

journals of the trade should be critical of the advertising they accept.

He suggested an appropriation by the Association of \$25 for the relief of the Belgian pharmacists.

He praised the work of the Secretary, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, and thanked the other officers of the Association for their support.

The Treasurer's report showed a very satisfactory financial exhibit for the Association.

Secretary E. L. Newcomb made a business-like report of the duties and activities of his office. He reported the membership of the Association as 669.

The Scientific papers presented to the Scientific Section comprised the following: "The Twelve Schuessler Tissue Remedies," by Dr. Wulling; "Some Ash Determinations of Digitalis," by Mr. Haynes and Dr. Newcomb; "Drug Adulteration," by Prof. Gustav Bachman; and Dr. Newcomb presented three papers entitled "Microscopic Characteristics of some Powdered Unofficial Drugs," "Drugs produced in the Medicinal Plant Garden of the M. C. P. during 1914," and "Ash Contents of some Unofficial Drugs."

Mr. F. A. Upsher Smith read a paper upon "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites," which paper was accompanied by samples made by suggested new formulas.

Mr. E. V. Clark gave a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views on "Hog Cholera Serum."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Richard J. Messing; First Vice-President, John Danek; Second Vice-President, Miss Marie Piesinger; Third Vice-President, Donald Robertson; Secretary, Dr. E. L. Newcomb; Treasurer, L. J. Aberwald.

The meeting was addressed by Internal Revenue Collector Lynch and by Secretary Potts of the N. A. R. D. both of whom spoke upon the recent National legislation treating at length upon the Harrison Bill, by C. H. Turner, on "Drug Store Accounts" and by Mr. Hilbert on "The Soda Fountain."

The entertainments were the reception and ball, excursions and theatre-party for the ladies and the annual banquet which was attended by about five hundred people.

## Proceedings of the Local Branches

### BALTIMORE.

The February meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Wednesday evening, February the seventeenth, in the Hynson, Westcott and Company assembly room at Charles and Franklin Streets, with President E. W. Hodson in the Chair.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

As an outcome of their reading, it was ascertained that the Internal Revenue Department considers it advisable for physicians to not have their registry number printed on their prescription blanks but to write it each time, for if numbered blanks fall into the possession of unscrupulous persons they might, by using them, obtain supplies of narcotics until the fraud was discovered.

A copy of a proposed letter to the Press in regard to the Harrison act was submitted by the Secretary and was referred to the executive committee for final action.

An election of three chairmen of standing committees, postponed from the previous meeting, was held and resulted as follows:

Chairman of Committee on Membership, Charles Morgan.  
Chairman of Committee on Professional Relations, John B. Thomas.  
Chairman of Committee on Education and Legislation, Louis Schulze.

The regular program for the evening was: "The Preservation of Galenicals" by Dr. Charles C. Neal, who has given a great deal of attention to this somewhat neglected but important part of the "Day's Work," and "Helpful Hints in Dispensing and Manufacturing" by Charles C. Meyer and Otto Muelhause, practical dispensing pharmacists, both of whom have given and are giving considerable time and much talent to developing, improving and perfecting new dispensing methods.

Mr. Neal, in reading his paper, considered particularly tinctures, fluid extracts, solid extracts and powdered extracts and during its reading and discussion, the following facts and lessons were learned.

Any deterioration, in about one-third of

the pharmacopœia preparations, is due to carelessness in preservation or storage.

A preliminary sedimentation, rather than precipitation, begins in the majority of tinctures and fluid extracts in from a few hours to several weeks after they have been made. After this usually inert sediment has ceased falling and has been, as it usually is, filtered out, the finished preparation should be practically stable, if kept in proper containers, securely stoppered, and at a uniformly moderate temperature and protected from light and heat.

Preparations high in alcohol, as a rule, keep much better than those of low proof and aqueous or weakly alcoholic ones are much more prone to deterioration.

Containers should also be practically full. A pint of fluid extract or tincture in a gallon bottle is exposed to the action of the seven and a half pints of air in the bottle and oxidation is likely to go on and even evaporation of volatile constituents may occur, resulting in the loss of valuable components and a lowering of alcoholic strength.

Loose stoppers are responsible for the same conditions and the practice of recorking a bottle with a stopper which has been pierced by a cork screw or of loosely corking it with a good cork always causes loss of something or a change of some kind, if the preparation is kept for any length of time.

Evaporation of a fluid extract to a solid extract or to even a hard dry extract has occurred as a result of this carelessness. Just the opposite effect is produced in deliquescent salts and a liquid may result.

Powdered extracts should not be poured out of their containers but should be removed with a spatula. Any of the powder left on the inside of the neck and in contact with the cork, will invariably become a solid extract, especially in damp climates, the cork sticks and is generally broken in attempting to remove it.

Solid extracts should be taken from the center of the jar and any to be replaced should be dropped in the same place and not wiped from the spatula on the side as hardening of that left there, follows.

"No sane man or official will hold a pharmacist for an allowable deterioration in the strength of Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Tincture of Iodine, Fowler's Solution, or similar preparations" was the answer of a state of-

ficial to a query, but it was pointed out that care must be exercised in making everything especially in making Spirit of Nitrous Ether in small quantities and storing it in small amber bottles.

It was also brought out, that, in these and similar cases, the new Pharmacopœia proposed to allow for a slight deficiency or increase in strength.

The general use of tap water by some pharmacists was condemned and its replacement in all preparations by distilled water was advocated.

Solution of magnesium citrate made with recently distilled water or with boiled and cooled stock distilled water has kept for months and need not be freshly prepared. A case was cited, an account of which appears in the 1911 Proceedings, of a bottle of this solution which showed no signs of decomposition, excepting darkening, after fifteen years.

Mr. Meyer suggested a unique way in which to prepare this solution.

Drop the oil of lemon calculated from the required quantity of syrup of citric acid, on the magnesium carbonate—(which must be of U. S. P. quality and not the kind marked for "Technical use only")—place this into all of the distilled water necessary for the finished product, stir well, place the citric acid crystals in a muslin bag and suspend just below the surface of the liquid. Solution will take place rapidly and when completed, add sugar, calculated from the required quantity of syrup of citric acid. Filter, bottle, charge, cap with a crown cork and label. He has kept it for eight months and it may keep longer as he feels that if it keeps that long it should keep practically indefinitely.

Stock solutions of the salts of the halogens or of the alkaloids can be kept for a long time or until used and show no signs of fungus growth if made with boiled and cooled distilled water.

Mr. Meyer brought along a wonderful assortment of apparatus, most of which is in regular use about his pharmacy.

His explanations of the uses to which they were put and his exposition of his subject was instructive, edifying and entertaining.

Among the various and sundry objects in his exhibit were:

A percolator ring with three movable pins which could be adjusted by thumb screws to

take anything from a small funnel to a large percolator.

An absorbent cotton holder made from a slide covered wood box with a hole in the bottom out of which the cotton protruded. This was kept in an elevated position and small tufts could be pulled away and used for filtering, *et cetera*, while the rest of the cotton was kept clean and protected from dust.

A box arranged similarly but with a slit in the bottom out of which the end of a roll of bandage gauze protruded. Any length desired for straining or other purposes could be pulled out and cut off with scissors.

A spring holder for rubber stamps for holding graduates bottom up and allowing them to drain without the top coming in contact with a dusty shelf.

An egg beater for quickly making emulsions.

A small sauer kraut cutter for shaping up small pieces of castile soap, utilizing the shavings for soap liniment.

A small tin machine oil can for filling capsules with oil.

A hand power capping machine for capping magnesium citrate solution bottles with crown caps, costing six dollars.

An irrigating apparatus can with tube attached was used for filling liquids into bottles.

Numbers of other ingenious things were shown and Mr. Meyer was looked upon as a near wizard.

Mr. Muelhause contributed a paper on different prescriptions and brought out that cocaine hydrochloride was incompatible with borax in solutions that contained no glycerin. Spray solutions of some of the proprietary mild alkaline antiseptic liquids which formerly formed precipitates when cocaine hydrochloride was added, do not form them now. This bears out what has long been contended, that the manufacturers of this class of medicines are likely to change their formulas from time to time and the dispensing pharmacist may get different reactions as a result.

The subject of the salting out of small quantities of essential oils in solutions of bromides or other salts in aromatic waters was brought out by a prescription which contained 8 minims of spirit of anise in a two ounce chloroform water solution of strontium bromide and resorcinol.

No method of mixing this was devised which produced a clear solution, except to add alcohol or additional water.

Replacing a part of the aromatic water in such solutions, sometimes by even a small quantity of distilled water and in others by a larger quantity, produced clear solutions.

A prescription calling for ammonium carbonate, syrup of iron iodide and mucilage of acacia caused all sorts of trouble. The best procedure under the circumstances seemed to be to use tragacanth and dissolve the carbonate in half the required quantity of water and mix the syrup with the other half, mix these two solutions and in the mixture dissolve the tragacanth.

In all cases of a precipitate occurring when two soluble substances produce it, the rule to follow is as above and to dilute the solutions of each as much as the formula will permit and then mix them.

In considering the swelling up of mass capsule prescriptions of Antikamnia and citrate caffeine and the prevention of it by using an equivalent amount of caffeine alkaloid, it was brought out that the tablets of Antikamnia and Codeine, which, heretofore, contained 18 grains codeine sulphate to the ounce, now contain only 1/8 grain to the ounce.

WM J. LOWRY, JR., Secretary.

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#### CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met February 16th. The topic of the evening being "The Pharmacy Preparatory High School Course."

This course has been arranged by Mr. W. M. Roberts, District Superintendent of schools of Chicago, a committee of the Executive Board of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association consisting of Messrs. Louis J. Pelikan, E. P. Seibert and A. C. Caldwell, Dean C. W. Patterson of Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Dean W. B. Day of the University of Illinois, and three Chicago high school principals.

The pharmacy preparatory course has been officially adopted by the Board of Education upon the recommendation of Ella Flagg Young and is now being offered at the Chicago high schools to young men and women who have completed an elementary course equivalent to that of the

Chicago elementary schools and who desire to enter the profession of pharmacy. The course presents the following unusual features: First, students will be in attendance at school only in the morning, 8:30 to 12:30 P. M. i. e. for four study periods; second, the studies will include, in addition to English, Latin and algebra, others especially preparatory to the college of pharmacy courses, such as botany, chemistry, physics, physiology and simple accounting; third, one credit will be given each year for *one whole year* of properly supervised and tested work as an apprentice in pharmacy. The completion of the work in school will yield twelve credits and the four credits of apprentice work will provide sixteen credits, one credit short of the number required for graduation. One additional study period per day in any one of the four years would furnish this missing credit and qualify for graduation from the high school.

The two schools of pharmacy in Chicago have raised their requirements for admission to fifteen units, the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy now requiring fifteen units and the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy will require the same in 1916.

Students preparing for pharmacy who may be fortunately situated as to be able to attend school for five or six class periods each day may earn in the school the full seventeen credits required for graduation or at least the fifteen required for admission to the schools of pharmacy. It is estimated that about 500 boys now employed in drug stores in Chicago may avail themselves of this course if the druggists will give their apprentices a chance. The plan has already been favorably received by many pharmacists of the city.

One very important feature of the course is the standardization and supervision of the apprentice work. At present an apprenticeship committee has been appointed by the Chicago Retail Druggists Association to which is added a member of the Board of Education which shall supervise the apprentice work. An amendment to the Illinois Pharmacy law requiring graduation from a recognized school or college of pharmacy as a prerequisite to the examinations for registered pharmacy is to be presented to the state legislature now in session and its passage will be urged by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the Illinois Board of

Pharmacy and other influential organizations of pharmacists.

In the discussion of the evening Messrs. Roberts, I. M. Light, W. B. Day, C. W. Patterson, J. H. Wells, Thos. Potts, L. J. Mrazek, L. J. Pelikan, Hugh Craig, Wm. Gray, E. N. Gathercoal and others participated. Mr. Light stated that in his opinion most of the Chicago druggists were in favor of the pre-requisite requirement yet the graduation from high school requirement for entrance to schools of pharmacy was frightening many druggists for fear that there would soon be a scarcity of clerks.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



DETROIT.

The third meeting of the Branch was held at the Wayne County Medical Building on February 19th.

Mr. Seltzer, in a report for the Committee on Legislation stated that some amendments to the present Michigan Pharmacy Law had been drawn up by the Committee, aided by Mr. Woodruff, and some of these would be presented to the Legislature at its present sitting. Modifications of the narcotic law were especially desirable, and are to be submitted for action.

Prof. W. H. Allen then called attention to the confusion existing with regard to a reliable antidote to mercuric chloride poisoning, and presented the following resolution as a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Mann, and then adopted by vote:

"In view of the fact that poisoning by mercuric chloride has increased, and the antidotes at present published do not appear to be always reliable, it is desirable that an investigation be made by the American Pharmaceutical Association to decide upon better antidotes and to publish the same so that pharmacists may have such instructions to render "first aids," pending the arrival of a physician."

Mr. Allen also exhibited a sponge, originally weighing 4 ounces, and the "mud" weighing 2½ ounces which he had washed therefrom, and which had undoubtedly been present as a filler, the sponge having been sold by weight. He objected to the reflection on the retail druggist which such conditions bring. The subject was discussed briefly by Messrs. Rohnert, Mann, and others who tended to the view that the selling of sponges is no longer an attractive

issue for pharmacists, many of whom are now discouraging it.

Mr. W. L. Scoville then presented "Three Interesting Incompatibilities" with illustrations, the first being the change of quinine to quinotoxin through the influence of organic acids, and pointing out an important incompatibility between quinine and aspirin. The second incompatibility is the decomposition of organic acids by ferric salts, induced by light, the acids being reduced to water and carbon dioxide and causing an effervescence which may burst a bottle. The third, was a combination of boric and tartaric acids in tablets which proved to be sufficiently active chemically to liberate hydrochloric acid from ammonium chloride.

Mr. C. F. Mann gave an informal talk, full of sound sense, upon the "Relationship between Clerk and Employer," pointing out the needs for mutual confidence, mutual forbearance and reasonable expectations on each side. Mr. Mann called attention to a number of details in carrying out such a policy. Mr. Weaver discussed the subject briefly, stating that he believed that both clerk and employer profited by great expectations on each side rather than by expecting little.

The Chairman announced that the next meeting of the Branch on March 19 would be addressed by Professor Edmonds of the University of Michigan on the subject of "Twilight Sleep."

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, Secretary.



### NASHVILLE.

On January 20th the Nashville Branch A. Ph. A. met in Bloomstein's Hall with the new President, E. F. Trollinger, in the chair. On account of the illness of Secretary White, Dr. J. O. Burge was appointed Secretary *pro tem*. After the approval of the minutes President Trollinger appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Legislation—C. C. Young, Chairman, J. B. Sand, W. R. White, S. C. Davis. Membership—M. E. Hutton, E. A. Ruddiman, J. O. Burge, L. S. Pully, D. J. Kuhn, A. J. Martin, J. Y. Waldrum. Publicity—W. R. White, J. O. Burge, J. R. McDaniels. Abstracts—R. L. Eves, F. L. Smith, Max Bloomstein, J. G. Brummitt, A. M. Webb. U. S. P. and N. F.—E. A. Ruddiman, J. M. Rogoff, Ira B. Clark, R. L. Eves, W. R. White, J. O. Burge. Pro-

gram—Dr. J. M. Rogoff, chairman, J. B. Sand, R. L. Thompson. Entertainment—S. C. Davis, A. Nickel, G. H. King, J. R. Mansfield, E. Kemper. A communication from J. W. England, offering suggestions for the coöperation of the local Branches was read and referred to the Program Committee. Dr. Rogoff, the new chairman of the Program Committee, made an interesting talk and made some suggestions on the work of that committee. He said if the retail men would attend the meetings they could be made of great value to them, almost equivalent to a post-graduate course. He suggested that all persons interested in Pharmacy in any way be invited to attend the meetings as associate members. He thought the membership committee should invite all students of Pharmacy, Chemistry and Medicine attending the schools in the city, practising physicians and others in any way interested in Pharmacy. Mr. J. E. Justice, member of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy, said the Board, which was then in session examining a class of 51 applicants, had delegated him to represent them at this meeting. He said they were much interested in the work of the Branch and would like any suggestions from the Branch for the betterment of Pharmacy. Dr. E. A. Ruddiman then moved that the Board be requested to increase the requirements for registration from a grammar school requirement to the equivalent of one year in a high school to take effect January 1st, 1918. Upon the adoption of the motion, Mr. Justice was requested to bring the motion before the Board at the present session.

About one hundred and fifty druggists from the city and its environs attended the meeting of the Branch on February 17.

President Trollinger presided and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Lucius P. Brown, Inspector for the State Board of Health, and Mr. Cecil Fraser, of the U. S. Internal Revenue office, on the subject of the Harrison Bill.

After their addresses the following questions were asked of them, all of which were answered in the negative:

Can a prescription be filled by telephone order? Can a "dope fiend" register and purchase from a wholesaler? Is an eye-water an external remedy? Is a physician limited in the amount he prescribes? Are

state and city laws made void by the National law? Will holders of "permits to sell drugs" in rural districts be permitted to sell narcotics if they register with the Internal Revenue Collector?

Concerning habitual users of such drugs, Doctor Brown stated that there were 2370 persons holding permits to use such drugs in the state and he believed that number was not more than half of those habitually using them.

A committee consisting of C. C. Young, E. A. Ruddiman, D. J. Kuhn, Ira B. Clark, and C. S. Martin was then appointed to confer with Dr. Brown in drafting a new state law to conform with the federal law.

Dr. J. M. Rogoff read a paper entitled "Professional Side Lines" in which he discussed the opportunities of pharmacists for work along lines of physiological analysis, the examination of sputa, urine, etc., and urged them to activity in this direction.

Dr. Burge took advantage of the presence of many druggists to place before them the advantages of membership in A. Ph. A. and invited all to join in its work.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.



#### PHILADELPHIA.

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

President E. Fullerton Cook called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President appointed Mr. Joseph W. England, Prof. Henry Kraemer and Mr. Franklin M. Apple as a committee on nominations. The committee was instructed to submit nominations to be balloted upon for the officers of the local Branch at the March meeting.

Mr. Dell W. Youngken was unanimously elected to membership in the Association.

The programme was then taken up and Mr. Richard Cuthbert, Jr., presented an interesting paper on "The Professional Ideals of Pharmacy." In the absence of Dr. F. E. Stewart, his paper on "Professional Pharmacy from the Viewpoint of the Commercial Laboratory," was read by the Secretary.

Prof. Julius W. Sturmer presented "The

Current Review of Pharmaceutical Journals."

The papers submitted were discussed by Messrs. W. G. Nebig, Franklin M. Apple and Prof. Joseph P. Remington.

Not a little of the success of the meeting was due to the interesting display—One display consisted of a large number of preparations made in accordance with the new U. S. P. and N. F.; the other an "Exhibit of Filled Prescriptions," by Walter S. Froelich was of unusual excellence.

A vote of thanks was given to the contributors of the programme after which the meeting adjourned. Respectfully,

J. ED. BREWER, Secretary.



#### ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Branch held its regular monthly meeting in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, February 19. Leo R. Suppan, B. Sc., presented a paper, illustrated with slides, on "The Monastic Dispensaries of the Middle Ages—A Chapter in the History of Pharmacy." Dr. Whelpley, Prof. Francis Hemm, Dr. Gustav Rehfeld, briefly discussed some phases of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law.

J. W. MACKELDEN, Actg. Secretary.

### Changes of Address

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

The Association will not be responsible for non-delivery of the Annual Volume or Year Book, or of the JOURNAL unless notice of change of address is received before shipment or mailing.

Both the old and the new address should be given, thus:

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Titles or degrees to be used in publications or in the official records should be given, and names should be *plainly* written, or *type-written*.



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From 332 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.  
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SOHRBECK, G. H.,

From 3rd Av. and 16th St., Moline, Ill.  
To 5th Av. and 16th St., Moline, Ill.

STEVENSON, A. E.,

From 1539 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans.  
To 1312 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kans.