

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

### CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Most of the time of the October meeting was devoted to a detailed account of some of the activities of the parent Association at the Indianapolis meeting, and of the section of pharmaceutical chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Boston.

On December 5th Mr. Frank Rabak of the Office of Drug Plant and Poisonous Plant Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry gave an interesting illustrated talk on the development and future possibilities of the essential oil industry in the United States. He emphasized especially the possibility of utilizing the large quantities of waste apricot, almond and cherry pits which were formerly shipped to Germany for making oil of bitter almonds. Mr. Sievers of the same office presented a paper on poisonous plants as sources of insecticides, and Dr. Stockberger spoke of the development of the peppermint industry on the west coast.

Mr. Flemer mentioned the fact that the Wilbert library comprising some 1500 volumes was still awaiting a purchaser and it is hoped that the members of the Association will advertise the matter among their acquaintances.

Report of a Meeting of the Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held Dec. 27, 1917:

Mr. Lewton reported that adequate provisions existed in the National Museum for the custody and display of specimens illustrative of Historical Pharmacy. Members having material of this nature or knowledge of such are urged to communicate with Mr. Lewton.

The National Museum would prefer, wherever possible, that the specimens be offered as outright gifts, but where this is not desirable or feasible, it will gladly accept as loans or deposits, valuable material on the subject of pharmacy, materia medica, and the history of pharmacy. It is customary for loans to be

accepted with the understanding that they will be left undisturbed for a year or more, while deposits are usually made for a longer indefinite period. The museum can not bind itself to permanently install any exhibit, or to keep any certain assemblage of specimens always exhibited to public view. It can, however, agree to safeguard them and keep them available for examination and study whenever desired. In order to avoid duplication of material, the Museum would request that all exhibits offered it as gifts, loans or deposits, be first arranged for by correspondence and the submission of a list or inventory giving an idea of the character and quantity of the material offered.

Two communications from Dr. W. A. Puckner addressed to Mr. Hilton were presented. These communications asked that some action be taken on a proposed code of ethics between pharmacists and physicians for the purpose of eliminating a certain antagonism which it was claimed existed between pharmacists and physicians. Discussion followed as to whether any tangible antagonism actually existed between the two bodies, the prevailing opinion being that none actually existed. Mr. Flemer thought that any movement tending to bring about a better recognition of pharmacists in the government service was worthy of consideration and this might be an opening to attain the end desired.

It was felt that good might be accomplished by sending a resolution from this branch to the parent body embodying some plan by which more cordial relations between pharmacists and physicians could be established.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to consider the problem, to determine how more cordial relations between pharmacists and physicians could be promoted, especially the recognition of pharmacists in the government service and improving the situation with respect to pharmacy in the government service, and to report at the next meeting.

## CHICAGO.

The ninety-second monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening, December 21, 1917, at Kuntz-Remmler's Restaurant with about 30 members and friends in attendance, president Hugh Craig in the chair.

The Chair appointed as the committee to confer with a similar committee from the C. R. D. A. on making the Branch meetings more attractive to retail pharmacists the following: Messrs. Eicher, Gray and Von Hermann.

The following nominating committee was appointed: Messrs. Day, Storer and Gathercoal. Dr. Bernard Fantus was named chairman of the committee to arrange and care for the proposed exhibit of U. S. P. and N. F. galenicals at the A. M. A. meeting in June 1918, with authority to choose his own associates.

Under committee reports James H. Wells called attention to the large amount of national, state and local legislation of interest to pharmacists. S. C. Henry, Prof. W. B. Day, Dr. J. H. Beal and C. A. Storer discussed the report.

Dr. J. H. Beal as chairman of the Special Committee on Compulsory Health Insurance responded with the statement that the final report of the committee would be ready for the next meeting. He discussed the extent and manner of the propaganda now being carried on in this country in favor of this legislation and of the secrecy maintained as to the real source of the movement and of the money by which it is being carried on.

The Secretary urged the importance of a large attendance to hear this committee report at the next meeting.

General Secretary W. B. Day presented the leading subject of the evening, "National Pharmaceutical Service." He presented in abstract the provisions of the Edmonds Bill and discussed them briefly. He referred to amendments that have been suggested. In his opinion, the provision requiring that candidates for the higher grades of officers must be graduates in pharmacy is very important. Upon it would depend the formation of a reserve corps in which the students in colleges of pharmacy might be enlisted and thereby enabled to complete their courses. In this bill, pharmacy is asking recognition on the same basis as that given medicine, dentistry and veterinary science. But physicians, dentists and veterinarians must be graduates of

their professional schools. If pharmacists now demand that they be accepted regardless of professional training, they greatly weaken their position and endanger their prospects for recognition. He called attention to the provision for promotion from the lower to the higher ranks and strongly urged all pharmacists to make a united effort to secure the passage of the bill in substantially its present form.

The Edmonds Bill was further discussed by Thos. Potts, Harry Hood, E. Von Hermann, E. H. Wisner and others. The point especially dwelt upon was that pharmacists must get back of this bill with a united front and all of their power. They must appear before the congressional committees having the bill in charge and tell them of the absolute need of trained pharmacists in the medical work of the army and why pharmacists are worthy of the recognition asked for. Unless those interested in the bill become very active and lay their cause fully before these committees the bill will receive scant attention and fail of passage.

The following endorsement was unanimously approved:

"The Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association strongly endorses all sections of the Edmonds Bill (H. R. 5531), a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, to provide a pharmaceutical corps in that department, and to improve the status and efficiency of the pharmacists in the Army, and further urges pharmacists to vigorous activity in behalf of the bill, especially calling upon their congressmen to work and vote in its favor."

The present status of the alcohol situation was discussed by S. C. Henry, President Craig and others. Mr. Henry said that no new rulings had been promulgated during the month but that enlightenment regarding a number of the previous rulings was still being sought. Mr. Craig stated that with the commandeering of wood alcohol by the government, the sale of medicated alcohol, which is permitted only to druggists, should be considerably increased. Professor Day questioned as to whether alcohol medicated with 1 percent phenol and somewhat diluted with water might not be used as a beverage.

An exhibit of adulterated crude drugs was made by Secretary Gathercoal and included a number of drugs recently reported adulterated by the Department of Agriculture. Among the adulterated drugs shown were samples of

stramonium, jalap, buchu, belladonna leaves, cantharides, senna, *viburnum opulus*, etc.

The subject of substitutes for glycerin and sugar in U. S. P. and N. F. galenicals was introduced by President Craig by a statement regarding the great lack of sugar in New York and the work of the Druggists' Sugar Committee in that city.

Wm. Gray and I. A. Becker spoke on the use of sugar substitutes, especially invert sugar or corn sugar. Harry Hood dwelt upon the fact that druggists were already cutting down their sugar consumption to one-half of their former requirements.

Secretary Gathercoal mentioned the addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia that has recently been compiled and published dealing with sugar and glycerin substitutes utilized by English pharmacists. He stated that a copy had been ordered by mail and hoped it would be available for the next meeting.

President Craig called for volunteers to undertake experimental work along these lines and to report at the next monthly meeting.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,  
*Secretary.*

#### CINCINNATI.

Abstract of lecture delivered by Dr. C. T. P. Fennel before the Cincinnati Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, January 8, 1918, on "The Manufacture, Preparation and Uses of Antitoxins and Serums" (Illustrated):

For a typical process of manufacturing antitoxins for the cure of certain infectious diseases, the one best known and most widely used of all antitoxic sera is the antidiphtheric serum. The process of manufacture of the other antitoxic sera, which have a place in medicine, differs but little from it. While the general plan of work is practically the same in all laboratories, individual methods may possibly differ somewhat, but there are no "secret processes;" and if there appear to be any, such may be set down almost entirely and safely to the imagination of the persons employing same.

A visit to a biological laboratory where this work is done on a large scale, while it is highly interesting and instructive, gives to the uninitiated very little idea of the expense attendant upon furnishing and operating such a plant, for the various pieces of apparatus have mostly to be manufactured from special designs to suit individual requirements, and time and requirements are constantly changing.

In fact, the necessarily high scientific character of this work itself and the persons in charge of such laboratories precludes the idea of secrecy.

Dr. Fennel lays particular stress upon the necessity of observing absolute sterile cleanliness in all biological work, showing the sterilization of containers, apparatus and materials by subjecting same to steam under pressure for thirty minutes for three successive days, thus insuring the destruction of any bacteria in or on the apparatus, as well as the killing of the spores, which are so very resistant to all forms of sterilization.

The requirements for the development of culture media are darkness, warmth and moisture, as well as special meat presses and steam-jacketed kettles for making the bouillon.

The prepared culture media are then placed in five-liter flasks, each containing two and a half liters, stoppered with cotton and the necks covered with wax paper. These flasks are then placed in a specially constructed apparatus, which permits the sterilization of one hundred and fifty of these flasks at one time.

The diphtheria bacillus was discovered in 1883 by Klebs and in 1884 by Loeffler and is commonly known by the names of these two distinguished men as the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. Behring, Litasato, Roux and others contributed to a method of immunizing against the organism, and Ehrlich designed a method of estimating the power of the toxin and of the antitoxin. Millions of these bacteria are required to form a colony as big as the head of a pin. As they multiply in the nose and throat of the patient, they excrete a powerful poison which is absorbed by the patient and causes the train of symptoms characteristic of the disease known as diphtheria.

In order to manufacture an antidiphtheric serum, it is necessary to have a pure culture of the causative factor, the diphtheria bacillus. While all great laboratories usually keep on hand pure cultures of the diphtheria germ, a method of obtaining the bacterium is to collect the organism from the throat and nose of patients having diphtheria. This method is, of course, of great value in confirming the diagnosis in suspected cases. Take two test-tubes, one containing a wire or a small stick of wood, charged with a pledget of cotton at its lower extremity. The other contains Loeffler's blood-serum culture mixture. The contents of both tubes are, of course, absolutely sterile. The swab is withdrawn with

the stopper, and gently passed over the exudate in the throat of the patient. It is then lightly passed back and forth over the surface of the solidified blood serum. This process transfers from the patient to the cotton swab a large number of the germs present in the throat and nose, and from the cotton swab they are again transferred to the surface of the culture media. The now inoculated culture tube is returned to the laboratory as soon as possible and placed in the incubator where it is kept for 18 to 20 hours.

Now one of the large flasks of prepared culture media taken out of the large sterilizer is inoculated with a pure culture of the diphtheria germ. This is known as a "Starter Flask," which is then transferred to the incubating room. After the starter flask has become saturated with the diphtheria germs and their toxic products, it is used to inoculate a large number of other flasks. These flasks are all numbered and returned to the incubating room, where they are kept a number of weeks, during which time the bacteria multiply, developing a toxin which goes into solution in the bouillon. After that, under proper manipulation, all of the bacteria are filtered out of the bouillon, the fluid obtained being absolutely sterile and bacteria free. This filtered toxin is transparent, sparkling and light amber in color. The filtered bouillon, containing the diphtheria toxin in solution represents an exceedingly powerful poison, however, of unknown potency. Unlike other poisons, such as morphine, strychnine, brucine, etc., where the safe therapeutic and lethal dose is known, the bacterial poisons do not give such definite knowledge. Ehrlich's method, however, is now in universal use for measuring the power of diphtheria poison. Guinea pigs of standard weight (250 Gm.) furnish the principle of Ehrlich's method by the resistance shown to the toxic effects of toxins.

Dr. Fennel pays tribute to all manufacturers of antitoxin for the excellent and humane treatment accorded the horses used for this purpose, saying they are carefully groomed, fed and watered and watched over with as much care as patients in a well-regulated hospital.

After the horse has passed all the tests (tuberculosis, glanders, etc.), he is brought into the operating room and an initial dose of (usually) 0.1 milliliter of the toxin, combined with an appropriate amount of standard test antitoxin, is administered. This is in-

jected under the skin and usually causes the horse to undergo a reaction. He may have a chill, a rise of temperature, a rapid pulse, stary eye, rough coat, urinate frequently, liquid bowel movements, generally weak and every symptom of being ill, however recovering after a few hours or a day. Then a larger dose of toxin is administered. He goes through the same experience several times until he reaches finally a dose of about 250 milliliters or 2500 times the original dose.

During this process there is developed in the blood a substance known as antitoxin which neutralizes the toxin. The horse is now considered immune as he possesses in his blood stream sufficient antitoxin to withstand, overcome or neutralize the immense amount of toxin administered to him at one dose. Some time is required for this process to become complete, the average being from three to five months. When the horse is completely immunized he is ready to be bled. This immune horse is placed in the operating stall, a site over the external jugular vein is thoroughly scrubbed and sterilized. A sterile trocar is inserted into the jugular vein, the stylet removed and the canula connected with a sterile rubber tube which passes into the large blood tube, passing through a cotton stopper. From five to seven tubes, with a capacity of 1500 to 1800 mls each, are nearly filled with blood from each horse at a single bleeding, the quantity depending upon the size of the horse. The bleeding does not injure the horse in any way. These filled blood tubes are kept at a low temperature until the clot forms. The clot in forming encloses in its meshes of fibrin nearly all of the blood corpuscles and sinks. While the blood clot itself no doubt contains a great deal of antitoxic value, it is customary to use only the liquid blood serum. To this clear blood serum a 0.4 percent addition of cresols is made as a preservative. After being again subjected to examination by expert investigators for the detection of any bacteria, and then even more searching physiologic tests, it is then ready for the testing of its antitoxic powers.

The process of testing antidiphtheric serum for its antitoxic power is much like that of testing the toxin, but in reverse. The object of this test is to determine as closely as possible the least amount of antitoxin which will just neutralize, and no more, the already determined killing dose of the toxin. The antitoxic unit value of the serum having been determined and the serum having passed several searching

tests for purity, it is now placed in the different packages demanded by the medical profession.

CHAS. A. APMEYER,  
*Secretary.*

#### CUBA.

The meeting of the Cuban Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Havana, January 10th, Dr. J. G. Diaz presiding. Sixteen members were present. Secretary Alacán read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

President Díaz declared that he had called the meeting in order to announce to the members the recent death, January 1st, of Prof. Joseph P. Remington, reading the following tribute:

"The present year begins sorrowfully for our profession. On the first day of January, Dr. Joseph P. Remington, the leader of American pharmacists, passed away at his residence, 1832 Pine St., Philadelphia.

"Professor Remington was born on the 27th of March, 1847. His father Dr. Isaac Remington was a distinguished physician of that time. On his mother's side he descended from Townsend Speakman, one of the oldest Philadelphia pharmacists, and inherited from his ancestors that love of work and study which, from his youth, gave character to his personality. While a student, he showed his powerful imagination and his inventive genius by constructing apparatus needed in the laboratory he had formed for his own use.

"He began his apprenticeship in January, 1863, at the age of sixteen, with the firm of Charles Ellis, Son and Co. He then commenced his course in pharmacy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1866. He went then to New York and worked for three years with Dr. E. R. Squibb under whose direction he obtained the vast practical knowledge he possessed in analytical and manufacturing work. Owing to his mother's death he returned to Philadelphia where he worked for four years with the firm of Powers and Weightman. When he left that firm he started in business for himself, until, called in 1871 by Prof. Edward Parrish, he became his assistant in the Department of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which that celebrated teacher occupied until his death. He was retained in this position by Prof. Parrish's successor, the no less famous Prof. William Procter, Jr., after whose death, in 1874, Remington was appointed professor of the above-

mentioned chair. In 1879 he was made director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, and in 1893 dean of the college.

"In his forty-six years of teaching he distinguished himself not only for his extensive knowledge, which he presented with admirable clearness to his pupils, but also for the inexhaustible kindness of his soul. Five years ago I attended one of his lessons, and at the end of it his students surrounded him with such respect and signs of affection that he seemed more than a teacher, a loving father in the midst of his children. Few men have had such power of attraction over their followers. On that occasion he had an encouraging word for each one and for all the sweet smile that distinguished him and which was not incompatible with the greatest firmness of character.

"Prof. Remington's activity was astonishing. There is no medical or pharmaceutical publication in the United States to which he has not contributed, and each one of them contended for the honor of inserting his writings that reflected his powerful imagination and his profound and varied learning.

"As an author he leaves us his excellent work 'Practice of Pharmacy,' as well known in the United States as in England, France, Germany and Cuba.

"In collaboration with Dr. Horatio C. Wood, professor of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics of the University of Pennsylvania, and with Dr. Samuel P. Sadtler, professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, he has been publishing, since 1879, the 'United States Dispensatory.' This work is a true professional monument in which all the official drugs of the British and American Pharmacopoeias are studied, and, besides, the most important ones not included in those works. Since 1879 he has been the pharmaceutical editor of 'Lippincott's Medical Dictionary.' But the work to which he devoted his greatest energies and, during his last years, the greater part of his time, was the 'United States Pharmacopoeia.' Under his direction were published those of 1890, 1900 and the ninth revision, recently printed. He had accepted this task, from which he derived no material profit, as a patriotic work, his chief pride being that the scientific inheritance bequeathed him by the memorable and most worthy Dr. Charles Rice, former chairman of the Committee of Revision, should not decrease.

"In December 1910, he visited Cuba. The students of the School of Pharmacy tendered him a lunch in the gardens of 'La Tropical'

and presented him with a flag of the School, which he prized greatly, and placed on the wall of his study. On January 5, 1911, the pharmacists of Havana gave him a farewell banquet, and in answer to the toast addressed to him by the writer of these lines, he drank to the happiness of Cuba and declared himself a true friend of the Cubans, an assurance which he made good whenever the opportunity offered itself.

"In September 1915, at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Atlantic City, N. J., upon Dr. Alacán's suggestion that the next convention should meet in Havana, Prof. Remington so warmly seconded the motion praising in the highest terms Cuba and the Cubans, that we came very near carrying the point, and should have succeeded had not the powerful reasons of time and climate caused the protectors of the idea to desist from their purpose. That convention chiefly composed of professors of the medical and pharmaceutical colleges of the Union must meet some time between July and September, and in that season of the year the excessive heat of our island makes it impossible to hold the convention here.

"Prof. Remington's interesting conversation was always brightened by witty and opportune anecdotes from which some profitable lesson could in every case be drawn, and he always held the interest of his hearers. He had the good fortune to see his principal aims in life fulfilled. He wished to make a home, and formed a model family; he wished to be a teacher, and enjoyed in that capacity an enviable reputation; he undertook the direction of the Committee of Revision at the time when Dr. Charles Rice had stamped upon it the seal of his prestige, and so successful was he in the endeavor that it will be extremely difficult to find his substitute. The cause of all this, is that Remington devoted his whole time and his whole activity to any enterprise confided to him, feeling sure that, as he said many times: 'Fortune smiles at him who works and waits.'

"His life was not exempt from difficulties; but to those few who opposed him he gave as an answer his renewed efforts to achieve success in his undertaking. Work constituted his greatest pleasure, and he seemed to have adopted as a motto Thomas Jefferson's advice to his daughter: 'A mind always employed is always happy.' This is a true secret, the grand recipe for felicity. The idle are the only wretched.

"I have lost an excellent friend, Cuba a good friend."

Dr. Sylvia Alacán moved that a letter of condolence be sent to Prof. Remington's family and also to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, seconded by Dr. Ramirez and carried. Adjourned.

JOSÉ P. ALACÁN, *Secretary*.

#### DETROIT.

The regular meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Wayne County Medical Bldg., January 18th. The plans for the February and March meetings were discussed and a motion was made and carried to hold a joint meeting with the Prescott Club at Ann Arbor, February 14th.

Mr. Wendell, Display Manager of the J. L. Hudson Co., will be present at the March meeting. Miniature window displays will be exhibited and the methods of obtaining the best results will be discussed. Dr. Lescohier of Parke, Davis & Co., will also give a talk on Biological Preparations, Serums, Antitoxins, Vaccines, etc. MAY STRAWN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK.

The January meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Jos. L. Mayer in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, the 14th, at 8.30 o'clock.

Sixty-two members were present.

The regular order of business was changed. The memorial meeting in honor of Charles Holzhauer and Joseph Price Remington was opened with a few words of appreciation by President Mayer.

The following then paid tribute to the deceased in beautiful words: Dr. H. H. Rusby, E. A. Sayre, C. F. Schleussner, E. G. Eberle, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. H. V. Arny, C. O. Bigelow, Prof. C. H. LaWall, J. W. England and E. W. Runyon. Letters were read from George M. Beringer, Dr. V. Coblenz and Prof. W. B. Day.

Dr. Jeannot Hostmann then read the following resolution on the death of Mr. Holzhauer:

#### IN MEMORIAM.

"Charles Holzhauer has answered the call that has taken him to the great beyond. Actively engaged in retail pharmacy for over fifty years, he leaves behind him a record of achievements well worthy of emulation. Honest, useful, thorough, untiring—are some

few of the adjectives that may be truthfully applied to his life's work. He believed in the Golden Rule, and believing in it, he lived up to it. He was devoted to his family, to his friends, to his profession, to his church, to his associations—in fact—he was devoted to everything he was interested in and he was interested in everything that makes this life worth while. His advice, often sought and usually found sound, was born of a nature absolutely unselfish and noble. Well may we repeat the words of the poet:

"To live in the hearts we leave behind us is not to die."

"In so far that the members of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association wish to express their heartfelt regret caused by the taking away of their fellow-member, Charles Holzhauer, be it

*Resolved*, That these words of appreciation be inscribed upon a page set aside in the minutes of this meeting, and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy thereof to the widow of our deceased member."

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that these resolutions be adopted.

This concluded the memorial meeting. The regular business meeting was immediately opened. Because of the lateness of the hour the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

*Membership Committee*: The following applications for local membership were acted upon favorably: Edward A. Sayre, 482 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey; E. W. Runyon, 200 Sixth Ave., New York City.

The application for membership in the parent organization of Lionel T. Andrews, 3917 Syosset Street, Woodhaven, L. I., was passed upon in the usual way.

*Committee on Fraternal Relations*: The committee because of the lateness of the hour merely reported progress as did also the chairman of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy and of the Committee on Legislation and Education. The Committee on By-Laws reported that a set of By-Laws would be presented at our next meeting.

*Committee on Nominations*: Dr. H. V. Army brought the following ticket which was endorsed by all members of this committee:

*President*, Frank L. McCartney; *Vice-President*, J. L. Turner; *Secretary*, Hugo H. Schaefer; *Treasurer*, Gustave Horstmann. The chairmen: *Progress of Pharmacy*, George C. Diekman; *Fraternal Relations*, J. Leon

Lascoff; *Legislative Committee*, Robert S. Lehmann; *Membership Committee*, T. F. Currens.

Unanimously endorsed by Hugo Kantrowitz, Thomas Latham and Henry V. Army.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the ticket be unanimously elected by one ballot cast by the chairman of the nominating committee.

The following committee was then appointed to escort the newly elected president to the chair: Dr. H. V. Army, Dr. George C. Diekman and Dr. Jacob Diner.

President McCartney with a few appropriate words thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

It was then regularly moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be awarded the outgoing president and the secretary.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary*.

#### NORTHWESTERN.

The December meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held December 5, 1917, at the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. President Truman Griffen convened the session. The record of the last meeting was read and approved. Prof. E. L. Newcomb reported favorably on the work of the general membership committee for Minnesota. A detailed report of the Wulling Testimonial Dinner was presented by the secretary and treasurer. Deep regret of the demise of the late President Holzhauer and Charles Caspari, Jr., was expressed from the floor and upon motion the president was requested to appoint a committee to formulate suitable resolutions. About one hundred persons attended the interesting and instructive program of the afternoon.

(1) "The Edmonds Bill," by Dean F. J. Wulling.

In his explanatory discussion Dean Wulling clearly indicated the real purport of this measure. The speaker urged all pharmacists to actively support the National Pharmaceutical Service Association and any other similar organizations that have for their purpose the securing of recognition of pharmacists in the government service. Dr. Wulling concluded his remarks with a stirring and patriotic appeal for more efficient pharmaceutical service to the country. Copies of application blanks for membership in the National Pharmaceutical Service Association were distributed and a number of pharmacists joined.

(2) "A Discussion of the War Revenue Law," by W. G. Noyes.

Possibly no one in the northwest was better qualified to discuss this law than Mr. Noyes of Noyes Brothers and Cutler, St. Paul. His remarks were very instructive as well as most interesting. Many of the problems that are continually arising concerning the application and enforcement of this law were cleared up by the speaker. Mr. Noyes solicited any queries and a number of pharmacists entered into the discussion with profit to all.

(3) "The Chemical Investigation of the Resins of *Datura Metelloides*," by Prof. Chas. H. Rogers.

Attention was called to the importance of thorough chemical and pharmacological investigation of the "extractive matters" of drugs in order that, by a clearer understanding of the chemistry and pharmacology of these so-called "inert substances," a better knowledge might be had of the part they play in conjunction with the principal active constituents in the production of the total or composite action of drugs or their preparations. The paper dealt with the chemical classification of the particular resins and also included complete chemical and physical data on the same.

(4) "An Exhibit of Vegetable Drugs Produced during 1917, Medicinal Plant Garden, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota," by Prof. E. L. Newcomb.

The exhibit of vegetable drugs more than repaid those who were present at the meeting. Prof. Newcomb's address was a decided stimulus to those who were actively interested in medicinal plant cultivation. The speaker urged all pharmacists to become familiar with correctly prepared drugs and, knowing them, demand them for use in their stores.

CHARLES H. ROGERS,  
*Secretary.*

ST. LOUIS.

On December 28th and 29th, the pharmacists of St. Louis held a mass meeting at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of discussing ways and means of furthering the interests of the Edmonds Bill (H. R. 5531), creating a pharmaceutical corps in the army. W. C. Bolm was chairman and M. J. Noll secretary of the meeting which became a permanent organization, representing the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, the Cinchona Club, the R. D. A. of St. Louis, the St. Louis Branch of the A. Ph. A., the St. Louis Pharmaceutical Society and the St. Louis Drug Club. Special committees were appointed to enlist the interest of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the St. Louis Red Cross, the St. Louis W. O. N. A. R. D., and the St. Louis drug trade in general. A telegram endorsing the Edmonds Bill was sent direct to President Woodrow Wilson. A petition being signed by the drug trade will be forwarded to Samuel L. Hilton, of Washington, chairman of the A. Ph. A. Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the U. S. Service. Arrangements are also being made to have special representatives appear before the committee which has the Edmonds Bill under consideration. Among the speakers were Representatives L. C. Dyer and Joseph Meeker, both heartily endorsing the bill. Professor Francis Hemm, Professor Leo Suppan, C. L. Chittenden, E. A. Sennewald, Carl F. G. Meyer, Dr. W. D. Hoelscher, O. J. Cloughly, J. F. Huesgen and Dr. H. M. Whelpley are among the many who are active in the propaganda.

The central thought of all of the work is to ensure the soldiers as adequate pharmaceutical service as possible. The discussions dwelt upon the deplorable condition existing in many cantonments.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 7.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1917.

To the Members of the Council:

The following budget of appropriations for 1918 is submitted by the Committee on Finance:

*Proposed Budget of Appropriations for 1918.*

Appropriations for General Expenses:

No. 1 Salaries..... \$ 6150  
No. 2 Printing, Postage  
and Stationery..... 1000

No. 3 Clerical Expenses,  
Secretary's Office..... 416  
No. 4 Miscellaneous Ex-  
penses..... 200  
No. 5 Stenographers..... 350  
No. 6 Traveling Expenses.. 150  
No. 7 Committee on Mem-  
bership..... 250  
No. 8 Committee on Un-  
official Standards..... 100  
No. 9 Year Book..... 3000