

of a third class in states where the prerequisite for pharmacists is not desired, would gradually have a tendency to improve conditions in that respect, and yet not to the extent of conflicting with the views of those who are today opposed to the prerequisite.

Fifth.—Should there be a provision to govern those who would be privileged to act as teachers and instructors in Colleges of Pharmacy? Today it seems that most anyone may teach pharmacy, and its allied subjects, the measure of fitness being left with the person who would teach. The thought has been expressed, that those who would teach should in some manner be required to first prove their qualification.

Sixth.—Should the law prescribe requirements for Colleges of Pharmacy which they would need to meet in order to be recognized by Boards of Pharmacy?

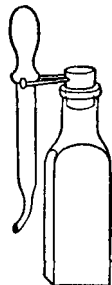
Seventh.—Should the law require all who would dispense medicines to make and keep a record of medicines so dispensed? For instance, third persons can know only what medicines have been given to a patient, when the medicines have been secured from a pharmacist on a physician's prescription. When the physician dispenses his own medicines to his patients, it is altogether impossible for third persons to know what such medicines may have been. It seems in keeping with the public welfare that there should be opportunity in every case to know what medicines may have been given to a patient. The question is, therefore, whether it be deemed advisable that when physicians dispense their own medicines, they be required to make a record of such dispensing.

R. A. KUEVER, Secretary.



#### MEDICINE PIPET HOLDER.

Various holders and bottle attachments for medicine pipets have been devised, but are seldom available when needed.



An efficient holder can be improvised in about ten seconds' time by the use of two common brass pins. The pins are inserted deeply into the cork, parallel with each other and nearly in contact. They will possess spring enough to hold securely an ordinary medicine pipet as shown in the accompanying illustration.—

Dr. H. S. Reynolds, New Haven, Conn., in *Journal A. M. A.*

## 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 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.



### PHILADELPHIA.

#### FEBRUARY REVIEW OF PHARMACEUTICAL LITERATURE.

It is apparent from a survey of the pharmaceutical journals published during the month of February that original work along pharmaceutical lines has been confined chiefly to researches in pharmaceutical chemistry and botany.

The greater part of the literature published during the month is devoted to drug store business problems and other articles of general interest, either copied or original.

The following abstracts are from original articles appearing in the February issues of the publications mentioned.

#### *Journal of the American Chemical Society.*

G. A. Linhart (page 258) separates mercuric chloride from benzene quantitatively by shaking out the benzene solution with a solution of sodium chloride and precipitating the  $HgCl_2$  from the latter with hydrogen sulphide. This method is stated to be well adapted for quantitative work.

Curtman and Wikoff (page 298), in a paper on "The Detection of Bromides in Presence of Thiocyanates, Cyanides and Ferrocyanides" point out that the presence of the latter substances interferes in the detection of bromides by the ordinary methods, and that from their experiments it is evident that thiocyanates offer the greatest and ferrocyanides the least interference.

A rapid method, taking about 15 minutes, and showing trustworthy results is given,

whereby 2 mgm. of bromine can be detected in presence of 500 mgm. of each of the interfering substances. In the method proposed the interfering substances are precipitated in the form of their cuprous salts by first treating the solution containing them with a saturated solution of  $\text{SO}_2$  and then with double normal  $\text{CuSO}_4$  in excess. The precipitate is separated by filtration and the filtrate is boiled to remove excess of  $\text{SO}_2$  and then treated with triple normal  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 1%  $\text{KMnO}_4$ . Carbon disulphide is added and by shaking out, the presence of Bromine is established.

Another paper of pharmaceutical interest in this issue (page 323), but too lengthy and technical for short abstracting is the one on "Chlorohyll," by Richard Willstätter.

Isolation of chlorophyll and separation into its components; the carotinoids, comparative investigation of leaf pigments and the question of chemical constitution of chlorophyll are considered.

*Journal of Industrial and Engineering  
Chemistry.*

Satow (page 113) has isolated an insoluble, naturally yellow, mordant coloring matter said to be identical with "myricetin," from the bark of *myrica rubra*, and by converting this substance into azo, sulfide and nitro compounds was able to produce other useful soluble dyestuffs.

*Journal American Pharmaceutical Association.*

The papers and proceedings of the section on practical pharmacy appearing in the current issue are all worthy of attention. In a contribution entitled, "The Relation of Pharmacy to Medicine," A. H. Dewey makes the following interesting distinction between the commercial pharmacist and the professional pharmacist:

"The Commercial pharmacist practices a kind of pharmacy which is wholly independent of the medical profession, while the professional pharmacist practices a kind of pharmacy which is wholly dependent upon the medical profession."

*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

The article on natural and synthetic camphor by Percy A. Houseman is very interesting. The author calls attention to the commercial importance of natural camphor to the producing countries, and then takes up its

extraction and refining, properties, uses and chemical constitution. Synthetic camphor manufacture is also discussed and the author believes the future of this industry to be quite uncertain, due to the fluctuation in the price of natural camphor and the variation in price and supply of turpentine.

In a paper on Arsenic antidote, by J. W. England, attention is called to the importance of the suggestion for using magma magnesina N. F. in place of magnesium oxide in the preparation of the official arsenic antidote.

*Western Druggist.*

A practical paper in this issue (page 34) is the one by P. J. Jacobs entitled, "Preparing a Proof of Loss by Fire," in which attention is called to the importance of druggists being prepared to face loss by fire and having all the necessary information tabulated when claiming insurance. A hypothetical case is used for purposes of illustration, and all necessary figures are given.

*Practical Druggist.*

Walker and Klein (page 27) describe a test which aids the diagnosis of cancer and sarcoma. The urine of the patient is treated with tenth-normal iodine solution and  $\text{HCl}$ , and the color obtained is compared with a previously-prepared standard. A marked difference in color from that of the standard is said to indicate an advanced state of the disease, while slighter color variations indicate incipency or less advanced stages.

*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

An interesting contribution to historical pharmacy may be found on page 68, under the title, "What the Drug Business has Come From."

Prescription pricing is the title of a paper found on page 80, and presents the views of several druggists on the prices that are and should be received for medicines by the retailer.

*National Druggist.*

An editorial on "The Ownership of the Prescription" states that "the right to possess it lies consecutively with the individuals in whose hands it reposes at the various stages of its career." This would seem to make the pharmacist the final and permanent possessor of the prescription.

Some good suggestions, which are also

timely, are contained in the article on "Easter Trade," by Edgar L. Mills (page 50).

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*Spatula.*

"Pharmacy in Europe" is the title of an interesting story describing a traveler's experiences in the pharmacies of England, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, France, and Italy.

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*Pharmaceutical Era.*

Felix J. Koch (page 57) discusses in detail the sources and cultivation of our saffron supply and the government investigations with regard to its adulteration.

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*Chemist and Druggist.*

Pharmacists' activities in the European war are receiving considerable attention in the pharmaceutical journals of the various belligerent nations.

It is significant to note that few serious epidemics are reported. The *Chemist and Druggist* (page 258) reports that the word Aspirin has been removed from the British Trade-marks Register, so that anyone may use this name.

The various local associations are discussing the revision of the British Pharmacopœia and many adverse criticisms are being made. English pharmacists, speaking generally, are not satisfied with the revision and the dissatisfaction is partly explained by the fact that pharmacists have had no part, officially, in the revision.

An interesting brief (page 201) regarding antimony brings out that there is ground for believing that a good deal of the metal contracted for shipment to the U. S. from Europe will not be shipped, owing to the present scarcity.

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Canadian Pharmaceutical Journals are protesting against the war tax on proprietaries which has recently been levied by the Canadian government.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, in commenting on the tax says, "Why tax the baby's cough syrup and pass over the young man's favorite brand of chocolates?"

The tax according to this journal is from 10 to 12% specific, taking away practically the entire retail profit on patent medicines.

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*American Druggist.*

An article by Wilhelm Bodemann (page

48) and editorial comment sound a note of warning against making graduation from a high school a pre-requisite for entrance to colleges of pharmacy and ultimate registration. An article (page 52) describing methods of collecting outstanding accounts and including a set of letters used for requesting payment without hurting the feelings of the debtor should be of considerable interest to the retailer who has a credit business.

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*Midland Druggist.*

An editorial (page 47) on "Accuracy in Pharmaceutical Spelling" criticises board members and teachers for laxity in regard to spelling pharmaceutical names and urges preceptors to insist on proper spelling by their apprentices.

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*Merck's Report.*

A paper on sugar cane by R. I. Geare (page 28) of Washington, D. C., takes up some of the requirements for the proper cultivation of this plant in the United States and emphasizes particularly the use of the proper kind of fertilizer to furnish potash, phosphates and nitrogen, which are essential to its successful growth.

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*The Druggists Circular.*

Spurious Drugs (page 87) is the title of a paper by John Uri Lloyd, dealing with adulterants found in some crude drugs. The author takes the attitude that ignorance on the part of collectors and others is often responsible for the admixture of crude drugs having similar characteristics.

Proper instruction of those in charge of collecting drugs and remuneration corresponding to the responsibilities involved, are offered as suggestions for preventing this unintentional adulteration.

In conclusion, the author states that the American drug market presents a deplorable uncertainty that can be overcome only by the means just suggested and can be materially improved by employing experts to purify our native materia medica.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, B. Sc., PH. D.



The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Tuesday evening, April 13, at the Medico-Chirurgical College. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Prof. C. H. LaWall was ap-

pointed chairman pro tem and he called the meeting to order at 8:30 p. m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The committee, appointed at the March meeting to audit the treasurer's accounts, reported them to be correct.

Under the head of new business the following communication was read:

April 12, 1915.

Secretary Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A.:

Dear Sir—Inasmuch as the time which elapsed between sending the reply to the Pearson article, to the Council of the A. Ph. A., and its receipt from them, was so great, and taking into account the number of adverse comments which were received regarding it, I feel that it should be withdrawn and do so move, with the approval of the committee to whom was entrusted the task of drafting it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. H. LAWALL.

Mr. Apple moved that the reply to Pearson's Article—Pills and Piracy—be laid on the table. The motion carried.

The program of the evening was then taken up and Mr. Joseph Rosin read Dr. Rosengarten's paper on "The Standards and Tests for Organic Chemicals in the U. S. P. IX."

Mr. George M. Beringer gave a comprehensive survey of the new features of "The Extracts, Fluidextracts and Tinctures of the U. S. P. IX."

"The Current Review of Pharmaceutical Journals" was presented by Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. ED. BREWER, Secretary.

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#### CHICAGO.

The April meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held the evening of April 26 at the Kuntz-Remmler restaurant, following a complimentary dinner to Professor Joseph Price Remington. A large attendance was had.

James H. Wells reported for the legislative committee that the various bills before the Illinois Legislature amending the Pharmacy law were making some progress, but stated that, because of the greatly overcrowded condition of the legislative calendar, much pressure would have to be brought to bear to get a hearing and vote on the pharmacy amendments.

William Gray reporting for the Committee on Practical Pharmacy read a very interest-

ing instructive paper on the preparation and use of Bang's Solution for the determination of sugar in urine. Mr. Irwin A. Becker also presented a valuable paper entitled, "Some Observations on the new British Pharmacopœia." Mr. Becker discussed at some length the test for free salicylic acid in aspirin on acetylsalicylic acid and by practical demonstration showed the inaccuracy of the test as stated in the British Pharmacopœia.

Charles Orr, employed as pharmacist by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, read a most interesting paper on "The Opportunities of a Pharmacist in Railway Hospital Work."

The three papers were well received and by motion were ordered presented to the Publication Committee of the Association for publication in the Journal, if desirable.

Professor Remington was enthusiastically received after a characteristic introduction from President Craig. Professor Remington presented various phases of the work in the new U. S. Pharmacopœia, especially the subjects of liquid petrolatum, whiskey, patented chemicals, adrenalin, etc. He exhibited the page proof of the first hundred pages of the new book and named October as the month in which he expected it to be on the market.

The discussion that followed was most instructive and the reminiscences most entertaining. Professor W. B. Day moved a vote of thanks and Mr. George P. Englehard offered a touching tribute to Professor Remington's character and his great gifts to pharmacy.

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#### BALTIMORE.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Wednesday evening, April 21, in the Hynson, Westcott & Company assembly room at Charles and Franklin Streets, with President E. W. Hodson in the Chair.

The regular program included:

Some Notes on Glucosides, by Dr. Herman Engelhardt.

Some Dispensary Observations, by Miss Carrie G. Mossop.

Little Journeys Through the Journals.

Doctor Engelhardt read a paper on the "Synthesis of Glucosides," which was very interesting and instructive and of considerable educational value.

By the vote of the branch it was referred to the Journal for publication as a paper

coming through the branch to the Association.

A brief synopsis follows:

#### SYNTHESIS OF GLUCOSIDES.

After discussing the properties of glucosides and the action of the enzymes in general, a few methods for isolating glucosides were given. The earlier work done by Schützenberger, Michael, Schiff and Fischer was discussed and finally the important work done by Bourquelot and his associates and pupils was reviewed.

Bourquelot's method for synthesizing the glucosides differs entirely from the methods applied by the above-mentioned investigators and depends on the fact that enzymes have the power not only to hydrolyze glucosides, but also to reconstruct them from the products of hydrolysis. Some of the glucosides prepared synthetically by the last mentioned method were then discussed. Finally the great importance which the enzymes and glucosides have in biochemical synthesis was mentioned and also the importance of synthesis and hydrolysis for the life of the plants.

Miss Mossop read a paper on "Dispensary Observations," which she prefaced by remarking that Doctor Hynson once told us that the pharmacist is a kind of triangle, the three sides being professional, commercial and social, and that she had chosen one division of the social side and would endeavor to tell of some of her observations of human nature at the free dispensary.

Although her paper was not along the scientific or ethical lines indicated in the program, yet it certainly did indicate that she had absorbed and observed as she went along and that her experiences in her sociological work among the classes met with in dispensary patients, were well worth recording and reading.

They were very much enjoyed and they could be printed in the Journal to edify those of us who have not been introduced to this side of our calling.

Extremes in appearance were cited in which some endeavored to "put up as good a front" as possible, and others to appear extremely shabby, some men going to the trouble to remove collar and tie outside of the dispensary door and hide them in their pockets.

The dependence of the genus male of the Ethiopian clan on the "Female of the Spe-

cies" is strikingly brought out there, as she invariably brings him and tells all of his troubles, he saying nothing unless asked or prompted by her.

The gratitude of some is shown in their kissing the hands of all who have served them, in bringing little presents of flowers and in many other touching ways.

Some are grafters and want something besides what is prescribed and sometimes will offer half the charge for a regular prescription to get it and occasionally, even more.

Some of the journals were considered and some of the articles were discussed.

A book on prescription writing, given as a premium by one of the pharmaceutical journals was introduced by Doctor Hynson as one containing horrible prescriptions and worse pharmacy.

During the discussion which followed, the necessity of education along the lines of pharmaceutical Latin was emphasized and the disparity between the "Dog Latin" of American pharmacy and American prescriptions and the good Latin of that of Europe was brought out.

The same difference was pointed out between the Latin of the prescriptions appearing in American pharmaceutical and American medical journals, although the Latin of the average prescription is awful.

The discussion resulted in a motion being carried that "It is the sense of the Branch that in an effort to improve the Latin of prescriptions, that the pharmaceutical journals should edit the prescriptions appearing in them."

In calling back to a physician, a prescription received over the telephone, it was felt that, unless the pharmacist knew his Latin, it would be best to repeat it in good English rather than in bad Latin.

WM. J. LOWRY, JR., Secretary.



#### NEW YORK.

Minutes of the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in the New York College of Pharmacy Building, March 8, 1915, President Roemer in the Chair.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were adopted as read.

Treasurer's Report: Read and received with thanks.

The member of the Council, Mr. McEl-

henic was not present and no report was received.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

**Membership:** Chairman Rehffuss being absent no report was received.

**Legislation and Education:** Chairman Anderson presented a very detailed and interesting report concerning local, state and national legislative matters. Among other things he called attention to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that druggists must keep a record of narcotics used in manufacturing preparations, claiming that this was beyond the Commissioner's authority. Novocain is exempted from the provisions of the act.

Attention was directed toward the various bills introduced at Albany that have any bearing upon the drug-trade.

**Fraternal Relations:** Chairman Berger absent. No report.

**Progress of Pharmacy:** Chairman Diekman read an interesting report presenting numerous abstracts from various publications. Calmonal, a calcium-bromide-urethan compound is recommended as a hypnotic without narcotic effect. Durolit is a lacquer prepared according to a patented process and is said to resist hot solutions of alkalis. Normal opium is the name suggested for opium containing definite quantities of morphine, codeine, narcotine and meconic acid. Professor Kobert-Rostock states in the *Phar. Zentralhalle* that he considers artificial camphor free from poisonous properties. A long list of specialties were also included in the report.

A communication from Mr. C. A. Mayo was read requesting that the Branch send delegates to the N. Y. Pharmaceutical Conference and asking for financial support. The communication was received and motion carried that the president appoint three delegates.

A communication from President Roemer suggesting semi-monthly meetings was received and the secretary was ordered to embody the suggestion in the notices for the next meeting.

President Roemer presented for membership the name of S. Meyer of College Point, and he was duly declared elected.

Several representatives from the Board of Health and the Bureau of Standards were present and a discussion of the "Standardization of Pharmaceutical Graduates" resulted in the president being empowered to appoint a

committee to further consider the matter. The resolution follows:

Be it resolved, that the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association approves of the spirit of the suggested standardization of graduates as proposed by the Bureau of Standards of the New York Board of Estimate and Apportionment and that the president appoint a committee of three to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Bureau.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis then read a paper entitled, "A Plan for a More Serviceable A. Ph. A. Journal." The paper called for considerable favorable discussion and it was referred to the Committee on Publication with the approval of the suggestions by the Branch.

Professor Otto Raubenheimer then read a paper entitled, "A Review of the British Pharmacopœia." Owing to the late hour, Prof. Raubenheimer limited his remarks. After calling attention to various changes the author expressed the opinion that the work was not as good as it ought to be.

The attention of the Branch was directed to the fact that the U. S. P. Revision Committee had decided to adopt the term "mils" in place of "cc.," and the following resolution introduced by President Mayo of the parent body was unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, that the New York Branch protests against the adoption of the term "mils" for "cc.," and that the Chairman of the Revision Committee of the U. S. P. call for another vote on the question.

JEANNOT HOSTMANN, Secretary.



#### PITTSBURGH.

At the meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch held Friday evening, April 16th, the members and visitors were given a rare treat in listening to the paper presented by P. Henry Utech, of Meadville, Pa., on the subject, "An American Pharmacist in Germany," based upon his experiences as a member of the party of pharmacists that visited Europe last summer under the auspices of the German Apotheker Society, of New York, which was suddenly terminated when about half the itinerary had been covered on account of the breaking out of the war. Mr. Utech covered more than one hour, every minute of which was filled with interesting and instructive, as well as amusing accounts of men and things pharmaceutical encountered on his travels. We

would be glad to give a full reproduction of the paper in these columns, but space, and the rules of the American Pharmaceutical Association, forbids; so we must content ourselves with but a brief epitome:

"The German Apotheker is proud of his profession, which carries with it a certain prestige and distinction, and endeavors always to the best of his ability to live up to the precepts and principles which his predecessors have handed down to him—principles which serve as a beacon light on his high road to success. To become an Apotheker in Germany one must undergo a long, tedious process of study and training; he must assure the government of his fitness through a thorough examination. When an early member of the famous family of Merck, Johann Justus Merck entered upon his four years of apprenticeship in the Royal Court Pharmacy in Dresden, in 1741, among his other duties the following was exacted of him: "He was required above all things to respect God and His holy word, to hear the latter with pleasure and to pray morning and evening. He was to have no money in his possession and to keep free from all frivolous and luxurious habits."

In Darmstadt is located the plant of these chemical manufacturers known throughout the world—Merck's. This business was founded in 1668 as a small pharmacy by Frederick Johann Merck, this pharmacy has ever since been in continuous possession of the Merck family, and is still in operation under the name of "The Engel Apotheke," conducted by Dr. Emanuel August Merck, who is also one of the joint owners of the extensive chemical plant. The present plant occupies an area of about 75 acres, and is situated one mile north of the city of Darmstadt, and consists of 204 separate buildings. Its equipment it affords a striking illustration of every latest appliance that man's ingenuity has evolved, and every possible protection is provided for its employes. It is surrounded by a colony of model dwellings for its working people, has an electric station, gas plant, and water works. There are old age pensions, allowances for heads of families during illness and a small donation of money each time a new member arrives in the family.

Since the European war has begun we as pharmacists have been brought face to face with the stern realization of our dependence

upon the warring nations for many of our supplies. One of our American drug journal editors has called attention to the fact that "we as a nation consume more and produce less drugs than any other country on the globe."

Among the many peculiarities that Mr. Utech noted that differ from usage in this country are that prescriptions are always returned to the patient after filling; all liquids are dispensed by weight; graduates are but rarely met with; poisons are kept in closets with always more than one and frequently as many as three locked doors to open before gaining access; patent medicines are sold only under a special license; drogeries handle toilet articles, sundries, soaps, perfumes, rubber goods, etc., but are not permitted to dispense drugs nor compound prescriptions, that being the business of the apotheker in which he is protected by the government, and it permits of no competition up to a population of ten thousand.

At the conclusion of Mr. Utech's paper, Dr. J. A. Koch, who spent six months in Dresden as a student, gave some interesting and amusing instances of famous men and noted places which Mr. Utech had mentioned in his paper. In all this was the most enjoyable evening's entertainment the Branch has ever enjoyed.

Mr. Campbell emphasized the importance of the Question Box feature of the Branch meetings, and said more use should be made of it by pharmacists with problems to solve, and presented several questions himself covering some of the proposed additions to the new pharmacopœias which he proposed be embodied for discussion in the program for the May meeting.

Dr. A. F. Judd requested the members to secure for him samples of "Cream Tartar" from different drug stores, as well as groceries, to assist him in work he has in hand covering conditions as to quality and prices in the open market of that article.

During the meeting, Dr. J. H. Wurdack announced the sad news that Dr. Emile F. Krapf, whose lecture on Radium delivered at the February meeting and which had attracted wide attention, had died on April 9th, after a short illness with pneumonia. Dr. Krapf was a young man and gave promise of having a brilliant future.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

## SAINT LOUIS.

Dr. J. A. Warner gave a stereopticon lecture on "The Manufacture of Antitoxic Sera," and Dr. J. C. Falk a talk on the subject, "Why Physicians Should Prescribe," before the April 16th meeting of the Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The following participated in the discussion: J. J. Hoelscher, E. A. Sennewald, Dr. Gustav Rehfeld, G. T. Lehmberg, J. A. Moran, Julius C. Hoester, J. W. Mackelden, C. H. Bierman, Grace Steingardt, Lydia F. Batdorf, Gustav Kring, Dr. W. P. Henrich, J. M. Good, Herman J. Couch, J. T. Walsner, Chas. H. Horton, Dr. J. C. Falk, W. K. Robinson, W. E. Crampsey, Dr. J. A. Warner, C. T. Buehler, C. Francis Sennewald, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Chas. Gietner.

General Secretary William B. Day, Treasurer H. M. Whelpley and Editor E. G. Eberle spent several days in St. Louis discussing Association matters, and more particularly with regard to the Journal.

Monday noon, April 5, Dr. Whelpley guided the other two members of the delegation towards a place where strength might be developed by partaking of food. Instead of a quiet lunch the visitors were agreeably surprised by a company of about forty St. Louis pharmacists; with few exceptions, members of the local Branch, and the others so near, that the San Francisco meeting will not pass by without their accession. The hour was passed socially while enjoying the surprise dinner. At night, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Professor Day and E. G. Eberle were guests of Dr. Charles E. Caspari at the University Club.

JULIUS C. HOESTER, Secretary.



## CINCINNATI.

The regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., was held April 15, 1915, at Lloyd Library. President E. H. Thiesing presided.

The reading of the minutes of previous meetings and the reports of committees having been disposed of, the President introduced Mr. Louis Werner, Jr., who gave a very interesting talk on "New Organo-Metallic Compounds," in which he demonstrated the formation of many compounds; such as

Acetphenetidin from the Benzene Series, the formation of Salvarsan and many others. An interesting discussion followed in which Mr. F. W. Weismann, Prof. C. T. P. Fennel and others participated. Mr. Weaver was warmly commended by the members for his excellent paper, after which President Thiesing introduced Professor John Uri Lloyd, who spoke on "Lloyd's Alkaloidal Reagent," giving experimental demonstration. He demonstrated his reagent: "Hydrous Aluminum Silicate," for example with powdered Sanguinaria, treating same with acidulated water, dividing the filtrate into two portions and treating one portion with the reagent; the colorless filtrate of which shows an absolute absence of the active principle of sanguinaria, giving positively no result with Mayers' Reagent for alkaloids. He shows how all alkaloids may be removed by Lloyd's Reagent. The Professor's investigations have extended over a period of forty years, and he believes that this is a beginning of a new era of organic and analytical chemistry, laying particular stress upon the experiments in Colloidal Chemistry, so well illustrated by Dr. Oswald and others.

The discussions which followed Professor Lloyd's lecture was participated in by Mr. Chas. G. Merrell, Professor C. T. P. Fennel, Professor Theo. D. Wetterstroem, and others, one claiming "it is a matter of adhesion, that charcoal may have the same adsorption," or, again, "I do not believe in colloidal action, but in catalytic action," but all agreed upon the absolute practical results shown by Lloyd's Reagent.

Professor Lloyd was tendered a rising vote of thanks by his appreciative auditors.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.



## NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The March meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday evening, March 18, 1915. The meeting was preceded by a dinner and a brief business session of the Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association. As this was the annual meeting of the Branch, reports were received from the various officers, and the annual election took place. Secretary Newcomb reported briefly upon the work of the past year and referred to the sixteen



new members acquired by the branch since the last annual meeting.

The Nominating Committee reported the following names as nominations for office during the coming year: President, A. D. Thompson, Minneapolis; Vice President, Truman Griffen, Minneapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, E. L. Newcomb, Minneapolis; Executive Committee, F. A. U. Smith, St. Paul; F. M. Parker, St. Paul; S. W. Smetana, Hopkins; A. J. Kline, Minneapolis. The names as presented by the committee were unanimously elected.

By motion the Branch voted an assessment of \$1 upon each active member to defray the expense of the secretary in connection with the sending out of meeting notices, etc.

Communications were read concerning the preliminary report of the Transportation Committee and copies of the report were distributed among those present.

The Branch concurred in the resolution concerning the death of Mr. Frank W. Klenert, adopted earlier in the evening by the Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association.

The regular program for the evening, which was carried out, was as follows:

1. The Assay of Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi and Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, with demonstrations. By Prof. G. Bachman.

2. A continuation of the discussion on Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi, Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, etc., begun at the Scientific Section meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association. The best methods for the preparation and preservation of the above named products.

3. Latest rulings on the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law.

4. The State Anti-Narcotic Bill and its provisions.

Professor Bachman's demonstration of the assay of Spirit of Nitrous Ether was highly appreciated by the members present and elicited many questions. The apparatus designed by Prof. Frank X. Moerck was exhibited and its use demonstrated. Prof. Bachman submitted the following concerning this preparation and urged each pharmacist to give strict attention to this preparation in order that the physician may obtain the result which he has a right to expect:

1. Do not make up more than the quantity sold within a month. Buy the concentrated

Spirit, preferably in hermetically sealed tubes. The contents of one of which will make a pint of Sweet Spirit of Niter.

2. Keep the Spirit in completely filled bottles in such sizes as are usually called for by the trade and these stored in a cool place protected from light.

3. Air space in the bottle has much to do with the decomposition of the Spirit.

4. Do not expose the Spirit to sunlight as this is one of the chief causes of decomposition.

5. Amber colored bottles afford good protection.

The paper by Prof. Bachman was discussed by Messrs. Griffen, Frost, President Thompson, Dean Wulling, Schmidley, Kline, Danek and others. Mr. F. A. U. Smith explained in detail the reason why amber colored bottles afforded a protection to the substances contained therein, which are susceptible to the actinic rays of light. Attention was called to the indiscriminate use of blue bottles for preparations which should receive the greatest protection from chemically active light rays.

Following the discussion of Sweet Spirit of Niter, the matter of a joint meeting between Twin City physicians and Twin City pharmacists was brought up and after discussion, the following motion was unanimously passed: "Moved by Dean Wulling, seconded by Mr. Frost, that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the Minneapolis R. D. A. and the chairman of the St. Paul R. D. A. requesting each to appoint one pharmacist, who with a member of the Northwestern Branch, A. Ph. A., to be appointed by the president, are to constitute a committee of three to bring about not later than early May, a joint meeting of pharmacists and physicians of Minneapolis, and later a joint meeting of pharmacists and physicians of St. Paul, the committee to have power to make necessary arrangements."

Mr. John P. Jelínek, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Association, spoke on the state anti-narcotic bill and its provisions and urged the support of the Branch for the passage of the bill by the 1915 session of the Minnesota legislature. After some discussion, the bill was endorsed by the Branch.

About 50 attended the dinner and meeting.

## NASHVILLE.

The regular meeting of the Branch was held at Bloomstein's Hall, March 17th. In the absence of President E. F. Trollinger, Vice-President J. O. Burge presided.

Besides the regular members, there were in attendance a number of physicians, pharmacy students and attorneys who had been invited to hear a discussion of several bills relating to pharmacy, which have been introduced at the present session of the Legislature.

Dr. Ruddiman reported that the committee appointed at the last meeting had held a satisfactory conference with Dr. L. P. Brown in regard to amending the State anti-narcotic law.

W. R. White then made a report for the Legislative Committee which showed that bills had been introduced to allow persons who had held permits for four years to become Registered Pharmacists without examination by the Board; to require the dispensing of poisons in triangular bottles only; to regulate the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and toilet articles by requiring registration of the ingredients and therapeutic claims with the State Pure Food Inspector, to whom a special tax must be paid; to make it a felony to advertise or solicit business for a preparation to cure cancer or any other chronic disease; to prohibit the sale of heroin in this state, and to regulate the sale of alcohol by druggists.

After remarks had been made on the various bills by Mr. G. S. Martin, Dr. Holmes, D. J. Kuhn, Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, S. C. Davis, Dr. J. M. Rogoff and W. R. White, expressing the opinion that most of the bills were revolutionary and detrimental to the best interests of pharmacy, a resolution was adopted that the first three bills do not fill the requirements of the conditions and should be rejected. The remaining bills were referred to the Legislative Committee.

Dr. J. M. Rogoff then announced that he would give a series of lectures entitled, "A Scientific Side Line for the Pharmacist," in which he would demonstrate how the druggist can test urine, sputum and other physiological secretions, at Furman Hall, Vanderbilt, under the auspices of the Branch, and invited all who were interested to attend.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.

## College and Society

### POST-GRADUATE PRIZES IN THE FORM OF A. PH. A. MEMBERSHIPS.

It will no doubt interest the members of the A. Ph. A. to learn that five prizes of nominations to memberships in the Association are offered in the department of Pharmacy of the College of Jersey City.

One is offered by Dr. Otto Raubenheimer, Professor of Pharmacy, and is to be given to the post-graduate student writing a thesis on a pharmaceutical subject. Another is offered by Dr. Joseph Koffler, Professor of Chemistry, and is to be awarded to the post-graduate student writing the best thesis on a chemical subject. The other is offered by Dr. Jacob Gutman, Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Clinical Microscopy, for the best thesis on that subject. Still another is offered by Dr. Felix von Oefele, Director of the Department of Balneology and Krunotherapy for the best thesis on a subject pertaining to this department. Last, but not least, in order to arouse more interest in Pharmaceutical History, Professor Otto Raubenheimer has offered another prize for the best thesis, written on that particular subject.

Another requirement is that besides the writing of the thesis the same also has to be properly defended before the faculty. Besides the one-year's membership in the A. Ph. A., a Certificate of Excellence issued by the Association and properly engrossed will also be awarded.

The Journal will be glad to learn of A. Ph. A. memberships offered by Colleges of Pharmacy for mention in these columns.



### NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY EXTENDS COURSE.

Northwestern University School of Pharmacy announces that beginning with the session of 1915-1916 the course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy will occupy two years of thirty-two weeks each; and the course for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist will occupy three years of thirty-two weeks each.