

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

BALTIMORE.

The November meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President McKinney in Harris Hall of the University of Maryland on Wednesday evening, November 21st.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was omitted.

President McKinney appointed Dr. John F. Hancock, Dr. H. P. Hynson, and Dr. E. F. Kelly as a committee to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr. The following resolutions were later presented:

"*Resolved*, That this Branch has learned with deep regret of the death of Prof. Chas. Caspari, Jr.

"*Resolved*, That the Branch suspend the consideration of all other business in order to pay appropriate respect to the lamented deceased.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association will hold in lasting remembrance the lamented Dr. Caspari, who was one of the organizers of the Branch and who continued to the time of his death a loyal and useful member.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and our deepest sympathy for their bereavement."

As there were several members present who were unable to attend the Caspari memorial services, request was made that they be allowed to pay tribute to him at the meeting of the Branch, and Mr. W. J. Lowry, Jr., President McKinney, Dr. H. Engelhardt, Mr. Louis Schulze, Dr. J. F. Hancock, and Dr. H. P. Hynson told how greatly their lives had been influenced by Dr. Caspari and how much they respected him and honored his memory.

Dr. J. F. Hancock then read a communication from E. G. Eberle reporting the death of President Charles Holzhauer.

Reports of the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Indianapolis were made by Dr. H. Engelhardt and Dr. E. F. Kelly. Dr. Engelhardt stated that he attended all of the meetings of the Council with the exception of one and was well pleased with the work accomplished calling especial attention to the committee appointed for research work, this work to be financed by the money accruing from the sales of the National Formulary. Dr. Engelhardt also stated that he attended all of the meetings of the Scientific Section, and enjoyed the papers presented.

Dr. Kelly's report of the Indianapolis meeting was more general. He expressed pleasure in the great interest shown by all present in the meetings of the different Sections and regretted that it was a physical impossibility for one to attend all of the meetings of all of them. He called especial attention to President Wulling's address, which dealt in a large measure with the federation of pharmaceutical organizations; to the report of the great strides made in the successful cultivation of crude drugs; to the masterly presentation by J. C. Peacock of Philadelphia and Orel Jones of Nebraska of the idea that the druggist should capitalize his responsibility; of how the House of Delegates, if properly conducted, could be made the clearing house of the Association, and that no matters other than those involving finances would then have to be brought before the Council; and to the interest elicited in the Conference of Faculties by the proposed requirement of four years' high school training, beginning with the year 1923.

Dr. Daniel Base then spoke of the great interest the students of the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland had taken in the Edmonds Bill. Quite a discussion followed and the Branch went on

record as endorsing the Edmonds Bill, the Secretary being instructed to send communications to the Maryland Senators and Congressmen advising them of the action taken by the Branch.

This being the first meeting since May, several members expressed their pleasure in the large attendance and interest manifested, and promised to assist the Chairman of the Executive Committee in making future meetings equally interesting and instructive.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

DETROIT.

The members of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association had the privilege of hearing two very competent men at the regular meeting, Dec. 14th.

M. O. Williams, secretary of the Michigan Drug Co., gave a talk on "The Growing, Gathering, Marketing and Retail Selling of Sponges." With samples of the different grades and species of sponges, pictures of the warehouses and markets, and a first-hand knowledge of the methods of gathering, the audience was given an insight into the sponge industry which is seldom accorded any one, except buyers.

Since practically every human being is indebted to the rubber industry from the entrance into this world to the exit and all through life, all modern inventions from the telephone to the submarine having been made possible through the same medium, the topic of "The Manufacture and Selling of Rubber Goods" was of keen interest to all present. W. S. Davison, sales manager of the Drug-Sundry Department of the Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, gave a graphic description of the manufacture of rubber goods, from the crude product to the surgeon's glove, and from his observations as a salesman he showed the necessity for the druggist to merchandise and not merely storekeep.

MAY STRAWN, *Secretary*.

NASHVILLE.

A joint meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Nashville Drug Club was held December 13, with D. J. Kuhn presiding.

After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, a letter was read from Mr. Harry Hogshead, of Staunton, Va., in which he stated that his community was also having

trouble in the enforcement of the prohibition laws. In an article he enclosed, entitled "Remove the Tempter," he advocated the removal of the alcohol content from the label as a means of lessening the sale of Essence of Ginger and flavoring extracts for beverage purposes.

As a result of the action taken at the last meeting, the wholesalers have volunteered to limit their sales of Essence of Ginger; the calls have also greatly decreased.

Quite a number of letters have been received recently from manufacturers endorsing the Butterick "Buy-at-Home" plan, as a result of the letters sent out by the Drug Club.

Attention was called to the increased difficulties in delivering goods due to the enforcement of the Child Labor laws. Extra charges, the cutting out of small deliveries and an appeal to the public through the press to carry home goods when possible, were some of the suggestions made to relieve the situation.

S. C. Davis, Ira B. Clark and M. E. Hutton were named as a committee to confer with the Mayor and the Sheriff in regard to the arrest of some druggists for selling cigarettes. Although there was a law prohibiting the sale of them, the last legislature licensed their sale and many paid the tax, supposing they had a right to sell them. Now their money is tied up in stock with no chance to dispose of it.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The December 1917 meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Mayer in the Library of the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, the 12th, at 8:30 o'clock.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted as correct.

The Treasurer submitted his report which showed a balance of \$223.00 on hand. This was ordered filed.

Membership Committee.—Mr. Nitardy's application local branch was received and passed.

Committee on Fraternal Relations.—Dr. Diner stated that there was considerable difficulty in establishing fraternal relations and that because of lack of support he would refuse to accept another nomination to his office. This report was received with regret.

Progress of Pharmacy.—Dr. Diekman because of a cold was unable to be present.

Committee on By-Laws.—Dr. Diner reported progress and promised to have a report at our next meeting.

President Mayer appointed the following members to serve on the nominating committee: Henry V. Arny, Hugo Kantrowitz, Thomas Latham.

A motion was made by the Secretary, seconded and carried that the members of our branch who entered the services of our country be allowed to continue their membership in the Branch without payment of dues until the expiration of the present war.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a page in our minutes be set aside in commemoration of Mr. Charles Holzhauser, and that the regular January meeting be devoted as a memorial meeting.

President Mayer appointed Prof. Jeannot Hostmann, Chairman, Edward A. Sayre and John C. Gallagher to serve on a committee to draw up suitable resolutions in commemoration of Mr. Holzhauser's death.

New Business.—Dr. C. P. Wimmer read a very interesting paper on "Emergency Substitutes for Sugar, Syrup, and Glycerine." The paper together with the samples shown aroused a spirited discussion. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Wimmer, and the meeting then adjourned.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The December meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Tuesday evening, December 4th, with the President, Ambrose Hunsberger, in the chair. Routine business dispensed with, the speaker of the evening was presented to the meeting in the person of Dr. Robert Kraus, chemist to the Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. The subject under consideration was "The Preparation of Dichloramin-T. and Chlorinated Eucalyptol 1.2."

The author went into detail concerning the preparation of the much-heralded antiseptic, dichloramin-T., and outlined a new and original method for its production, starting with toluol, and designed to furnish a perfectly stable product. The difficulty with a former method was that it did not completely purify the substance and caused, on standing, a gradual breaking down of the chemical with a consequent loss of chlorine. Dr. Kraus' paper is printed in this issue of the JOURNAL.

The preparation of the solvent, chlorinated eucalyptol, was also discussed by the speaker, who stated that it was best prepared by passing chlorine gas into eucalyptol (sp. gr. 0.922). The original Dakin technique, using potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid for generating chlorine and chlorinating the eucalyptol was held to be unsatisfactory since the final product was not uniform in its chlorine content. Dr. Kraus brought his paper to a close by referring to the various concentrations of the dichloramin-T. in the chlorinated eucalyptol and stated that, while the range covered from a 5 to a 20 percent solution, the usual strength utilized by the surgeons was a 7.5 percent solution. By means of a test, using starch iodide as a reagent, Dr. Kraus demonstrated the absence of free chlorine in the preparation made according to the revised method, and the presence of the undesirable free chlorine in a product prepared according to the older method. Samples were shown demonstrating the various steps in the production of the dichloramin-T. and also beautiful crystals of the finished product. After referring to the excellence of the paper, the Chairman asked for a discussion of the paper.

Elmer H. Hessler stated that he had been endeavoring for some time to turn out a satisfactory dichloramin-T. and enumerated the difficulties which he had encountered along the way. Dr. Estelle Lee then in a very efficient manner, after deploring the unfortunate notoriety which this new antiseptic had attained through newspaper publicity, gave some of the experiences which he and his colleagues had gained in studying the proposition of and search for the "efficient antiseptic." He stated that the efficacy of the volatile oils as antiseptic agents had long been known and surprised the listeners by stating that eucalyptol had a phenol coefficient of 0.35 while the chlorinated eucalyptol had (comparatively speaking) the phenol coefficient of zero. This was only true, however, when tested "in glass." Dr. Lee further stated that the fact had been established, at the front, that all wounds if given proper surgical treatment within six hours after their infliction, would heal without recourse to any antiseptic at all. The search for an economical antiseptic and an efficient one, of course, was inaugurated however, to give surgeons a means of treating the wounds of those who were unable to receive immediate treatment. So far this new, dichloramin-T. was the very

best antiseptic found, and considering the fact that about fifty such "very best" antiseptics have been utilized and afterwards discarded since the commencement of hostilities, Dr. Lee granted that this was rather an assertive statement to make. Answering a question propounded by Prof. Gershenfeld, Dr. Lee claimed that the reason for the continuous success of the dichloramin-T. in chlorinated eucalyptol was not alone due to the fact that it was much more economical to use than the older Carrel-Dakin solution, but also to the fact that it did what it was supposed to do when properly prepared and properly used. John K. Thum requested information concerning the germicidal power of the solution of dichloramin-T. in chlorinated eucalyptol after precipitation had commenced. Dr. Lee, answering, stated that after the precipitation commenced the product should be discarded since precipitation was an evidence of the fact that decomposition with a consequent liberation of chlorine was occurring and that such a product became extremely irritating and, therefore, injurious when applied to denuded tissues.

Professor C. H. LaWall then referred to the formulas which the speaker has supplied and pertinently demonstrated that the formula outlined for a 20 percent solution actually made only a 16 percent solution. Both Dr. Kraus and Dr. Lee coincided, however, in stating that the error, now quite apparent, had simply been handed down to them from other sources, and that for the sake of uniformity the formulas should and would be changed. Others participating in the discussion were Dr. Fischelis, Professor Gershenfeld, Messrs. Eberle, Thum, and Hessler. Some other points brought out in the discussions are as

follows: First, that dichloramin-T. can be purified by dissolving it in a weak solution of caustic soda and passing chlorine into the solution until the crystals are precipitated out. The crystals are then thoroughly dried by proper means. Second, that the amorphous form of this chemical is more stable than the crystalline form. Third, that the various strength solutions of the dichloramin-T. should be made up in small quantities and not kept on hand over seven days. Amber glassware should be the only containers. Fourth, that the solution should be made up in absolutely dry bottles, free also from alcohol or ether. Fifth, that eucalyptol is unobtainable in England at the present time, and that a search is being made for a similar product that will serve equally well as a chlorine carrier. Sixth, that the solution of dichloramin-T. in chlorinated eucalyptol has been used in several instances as a nasal spray with dire results to the user, due to its irritating the sensitive mucous membrane. It has been recommended for this purpose, well diluted with paraffin oil. Seventh, that, after all, in the prevention of infection, the chemical agent plays a very unimportant part and that proper surgical technique is the main secret of success in promoting quick healing. As Dr. Lee expressed it, surgical efficiency contributed 90 percent of the success of the treatment and the efficient antiseptic the rest.

On motion of E. G. Eberle, seconded by Prof. C. H. LaWall, the thanks of the Branch were heartily extended to both Dr. Kraus and Dr. Lee. The meeting was one of the most successful in the history of the Local Branch, and was attended by 75 persons.

IVOR GRIFFITH, *Secretary.*

LICENSE TO MAKE SALVARSAN.

Announcement has been made in Washington that three licenses had been granted by the Federal Trade Commission for the manufacture of Salvarsan (December 1). Two of the licenses are in New York and one in Philadelphia. The latter has been granted to the Dermatological Research Laboratories; the laboratories are located in the Polyclinic Hospital, and Dr. Jay F. Schamberg is director. The New York Manufacturers are Herman A. Metz Laboratories and Takamine Laboratories.