

At the Detroit meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association it was resolved to encourage similar organizations by the Branches. Evidently little has been done in that direction but the Chicago Association continues to enjoy the meetings and profits thereby.

Recently the 86th birthday of Honorary President O. F. Fuller was appropriately observed, a farewell celebration was tendered member Albert Hunt who departed for California to join with members Jamieson and Patterson, and a memorial meeting was held in memory of F. J. Schroter.

Thus it is that good cheer and deep sorrow formulate the program of these gatherings. Those who have passed away are remembered, and the living enjoy the pleasures of fraternity.

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TWO COMPOUNDS OF EMETINE WHICH MAY BE OF SERVICE IN THE TREATMENT OF ENTAMEBIASIS.

A review of the history, chemistry and pharmacology of ipecac, with the suggestion that emetine mercuric iodide and emetine bismuthous iodide be used in the treatment and also in the prophylaxis of entamebiasis. Emetine mercuric iodide is prepared by precipitating an acidified aqueous solution of emetine hydrochloride with Mayer's reagent, collecting, washing the precipitate with water and drying in the air, below 50°. Emetine bismuthous iodide is prepared in a similar way by the use of Dragendorff's instead of Mayer's reagent. Theoretically these compounds should be decomposed only slightly in the stomach, but should liberate emetine in the intestinal tract. The compounds may be given in doses of 0.03 gm. without causing nausea or vomiting.—Chemical Abstracts.

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.

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NEW YORK.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held at the New York College of Pharmacy Building, October 11th, 1915, called to order by President Lascoff at 8:40 p. m.

Upon motion the minutes of the May meeting were adopted as printed in the Journal of the A. Ph. A.

Upon motion the reading of the minutes of the special memorial meeting held in September was dispensed with and they were adopted.

The Treasurer's report was received with thanks.

Mr. McElhenie, member of the Council, reported asking for the opinion of the Branch as to how they wished him to vote on the question of Professor Diehl's proposed salary.

Dr. H. V. Army read a letter he had sent to Dr. H. M. Whelpley and stated that he believed that Prof. Diehl's many years of service to the Association merited this slight token. After considerable discussion favorable to the motion before the council, Mr. McElhenie was informed that the Branch favored the paying of the said salary.

Reports of Committees:

Membership—Absent.

Legislation and Education—Progress.

Progress of Pharmacy—Absent.

Reports of delegates to the annual meeting of the A. Ph. A. Former President Mayo presented a very interesting report on

the social activities of the San Francisco meeting.

Former President John C. Gallagher of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association reported on the meeting held at Spring Lake last June.

President Charles J. McCloskey of the N. J. Pharmaceutical Association was called upon by the Chair and supplemented Mr. Gallagher's remarks.

Professor Geo. C. Diekman sent a letter regretting his absence and enclosed a detailed report of the New York State meeting, which was read by the secretary.

All the above reports were accepted with the thanks of the Branch.

A communication from President Lascoff, appointing the following as a Committee on Resolutions, was received: Messrs. Diner, Diekman, Bigelow, Arny, Lascoff, Weinstein and Hostmann.

Applications for membership were received from Dr. Philip Eichler and Mr. J. S. Potter and were ordered sent to the General Secretary.

Prof. Arny then read a paper on "Standard Colored Fluids," which was illustrated with many interesting exhibits.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Wimmer, Diner, Raubenheimer, Mayer and others, and was accepted with the thanks of the Branch.

A percolator for the manufacture of tincture of iodine was then exhibited. After some discussion the consensus of opinion was that it was not of any practical value.

President Lascoff then gave a very successful and interesting demonstration of his new "Capsule and Ampule Filler." This called for a very animated discussion taken part in by Messrs. Diner, Wimmer, Raubenheimer, Mayo and others.

The thanks of the Branch were extended to the President and the meeting then adjourned.

JEANNOT HOSTMANN, Secretary.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met on November the ninth in the office of the Pacific Pharmacist. Dr. A. Schneider, the president, presided. The minutes of the October meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Secretary Day was

read and the question of increasing the membership was put before the members. A wide-awake campaign will be commenced immediately for new members.

During the review of current pharmaceutical literature, extracts from the Journal of the American Medical Association, Mercks Report, the Druggists' Circular, Journal of the N. A. R. D., A. Ph. A. Journal and other valuable publications were given. Formulas for the preparation of castor oil in powder form and for cod liver oil jelly were discussed. Mention was also made of the Autolysin treatment for cancer, and it was said that this treatment offers nothing better than the older methods.

The affairs of the Branch will be in charge of the following newly elected officers: President, Joseph L. Lengfeld; Vice-President, Jennie Maguire White; Secretary-Treasurer, Clarissa M. Roehr. The December meeting will be held on the fourteenth, 723 Pacific Building.

CLARISSA M. ROEHR, Secretary.

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NASHVILLE.

The regular meeting of the Nashville Branch A. Ph. A. was held in a joint session with the Nashville Drug Club in the Music Room of the Nashville Y. M. C. A., Thursday afternoon, Nov. 18th, with D. J. Kuhn presiding. After the minutes were read and approved, Congressman Joseph W. Byrns was introduced, who explained the provisions of the Stevens Bill and stated many good reasons why he thought the bill should be enacted. He said that most of the work of Congress was done by committees and that the passage of the bill depended largely on having it reported favorably by the committee to which it was referred.

Letters were read from Senator Luke Lea and ex-Governor M. R. Patterson, favoring the measure. The bill was then discussed at length by different members. The point was brought out that Senator Stevens, the author of the bill, had been defeated and that someone else would have to reintroduce it at the next session of Congress.

On motion of W. R. White, a resolution was passed requesting Congressman T. W. Sims to support the measure. Congressman Sims is a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which the bill was referred. Similar letters were or-

dered sent to all the other Tennessee Senators and Congressmen. Gus A. Blodou was instructed to prepare a friendly reply to the North Nashville Medical Society in answer to a communication received from them criticizing local druggists.

A paper reviewing the current drug journals was read by Dr. J. O. Burge.

The question of prescription prices was then discussed, after which the Branch adjourned.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.



NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The first 1915 Fall meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, on Friday evening, Oct. 22nd. The business meeting and program for the evening were preceded by a dinner beginning at 7 p. m. Under the heading of new business, the secretary offered a motion providing for the endorsement by the Branch of the Stevens Bill and the principles contained therein. The motion received a second by Mr. Chas. H. Huhn and was unanimously carried.

Letters of regret at inability to be present at the meeting were read as received from R. J. Messing, President of the Minnesota State Pharm. Association; William Abbott of Duluth and Max Menzel of Pipestone, Minn.

After the brief business meeting, the following program was carried out:

1. How a Pharmacopoeia Is Revised, by Prof. H. M. Whelpley, Dean of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
2. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, by Mr. H. W. Rietzke, President of the Minnesota State Board of Pharmacy.
3. The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, by Dean F. J. Wulling.
4. A Further Report of the Study of Spirit of Nitrous Ether, by Prof. Gustav Bachman.
5. Recent Judicial Opinions on the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. Discussion by Messrs. Huhn, F. A. U. Smith, Tupper, Wulling, Morland, Frost and others.
6. The San Francisco Pharmaceutical Meetings. An Incompatible Prescription. Drugs Produced in Minnesota in 1915, by E. L. Newcomb.

H. M. Whelpley, Dean of the St. Louis College, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee, spoke at length and in detail on how the U. S. Pharmacopoeia is revised. The several headings in the following outline were well covered by the speaker:

The Pharmacopoeia Far-Reaching; Pharmacopoeia Defined; Early Pharmacopoeial Revision Work; Recent Pharmacopoeial Revision Work; Influence of the Food and Drugs Act; Medical Influence on the Pharmacopoeia; Why Pharmacists Have Not Deserted the U. S. P.; The Scope of the U. S. P.; Legal Status of the U. S. P.; Work of a Pharmacopoeial Convention; and How the Committee on Revision Works.



Dean H. M. Whelpley of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy examining specimens of the root systems of *Rheum palmatum* and *Rheum officinale* in the Medicinal Plant Laboratory of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. Photograph through courtesy of Professor E. L. Newcomb.

The work of the Committee on Revision goes on so quietly that no one realizes the nature or full extent of the task. The General Committee consists of fifty-one members who work without salary or assurance of adequate remuneration. This large body finally passes on all questions brought before it and must approve the Pharmacopoeia as a whole before the pages are electrotyped for printing. Each of the fifty-one members has

a large ring cover in which to file the recent correspondence. The letters are mimeographed on legal cap size sheets. The pages are numbered consecutively and the letters dated and numbered. Canvas binders are furnished, each holding five hundred sheets of the accumulated correspondence. Thus each member has a complete set of volumes covering all the work of the General Committee. The last circular is numbered 326, dated October 16, 1915, and closes with page 1876. This means that 95,676 sheets like this exhibit were mimeographed and mailed to fifty-one members of the General Committee on Revision. The General Committee is divided into fifteen sub-committees on different subjects. Each one of the smaller committees has a chairman who conducts correspondence with the associates on his committee. Each member of a sub-committee has a full set of all the correspondence of the committee. As some persons serve on two or more committees, this correspondence becomes very voluminous. The Executive Committee of fifteen receives the reports of subcommittees and votes on them before subjects go to the General Committee for approval. The last Executive Committee letter is Number 651 and is on page 3358, October 9, 1915. These are mimeographed on letter size sheets. The Executive Committee has to date required a total of 52,370 sheets. This, together with the General Committee sheets, makes a total of 148,046 sheets to date. As sheets of both circulars and letters in addition to the above are sent to five trustees, we must add 28,170 sheets, making a grand total of 176,216 sheets exclusive of the over run for reserve sets. It is probable that at least 200,000 sheets have been mimeographed to date, including the work of mimeographing and mailing, we can allow one minute's time for each sheet. This is the equivalent of 3,333 hours, or 416 days of eight hours each. This makes no allowance whatever for the work of individual members of the committee in studying, experimenting and commenting on the information contained in these sheets. This statement of mechanical labor will give some idea of the mental work which has thus far been recorded. It is merely the summing up of the committee work, which in turn is based on the work of individual pharmacists, the world over. The pharmacopoeial work of the

American pharmacists is, indeed, the great work of the pharmacists of this decade. Subjects of interest are:

Digest of Comments on the U. S. P.; Board of Trustees of the U. S. P. Convention; The Sale of the Pharmacopoeia; Spanish Translation of the U. S. P.; Payment for Use of U. S. P. Text; Authority to Use for Comment; Pharmacopoeial Income; Pharmacopoeial Expenses; Honoraria for Pharmacopoeial Work; The Chairman of the Committee on Revision; Proof Reading on the Pharmacopoeia; U. S. P. Publicity; The New Pharmacopoeia; How the Pharmacopoeia Should Be Revised.

*After the address by Dean Whelpley, Mr. Rietzke referred to the organization of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, its function and usefulness, and explained the methods employed by the Minnesota Board for granting reciprocal registration.

Dean Wulling spoke briefly concerning the intimate relationship between the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Prof. Bachman presented in tabulated form a detailed report of the rapidity of deterioration in spirit of nitrous ether, which had been kept under varying conditions. The table elicited a lively discussion in which the following took part: Messrs. Rietzke, Wulling, Friedman, Newcomb, and Dr. Rock.

Mr. Chas. H. Huhn opened the discussion on recent judicial opinions on the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Morland, Tupper, Kline, Griffin, Von Rohr and Goodrich. In closing, Mr. Huhn stated that if there was a loophole in the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law, the National Association of Retail Druggists would exert every effort possible to have the law amended or so changed that the effect of the law would be as desired by the pharmacists.

Dr. Newcomb in referring to the San Francisco Pharmaceutical meetings, directed the attention of the members to the reports in the pharmaceutical journals and called particular attention to the large number and variety of papers which were presented in San Francisco. He also called attention to a prescription which called for Tincture of Iodine, Ammonia Water and Collodion in equal parts, stating that the mixture was in-

* Dean Whelpley's address proved most interesting and instructive, especially to those who have not had actual experience in the revision of the Pharmacopoeia. A vote of thanks was tendered Dean Whelpley for presenting the instructive paper.

compatible, on account of the stronger ammonia water being an aqueous preparation, which gives a precipitate of cellulose from the collodion, and that physicians who desire to use this preparation should prescribe the Spirit of Ammonia, which being an alcoholic preparation, is compatible with Collodion.

About 20 specimens of drugs produced from medicinal plants grown in the medicinal plant garden of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota during 1915 were exhibited by Dr. Newcomb. Special attention was called to a specimen of the root system *Rheum Officinale*, which showed the large rhizomes from which Shensi Rhubarb is prepared. Among the specimens exhibited were *Belladonnae Folia*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Phytolacca*, *Marubium*, *Chenopodium*, *Belladonnae Radix*, *Inula*, *Digitalis* and *Datura tatula*, the leaves of which will be official in the U. S. P. IX.

In closing, Dr. Newcomb called attention to the use of Powdered *Abrus* in the treatment of the advanced stages of trachoma. A specimen of whole *Abrus* or Jequirity seed was exhibited, and the toxic nature of the drug referred to. Recent prescriptions in the Northwest have called for *Abrus* in the form of a fine powder. The speaker also stated that the drug was sometimes used in the form of a 4 percent infusion, prepared with normal salt solution. The use of *Abrus* was further discussed by Mr. Morland, who referred to the use of the drug in Europe.

Among those outside of the Twin Cities who attended the meeting should be mentioned Mr. Robert Morland of Worthington, Minn.; Mr. Arthur VonRohr of Winona, Minn.; and Mr. George H. Goodrich of Anoka, Minn.

A total number of about 60 were present.
E. L. NEWCOMB, Secretary.



WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia Branch of the A. Ph. A. met Friday evening, November 5th, at Woodburn Hall, West Virginia University, and was called to order by President W. A. Ream. The following gentlemen were appointed to the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education: C. A. Neptune of Parkersburg and W. H. Moore and A. B. Berry of Morgantown.

Professor C. H. Rogers read a very inter-

esting paper on "Fakes," giving the results of analyses of a number of the most prominent ones.

Mr. Jackman gave a talk on "Scale Salts of Iron." Mr. Jackman showed a thorough knowledge of the subject.

A feeling of good fellowship pervades these meetings and they are thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A. B. BERRY, Secretary.



PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday night, November 9th, at the Temple College of Pharmacy.

President Henry called the meeting to order at 8:15 o'clock and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. There being no new or unfinished business, the program of the evening was taken up.

John K. Thum, Ph.G., presented "A Review of Pharmaceutical Literature."

Prof. Charles E. Vanderkleed gave a very interesting account of his experience in "Europe in War Times."

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a spirited discussion of the subject, "Is Tetanus Caused by Vaccination?"

Dr. F. E. Stewart read a paper on the subject and his view that tetanus is not caused by vaccination was upheld by Dr. Wadsworth and Dr. J. F. Schamberg, but was rather violently opposed by C. Oscar Beasley, President of the Pennsylvania Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society.

J. ED. BREWER, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The initial meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1915-16, was held Wednesday, October 27, 1915, at the National College of Pharmacy. The attendance was fair and the subjects for discussion were the annual meeting of the A. Ph. A., by Professor Henry P. Hynson, Baltimore; and the annual meeting of the N. A. R. D., by Mr. J. Leyden White.

Mr. Hynson presented his subject in a very humorous manner and created much amusement telling anecdotes incident to the trip and meeting. He recalled that everything

good of a pharmaceutical nature had been started by the A. Ph. A.; that this was true of the San Francisco meeting in the work accomplished in harmonizing the schools and boards, resulting in a closer relationship between the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Pharmaceutical Association. The determination to work for pre-requisite requirements and four years of high school education by 1920 seemed to be satisfactory to all interests.

The report of the Commission on Proprietaries was in his judgment the best piece of work that had been started in years by the A. Ph. A., and was more than commendable. He suggested that a coalition of all pharmaceutical bodies would be desirable and should be established under the auspices of the A. Ph. A. He pointed out that the membership had fallen to about 3,000, that the Council was too large to transact business satisfactorily, and that the financial condition of the organization was not the best at the present. In his judgment the establishing of higher educational qualifications would result in the elimination of unendowed teaching institutions, unless those interested would work to bring about assistance from the State and this could be done on the grounds of public safety. Mr. Hover's paper showing the profit on the prescription end of the business was worthy of careful study, as it showed from reliable statistics that this part of the business amounted to about 13 percent net profit, going to show a good reason for more commercialism in pharmacy these days.

Mr. J. Leyden White was unable to be present and his paper was presented by the Secretary. He pointed out a satisfactory financial condition of the N. A. R. D. due principally to the income from its Journal. The all-absorbing issue of this convention was the question of standardization of selling prices and the endorsement of the Stevens bill. This measure, in its broadest sense, was so constantly in evidence at the convention as to represent the chief reason for the existence of the Association. The Association reaffirmed and vigorously declared its determination to preserve the identity of the drug store as a pharmacy. Propaganda movement failed to show any great advancement. It was, however, decided to continue this work. The Harrison narcotic law was a feature

and while some dissatisfaction existed with reference to T. D. 2213, they were unanimously of the opinion that much more had been accomplished in a few months than was ever expected. The creation of a Committee on Postal Affairs was an innovation that should bring about much good. The relation of liquor to the drug store was discussed and the conclusion reached that it had its place in pharmacy, (this was questioned by the members present) and that nothing could be done at present nor until internal revenue laws were amended, and that house-cleaning, if any were needed, would have to be deferred.

Both papers elicited much discussion that was entered into by all members present. Some of the facts brought out by Mr. Hynson resulted in the following resolutions being presented by the Secretary:

WHEREAS, The Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has very profitably and wisely largely grown in the number of its members and has become a desirable and effective working body at the annual meetings; and

WHEREAS, A Council of this size can not be maintained and its business properly transacted by mail; therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association of Washington, D. C., that the Council should be authorized to elect three members, who, together with the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council, shall constitute an executive committee, this committee to be empowered to carry on the business of the Association as mapped out at its annual meeting during the intervals of the said annual meetings. A resolution was also presented relating to the finances of the Association and providing for a special committee. (This is now being considered by the Council.)

After discussing same, both resolutions were unanimously approved and the Secretary directed to forward them to the Secretary of the Council.

The Secretary presented a communication received from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to T. D. 2241, authorizing the use of formula No. 19, equal parts of ethyl alcohol and ether, and providing this special denatured alcohol for use in the manufacture of Collodion. This com-

munication was most interesting, in view of the fact that the department holds that collodion is a varnish and not a medical preparation and that the use of this special denatured alcohol in the manufacture of collodion is permissible *only* where the collodion is entirely free from medicinal properties.

S. L. HILTON, Secretary.



BALTIMORE.

Minutes of the November meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held Wednesday, November 17th, at 8 p. m. The notice of the meeting read: Of the three important events scheduled for this month, one happened on the Tuesday after the first Monday, one is to occur on the Wednesday after the third Tuesday, and the other is to be celebrated on the Thursday after the last Wednesday. All of us who could, should have exercised, and it is to be hoped, that in the near future, some of us who couldn't will exercise the suffrage on the first of these three happenings. All of us can and, we are sure, will, enter at least privately, if not publicly, into the spirit of the last of these celebrations. All of us ought to be present at the occurrence between the first and last of these events and help make this another good meeting of the Branch. We are to have with us Dr. Herman Engelhardt, who was the Chairman of the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and he is to review the work of this Section.

THE JOURNALS.

Six of the Journals have been assigned to as many different members, and we are to have presented, for our information and discussion, one or more articles from each.

Dig out something interesting from your Journal, bring it along and discuss it with us.

The Secretary has promised, if time permits, to tap his Odoriferously Historical Eight-barreled-mothball-sale paper for our amusement if not for our edification.

A paper by Dr. Engelhardt was presented in which he reviewed the work of the Scientific Section of the parent association, and the part which caused most discussion was that which considered Professor Scoville's paper on "Tinctures."

Professor Scoville had carried out experi-

ments covering a period of four years in order to find out whether or not tinctures made from fluidextracts were just as effective and stable as those prepared by the U. S. P. processes, and his conclusion was: "On the whole, tinctures made from fluid extracts compare very favorably with those made direct from the drugs; in the case of the standardized tinctures, the strength is necessarily the same and the stability is fully as good, if not better." The inference as to non-standardized of course being that, as those which could be subjected to chemical and physiological tests were all right, the others must be.

In the discussion it was brought out that one pharmacy of an exceedingly high reputation possibly owed considerable of its success to the uniformity and reliability of its tinctures, which were made from assayed fluidextracts wherever possible, and this method was contrasted with the practice of some pharmacists dispensing unassayed tinctures made from assayed and even unassayed drugs which might or might not represent the proper strength.

The absurdity of the Pharmacopœia directing that tincture of nux vomica be made from a powdered extract when it already recognized an assayed fluid extract, was pointed out.

In this connection, however, it was emphasized that infusions and decoctions must never be made from fluid extracts as the menstruum used was entirely different.

The final clearing up of the difference of opinion between the Branch and one of the Journals by the latter conceding the non-solubility in oils as well as non-miscibility of ichthyol with oils by the Journal publishing a paper on the subject, which was the result of the Branch's activities, brought out, that the proper way in which to incorporate ichthyol with fats in ointments was to spread a thin film of the fat over considerable of the surface of the ointment slab and to place the ichthyol on this, add the rest of the fat and incorporate immediately. Any portion of ichthyol allowed to stick to the slab or exposed unprotected for even a short while to the air was likely to dry out hard and form specks which would not rub out and which would make the ointment unsightly.

Along the line of solubility, the sparing

solubility of phosphorus in chloroform was discussed and the pharmacopœia was criticised for directing phosphorus to be so dissolved in making pills of phosphorus.

With great difficulty it is soluble in chloroform and it was suggested that the best form in which to incorporate it into pills is by using phosphorized resin.

The formation of the poisonous quinotoxin in long-standing combinations of aspirin and quinine salts was considered and the statement was made that a pharmaceutical house had put out thousands of boxes of compressed tablets containing among other ingredients these two chemicals, and had been putting them up for years and not a single case of bad symptoms had been reported. The well-known idiosyncrasy of some persons to quinine was cited as possibly being the cause of the reported bad effects.

The ruling of the Bureau of Chemistry that a drachm is the one-sixteenth of an avoirdupois ounce was thought unfortunate as reviving an obsolete weight and the sense of the meeting was that it ought to be reconsidered and the apothecary's drachm, or sixty grains, be declared official.

Mr. Meyer presented a prescription calling for: Copaiba, 4 drachms; balsam peru, 2 drachms; oil of turpentine, 2 drachms, and syrup of lemon sufficient to make 6 ounces.

Several different ways of mixing this were tried and each seemed a little worse than the other. The balsam peru being the disturbing factor. Several took down the formula and are to report at the next meeting as to their success or lack of it.

In commenting on the new Pharmacopœia it was pointed out that there will be many changes in it and it will be almost necessary

for pharmacists to go to school again and that already classes were being formed in other cities to learn of the changes and to become familiar with them, and, with this end in view, the Executive Committee was instructed to endeavor to arrange for a series of lectures on the new U. S. P. to be given by Dr. Caspari and to be under the auspices of the Branch.

The Executive Committee was instructed to confer with the proper committee from the Retail Druggists' Association in an effort to hold a joint meeting with them in December, at which the assistant advertising manager of one of the local papers was to be the principal speaker. The subject was to be along the lines of "Drug Store Advertising" and the idea was the outcome of a somewhat similar topic along other lines in which the advertising of proprietary preparations was considered.

A committee consisting of Miss Patterson, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Neal was appointed to work out a different form of organization or to effect a readjustment along the lines of a compact body, the membership of which was to be small but thoroughly active and alive and that on special occasions the entire pharmaceutical interests could be invited to attend and at the regular meetings would be welcome, but that the notices of the latter would be sent only to the actual active membership.

As the hour was so late, adjournment was made and the Secretary did not read his paper on Moth-ball Sales, and, as it was along the line of advertising, it could better be considered at the next meeting.

WM. J. LOWRY, JR., Secretary.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—*Isaac Newton.*