

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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 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 January meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in Harris Hall, University of Maryland, on January 16th, President McKinney presiding.

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

John C. Muth gave a most interesting talk on the subject of "The Laws Applying to the Sale of Alcohol," presenting the recent rulings of the Internal Revenue Department in a very clear and concise manner. In his talk Mr. Muth pointed out that alcohol produced prior to September 9, 1917, is called Beverage Alcohol and can be sold without any restrictions other than those in force before the Food Control Act became operative; that alcohol produced since September 9, 1917, is called Non-Beverage Alcohol. That in making application to deal in Non-Beverage Alcohol the applicant must file a bond covering three times the number of proof-gallons of alcohol he may have on hand at any one time, at the rate of one dollar a gallon. Liberty Bonds covering the amount may be deposited with the Collector of Internal Revenue. These bonds will be kept in Washington, the coupons being mailed the holder as the interest accrues. A holder of a permit may not sell pure alcohol except to persons holding permits. To others, he may only sell alcohol after it has been medicated according to one of the ten formulas suggested by the Department and in quantities of not exceeding one pint. The medication may not be done in advance, but must be done at the time the order is received. Physicians prescriptions may be compounded with alcohol provided it is so medicated as to render it absolutely unfit for use as a beverage, and the druggists are held responsible as to the sufficiency of the medication. Non-Beverage Alcohol may be used without restriction in the manufacture of U. S. P. or N. F.

preparations. When alcohol is used in making other preparations, the manufacturer must file with the Collector certain data, giving the name of the preparation, the percentage of alcohol it contains and a sworn statement that this amount is no more than is necessary for the purposes of solution and preservation; that it is not a beverage or to be used as a beverage. Violations of these and other rulings found in *Treasury Decisions No. 2576*, are punishable by a fine of five thousand dollars or two years imprisonment, or both.

At the close of his address, Mr. Muth was given a rising vote of thanks and the Secretary was instructed to mail an abstract of the address to each member of the Branch.

A letter from the Washington Branch A. Ph. A. suggesting that members of that Branch would like to attend the February meeting of this Branch, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to invite the Washington Branch to this meeting.

Dr. John F. Hancock paid tribute to the memory of Prof. Joseph P. Remington and Mr. Charles Holzhauer, and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of these men. A committee consisting of Drs. J. F. Hancock, E. F. Kelly and H. P. Hynson was appointed and the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Be it Resolved, First, That we learned of the death of Professor Joseph Price Remington with deep regret.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their great loss.

Resolved, That the Branch do now suspend their business in order to pay appropriate respect to the memory of the lamented deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Be it Resolved, First, That we learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Charles Holz-

hauer, the beloved President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in their great loss.

Resolved, That the Branch do now suspend other business in order to pay appropriate respect to the memory of the lamented deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The following officers were elected:

President, C. C. Neal.

Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss E. Grace Lotz.

Secretary-Treasurer, Frontis Lentz.

Member of Council, E. F. Kelly.

Chairman of the Committee on Membership, Charles H. Ware.

Chairman of Committee on Professional Relations, C. L. Meyer.

Chairman of the Committee on the Science and Practice of Pharmacy, H. A. B. Dunning.

Chairman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, Charles Morgan.

F. LENTZ,

Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO.

The ninety-third monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch was held Friday evening, January 25, 1918, at Kuntz-Remmlers Restaurant, with forty members and visitors in attendance.

After dispensing with the reading of the minutes, a verbal report was presented by President Craig, followed by the Secretary-Treasurer's report, which showed that of the 150 members of the Branch, 48 had been in attendance at Branch meetings during the year and that the membership now numbered 165. N. Gray Bartlett and J. F. Fischnar have been lost from membership by death. The Secretary pointed out the need for an increased income in 1918 and recommended the appointment of a budget committee.

Upon motion unanimously adopted, the Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a budget for the expenses of the Branch for 1918 and ways and means to finance it.

The Membership Committee, C. C. Orr, Chairman, reported 29 new members in 1917 and 3 this evening: C. A. Seuring, Frank Ahlborn and Geo. V. Haering.

Mr. Wells reported nothing from the Legislative Committee.

The Committee on Practice, I. A. Becker, Chairman, presented a most interesting report on conservation of sugar and glycerin in pharmacy:

CONSERVATION OF SUGAR AND GLYCERIN IN PHARMACY.

The scarcity of sugar and its importance as a food forced the pharmacists of Germany and its allies early in this war to conserve it to the utmost and to find substitutes wherever possible for pharmaceutical purposes.

The war demands for glycerin also soon caused a scarcity of the raw materials from which it is obtained, thus compelling, early, its limited use, and a search for substitutes.

In England this need was reflected in the action of the General Council of Medical Education, in suspending the several formulas containing glycerin or sugar, or both, from the British Pharmacopoeia, and publishing "War Emergency Formulas" to replace them.

The position of the United States, a general supply depot to the other warring nations, during the greater part of the war, has made the situation serious for us rather early after our joining in the war.

Therefore, it behooves us carefully to consider ways and means for minimizing our consumption of these articles, and their elimination, whenever possible, in preparations they enter.

This subject has been so ably treated in papers just published, or soon appearing, that I need only direct your attention to the more salient features of them, urging you to fully acquaint yourselves with their details at your earliest opportunity.

In a paper appearing in the February 1918 issue of the *Northwestern Druggist*, F. A. Upsher Smith, of St. Paul, treats this subject very ably, confining himself to the U. S. P. preparations: This to be followed by a paper on the N. F. glycerin and sugar-containing preparations.

Mr. Smith recommends a joint A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. committee to devise substitute formulas to be placed at the disposal of the U. S. P. Revision Committee, and their adoption urged.

He treats the U. S. P. preparations in what may be called a statistical manner, with recommendations.

Under the caption, "Pharmacy and the War," Editor Eberle, of the *A. Ph. A. JOURNAL*, refers to this subject, in part, thus further emphasizing its importance.

I would call your attention, especially, to the paper of Curt P. Wimmer, read before the New York Branch, December 1917 meeting and published in the January 1918 issue, A. PH. A. JOURNAL, page 39.

Mr. Wimmer made some very fundamental experiments and investigations preparatory to further elaboration of the subject. I wish here to add my hearty endorsement of the suggestions contained in this paper, and for the sake of emphasis, to quote his closing paragraph, as follows:

"Let us not wait until we are asked to do it, but let us be prepared," "In our national emergency don't let us be followers, let us be leaders for the country's good."

(Signed) I. A. BECKER,

Chairman Committee on Practice.

Many samples of galenicals in which glycerin or sugar usually are found, but now made without glycerin or sugar, were shown. These included Bashams' Mixture, *Syrupus Factitious* B. P., *Elixir Simplex*, etc.

A group of preparations, accepted as Official British Sugar and Glycerine Substitutes was prepared by B. L. Eicher, and shown to the members. These preparations consisted of: *Syrupus Factitious*, *Elixir Simplex*, *Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici*, *Glycerinum Acidi Tannici*, *Glycerinum Amyli*, *Glycerinum Boracis*, *Syrupus Aurantii*, *Syrupus Limonis* and *Syrupus Tolutanus*. Of the whole group, the *Syrupus Factitious* and the *Elixir Simplex* seemed the most desirable, many expressing the thought that it was even a better preparation than our present official elixir with syrup and 25 percent alcohol. The *Syrupus Tolutanus* was also considered first class, the chloroform present undoubtedly adding to its therapeutic value.

The sentiment was general that if the syrups of lemon and orange had been made from the fresh oils rather than the tinctures, the products would have been better. Samples of a syrup substitute using an Irish moss jelly were also shown and proved quite commendable, especially as a vehicle for wild cherry cough preparations.

Wm. Gray showed samples of several elixirs and syrups made without sugar or glycerine; particularly an elixir of terpin hydrate in which the chemical was kept in solution with an equivalent quantity of glacial acetic acid and neither glycerin nor alcohol were used in this elixir.

R. A. Whidden, speaking to the report, stated

that tragacanth gum is now very scarce and of poor quality, and its general use by druggists would soon consume the entire supply. He and Adolph Umenhofer strongly objected to the use of the term "substitute" in connection with pharmaceutical preparations. They held that substitution in connection with pharmacy was a term of reproach and ridicule in the public eye and that new and distinctive names should be adopted to designate preparations to be used in place of glycerin and syrup. I. M. Light advanced the argument that sugar and glycerin were not so scarce that their use in essential medicines should be discontinued while they were being extensively used in the manufacture of candy and soda syrups, toilet articles, etc.

President Craig stated that there was a real shortage of both sugar and glycerin, which shortage would become more acutely felt as war continued, but agreed that the use of these articles in the non-essentials should be restricted before the restriction of their use in medicines. He urged a trial of mucilages and a trace of alkali in toilet preparations in place of glycerin and of corn syrup with saccharin if necessary in soda syrups. He also said that in France solutions of certain salts were used in place of glycerin.

Professor W. B. Day: "While conditions to-day do not perhaps warrant the immediate introduction of sugar and glycerin substitutes for use in medicines, yet rapid changes may occur in the food situation and druggists may be suddenly shut off from adequate supplies of sugar and glycerin. We should be prepared to meet such changed conditions when they arise. Therefore I move that the U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Committees be requested to consider the question of the conservation of sugar and glycerin in official preparations against the possibility of a government request that pharmacists curtail the use of these substances in medicine."

This motion was seconded, and after further discussion was submitted to a vote and failed to carry. The report of the committee was adopted, however.

Thos. H. Potts was not present to report for the Publicity Committee, but President Craig pointed out the fine service that *C. R. D. A. News* had given us in announcing the meetings of the Branch, and Wm. Gray moved that the officers of the *C. R. D. A.* be given a rising vote of thanks. This vote was unanimous. The report of the Nominating Committee was presented as follows:

Officers.

President, Hugh Craig.
1st Vice-President, A. H. Clark.
2nd Vice-President, Mrs. A. S. Druehl.
3rd Vice-President, E. Von Hermann.
Council Member, Clyde M. Snow.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. N. Gathercoal.

Committee Chairmen.

Membership, W. B. Day.
Legislation, S. C. Henry.
Practice, I. A. Becker.
Medical Relations, Dr. Bernard Fantus.
Publicity, Thos. H. Potts.

S. C. Henry moved the substitution of the name of James H. Wells in place of S. C. Henry as chairman of the Legislative Committee and the Nominating Committee accepted the substitution. Upon motion of B. L. Eicher and seconded by I. M. Light, the report as amended was adopted and the Secretary was instructed to ballot for the nominees. The Secretary cast the ballot and the Chairman declared the nominees elected.

The Hon. Frank Freericks, of Cincinnati, was then introduced in the President's most eulogistic, yet sincere, manner. Mr. Freericks spoke on the Income and Excess Profits Tax. He distributed copies of Income Tax Return forms and used several charts. The address was given in Mr. Freericks' usual eloquent and yet very clear style and at its conclusion he answered many questions. The address was very warmly applauded and received with numerous expressions of thanks.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,
Secretary.

The ninety-fourth monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch was held Friday evening, February 22, 1918, at Kuntz-Remmlers Restaurant with about 40 members and visitors in attendance.

P. S. Mandabach and J. S. Bellack were received as new members.

Following dinner, the meeting was called to order at 8.30, President Craig presiding.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with and no routine business was brought before the meeting.

President Craig then introduced Dr. Edward Kremers, who read the paper of the evening, "The Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia: a Retrospect and a Prospect." The speaker reviewed briefly the history of our national standard, pointing out that ours is one of the first of the national pharmacopoeial

standards. He dwelt, somewhat in detail, on the rejection by the A. M. A., in 1876, of Dr. Squibb's suggestion that this national medical body take over the responsibility of revision which had previously been assumed in large part by the editors of the U. S. Dispensatory. Indeed, for a long time, this was the national standard in fact, while the U. S. P. enjoyed the distinction in name only. He also showed how the work of the A. Ph. A. Committee proposed by Dr. Hoffmann and headed by Dr. Rice laid the foundation to the revision of 1880, which resulted in our modern standard.

The principal problems that confront us in the revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia are:

1. The question of financing the expert labor required; and, closely associated with this,
2. The frequency of revision; and lastly,
3. The question of representation of the interested professions.

With the call of the next decennial convention, the U. S. Pharmacopoeial revision will have completed its first century of history. The present tendency toward centralization of power in Washington is another reason why pharmacists should not leave the initiative of pharmacopoeial reform to others, least of all to a possible new department in our national government, in the organization of which they may not even have a voice.

Dr. Kremers stated that Government revision, for which abundant research was available, would be more authoritative and could, by a continuous process of revision, quickly eliminate errors and keep the work fully up to date. He suggested that the whole pharmacopoeia might well be printed on cards and that general revision at fixed periods be discontinued.

The discussion, which was very full, divided itself into two general trends—that which endorsed Dr. Kremers' views and that which found more or less objection to them.

Professor R. P. Fischelis expressed the opinion that at present in any of the Government departments that could take charge of this revision, pharmacy would have no voice whatever, and it would not be advisable to turn over the revision until pharmacy had some official recognition by the Government.

PROFESSOR J. A. KOCH: We have a good U. S. P.; no better pharmacopoeia in the world, though many are government-revised. Can the Government better it? Will it be more prompt in giving the revisions? Our

past experience does not so indicate. If pharmacy relinquishes now her right to a prominent position in pharmacopoeial revision, she will never regain such position.

P. A. MANDABACH: The price of the Pharmacopoeia should be reduced. Sixty-seven percent of the drug stores are without a U. S. P., last revision, to-day.

PROFESSOR W. B. DAY: Our Pharmacopoeia is the peer of any of the pharmacopoeias of the world. If pharmacy releases its control of revision, will she have any power in an advisory capacity? Advisory boards are usually helpless; their advice is often not acceptable to the "powers that be." Pharmacy's loss of the U. S. P. will certainly be taken advantage of by medicine and chemistry. But Government control is probably coming and Dr. Kremers has done a great service in presenting this matter to the Chicago Branch. Its consideration is timely. Let us build up pharmacy to a point where its recognition will be inevitable.

MR. S. C. HENRY: It is of the utmost importance that pharmacy should have oversight of pharmaceutical standards and if we need Government aid in the revision, we should initiate the movement, formulate our plans and present them in such an intelligent way that we could secure such assistance and research and still retain the hold of pharmacy in guiding and dictating the revision.

DR. H. M. GORDIN, in a very striking talk, upheld Dr. Kremers' ideas. He disagreed with the point made by Mr. Mandabach, saying that the reason 67 percent of the pharmacists had no pharmacopoeias was not because they couldn't spare the three dollars to buy one, but because they were not sufficiently interested in the book to do so. The retail pharmacist, with few exceptions, knows nothing of the pharmacopoeia and cares nothing for it. It is a public book of standards and could well be prepared by the Government.

PROFESSOR A. H. CLARK: Much is said about the control of the U. S. P. by the pharmacist and what the pharmacist wants in the U. S. P. After all, it is a question of public policy and the U. S. P. should be made in the interests of millions of people all over the country, and not in the interest of some few thousands of pharmacists. If the Government can best serve the interests of all, then it is surely the one to revise the U. S. P. The Government would probably delegate the work to a few men and it has been suggested that under these conditions, self-interested manufac-

turers, politicians, grafters, etc., would have a hand in it. I feel that there is no more danger of this than under the present system, where a goodly number of the active members of the Revision Committee are manufacturers, and others, who may be interested in various ways. What the U. S. P. needs above all else is continuous, systematic, thorough and efficient research work in order to bring the tests and standards to the highest degree of perfection. Much evidence is found in the various revisions of the book of the lack of this. I feel that the Government could prosecute such work much better than a committee such as we now have. The necessary funds do not seem to be forthcoming from any other source.

By special request, Dr. Fischelis reported on the work of the National Pharmaceutical Service Association.

The University of Illinois School of Pharmacy had on display a complete set of the U. S. P. from 1820 to date, also a set of *Digest of Criticisms* of the U. S. P. and N. F. and of the *Circulars* of the Revision Committee. The display was of much interest to those in attendance.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,
Secretary.

CINCINNATI.

Through error in misreading, in making a typewritten copy, in the office of the JOURNAL, the lecture by Dr. Zeumer, of Parke, Davis & Co., on "The Manufacture, Preparation and Uses of Antitoxins and Serums," before the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., January 8, 1918, was credited to Prof. Fennel. The report is printed on p. 184 of the February issue; Dr. E. P. Zeumer's name should have been given in this article wherever that of Prof. C. T. P. Fennel occurs.

DENVER.

PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON: AN APPRECIATION.
By SAMUEL T. HENSEL.

Before presenting the set of resolutions which I have had the honor of being appointed to prepare for the consideration of the Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, respecting the death of Prof. Joseph P. Remington, I would ask your kind indulgence while I offer a brief appreciation of this distinguished man.

I do not undertake this as one authorized to speak by virtue of professional association, or through intimate knowledge of his life's work, extended over so many years, but rather as an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Phar-

macy, the great institution over which he presided with such marked ability and success.

My recollection of Professor Remington carries me back to the days of my youth, when I sat at the feet, respectively, of Prof. John M. Maisch, the profound scholar and distinguished American botanist; of Prof. Edward Parrish, one of the most accomplished pharmacists of his day; and of Prof. Robert Bridges, the eminent physicist and chemist, the American editor of "Fowne's Chemistry," an English work well known to the pharmacists of that period.

The last year of my attendance at college, Professor Remington became an assistant to Professor Parrish, and stood, so to speak, upon the very threshold of his career.

When he first entered the classroom, the impression I received was that of a strikingly handsome, dignified and highly intellectual young man.

He immediately gained the admiration, confidence and love of the student body by reason of his kindly helpfulness and enthusiasm, qualities which he retained through life.

His interest in the future of graduates, who went forth into the world as alumni and representatives of their Alma Mater, was undiminished to the very last. This spirit breathed in every word he ever wrote to the members of the Alumni Association.

When in August 1912, the American Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting for the second time in the city of Denver, arrangements were immediately made for the mid-week meeting of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The meeting, held in the Magnolia Room of the Albany Hotel, was presided over by Professor Remington, as were nearly all pharmaceutical gatherings when "Remington," as the boys fondly called him, was available.

And there was a reason for this, for Professor Remington could always be depended upon to do the right thing in the right way and at the very nick of time.

The gathering on this occasion was a notable one, composed of a large number of the leading lights of the pharmaceutical world.

One by one these were called upon, and each speaker seemed to furnish added inspiration to his successor, the result being a series of the most beautiful tributes of respect.

Professor Sayre, of the University of Kansas, had just ceased speaking, and I had been carried back in memory to the days of my boyhood, when I was aroused from my reverie and almost stupefied, as I heard my name called; for Professor Remington had stated, a short time before, that owing to the large attendance it would be necessary to depart from the usual custom of calling upon every alumnus, therefore, he would confine himself to a few.

I rose in my place with no idea of what I was going to say, but as I stood up an incident of the classroom flashed across my mind, and I was thus saved from complete discomfiture and furnished with the introduction to my remarks.

I said that my embarrassment in being called upon was akin to that of Professor Parrish at the delivery of his lecture on "The Application of Heat to Pharmaceutical Processes."

He was describing the "Bunsen" burner, explaining its theory, construction and application. He showed wherein it differed from the ordinary gas jet. The "Bunsen" flame was non-luminous and intensely hot, while the ordinary gas jet was luminous. The luminosity of the gas jet was due to very minute particles of unconsumed carbon which, as they approached the heated zone of the flame, became incandescent, thereby causing light.

In the case of the Bunsen burner, its construction is so arranged as to provide for the admission of a large body of air, four-fifths of which is known to be oxygen; this in turn combines with the carbon of the gas immediately to form carbon monoxide, which is a non-luminous flame, representing all of the heat calories of the gas employed.

He went on to tell how it could be demonstrated that the luminosity of the gas jet was due to unconsumed carbon. If, said he, we rotate a plate over a flame, there will be immediately observed a deposit of carbon.

The similar rotation of a porcelain plate over the Bunsen burner results in no discoloration.

To demonstrate that the black deposit is carbon, he said that if we now rotate the blackened plate over the Bunsen burner, we shall find that the blackened surface will disappear. This is due, he explained, to the fact that the carbon on the plate combines with the oxygen of the air and burns from the porcelain surface.

For some reason or other, whether from atmospheric influences, decomposition products, or the character of the gas coming from the burner, the experiment was not a success.

Professor Parrish was a most excellent talker and very resourceful. He kept rotating the plate over the non-luminous flame, turning it over to look at it from time to time, and discovering that it was a failure, he skillfully shifted his remarks, along with the plate, and began talking upon some related subject.

The boys who had followed his lucid description of the rationale of what was to have been a striking experiment, stood the strain for a few minutes longer and then broke into a simultaneous roar of laughter. Professor Parrish, after a moment of evident embarrassment, in his most charming manner, smilingly said: "Well, for some reason the demonstration is not a success to-day, but it can be done, under proper conditions."

After I had finished the recital of this incident of the classroom, Professor Remington rose and in his irresistibly humorous vein said: "Well, we've got it on the boys now. Whenever we give that lecture we provide ourselves with two plates, one with the carbon deposit, and the other blank; by skilful manipulation, the experiment never fails."

When we come to consider the activities of Joseph P. Remington as Ex-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Ex-Chairman of the Council of that body, Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, Editor of the United States Dispensatory, Author of the famous "Theory and Practice of Pharmacy," Dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, we get an insight into the working capacity of a great man.

His labors as Chairman, Editor, Author and Dean of a great educational institution alone represents a prodigious amount of work, which could have been accomplished only by the exercise of the most careful, orderly and systematized methods.

The magnitude of this work did not permit him to wait for the inspiration of the divine afflatus. "Duty" stood ever at his elbow, urging him on to the achievement of a life-work that must ever remain as an example of the highest order of well-directed effort, which will be held in grateful remembrance not only by his contemporaries, but likewise by the pharmacists of the future.

DETROIT.

A joint meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Prescott Club of the University of Michigan, held at Ann Arbor, February 14, proved to be one of the most interesting of the year. A special car left Detroit at three o'clock with about thirty-five enthusiastic Detroit members aboard. The delegation was met at the University by Dr. Kraemer, professor of pharmacognosy. Assisted by Prof. Glover, Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, Dr. Kraemer conducted the visitors through the pharmacy and chemistry laboratories. One of the many interesting displays shown was the collection of materials from which the official selections for the last three United States Pharmacopoeias were made.

An excellent dinner was enjoyed at the Michigan Union, with Dr. Kraemer as host.

The delegation was honored by the presence of Dr. Hutchins, president of the University of Michigan, who, after a short address of welcome to the visitors, by Dr. Kraemer, spoke of his appreciation of the efforts of the American Pharmaceutical Association to obtain proper recognition for the profession. Both speakers paid high tribute to the memory of Dr. Prescott, in whose honor the Prescott Club was organized. C. F. Mann, treasurer of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, expressed the gratification felt by the Detroit representatives for the hearty welcome received, and having known Dr. Prescott personally, spoke of the wonderful character of the latter. He also voiced the sorrow of the Branch on account of the absence of Dr. Stevens and the sympathy of the organization for him in his recent bereavement.

The joint meeting of the two organizations was called to order by the president of the Prescott Club. "Paraffin Films and Oil Dressings for Treatment of Wounds and Burns," being a topic of keen interest at the present time, the talk and demonstrations given by Wm. Bonisteel were followed very closely. The Carrel-Dakin Solution is also attracting quite a lot of attention and Mr. Wagner, in presenting "Technique Employed in Making Carrel-Dakin Solution," aroused considerable discussion.

H. B. McWilliams showed very clearly the two sides of present pharmacy, the ethical and the commercial views, pointing out, that as a profession, the ethical side must predom-

inate. As defendants of each side were present, heated discussion followed.

The speakers were members of the Prescott Club, but the Detroit representatives were very active in the discussions.

After the meeting adjourned, refreshments were served, and a short social period enjoyed. Then the special car traveled swiftly to Detroit, being delayed only once, while a freight train of numberless cars held the crossing. But the hope that they were all coal cars prevented even murmurs against the delay, and soon the February meeting was a decidedly successful event of the past.

The March meeting also promises to be very interesting. Mr. Wendell, Display Manager of the J. L. Hudson Co., will discuss window displays and the methods of obtaining the best results. All Detroit pharmacists are acquainted with the successful exhibits of this company. Owing to the inclement weather at the time of the January meeting, Dr. Lescohier, who was scheduled for that meeting, will give a talk at the March meeting on "Biological Preparations, Serums, Antitoxins, Vaccines, etc." Since the biological preparations of Parke, Davis & Co. are so well known, Dr. Lescohier will be given a hearty welcome.

M. STRAWN,
Secretary.

NASHVILLE.

A joint meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Nashville Drug Club was held Thursday, February 21st, D. J. Kuhn presiding.

Postmaster E. S. Shannon, of Nashville, was introduced and made a strong appeal to the members present to assist in the Government's Thrift Stamp campaign, asking them to become agents of the first class and thus help in this worthy cause. There was a general expression of willingness to assist in this work.

President H. L. Sperry, of the Morris Bank, was next introduced and explained the methods of this bank. He stated that 85 percent of the money loaned by this bank was to those who needed money because of sickness and that therefore a large portion loaned by this institution went to the druggists and doctors. He explained that druggists could frequently collect debts by assisting their debtors to negotiate loans which could be paid back in small installments. Mr. Sperry also stated

that druggists had an opportunity to act as agents for the bank and also as collectors of the payments that were to be made on the installment plan.

On motion of W. R. White, a War Service Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Davis, D. S. Sanders and H. A. Buchi, this committee to represent the two associations in matters that required the cooperation of the druggists with the public and Government.

D. S. Sanders spoke on the subject of "How to Obtain a License to Sell Explosives." He dwelt upon the responsibility that rests upon druggists in selling explosives and poisons.

W. R. WHITE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

The February 1918 meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Mayer in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday, the 11th, at 8.30 P.M.

Seventy-five members were present.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer submitted his report which showed a balance of \$209.25 on hand.

Member of the Council.—Professor Hostmann sent word that it was impossible for him to be present and therefore no report was received.

Membership Committee.—The names of five new members were presented for membership in the parent association: Albert B. Muller, 2482 Valentine Ave., N. Y. City.; H. B. Shattuck, 31 East 17th St., N. Y. City; Frank Parker, 51 West 37th St., N. Y. City; Eugene Katz, 895 West End Ave., N. Y. City; Marmelo Patola, 353 First St., Jersey City, N. J.

The Secretary was directed to follow the usual course with regard to these applications.

Legislation and Education.—Mr. Lehman brought in a very comprehensive report dwelling especially on the new explosive requirements. He also announced that the following members would serve with him on the Committee of Legislation and Education: Fred Nitardy, Hugo Kantrowitz, Jeannot Hostmann, Jacob H. Refhuss.

Mr. Robert S. Lehman's report, after some discussion, was accepted.

Fraternal Relations.—In the absence of Dr. J. Leon Lascoff no report was received.

Progress of Pharmacy.—Dr. Diekman brought in an elaborate report discussing, among others, the following subjects: Bacteria in Fungi, Toxic Value of Arsenates, Iodide of Starch in Treatment of Affected Wounds, Cattle Foods and Substitutes, Calcium Cyanamide as Fertilizer, War Emergency Formulas, Simulation of Disease, etc., and Its Detection.

Dr. Diekman's report was received with considerable applause, which, after discussion, was ordered accepted.

It was now moved, seconded and carried that the Local Branch request the President of the Parent Organization to take such steps as are necessary to bring about the required research work, to determine substitute formulas of pharmaceuticals, etc., which would cause the saving in products needed in the present war or which at present are rare.

The Special Committee on By-Laws reported that no formal meeting of this committee was held and therefore no report could be brought in.

Dr. Hugo Kantrowitz presented an appreciation of Charles Caspari, Jr., by the A. Ph. A. It was moved, seconded and carried that this be made a part of our minutes. (See under Council Business.)

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis now read a paper on the Edmonds Bill and the work of the National Pharmaceutical Service Association. He was followed by Col. E. E. Persons, Commander of the American Ambulance Service at Allentown, Pa., who gave an informal "talk" of the organization of that service. Major H. Sheridan Beketel, M.R.C., next gave a talk on the methods of the Army Medical Supply Depot, and the efficient work carried on by them.

These papers were followed by a very interesting discussion. A rising vote of thanks was then extended to the speakers and to Caswell A. Mayo, who had assisted in arranging the program.

Upon motion it was then voted to adjourn.

(Signed) HUGO H. SCHAEFER,

Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN.

The Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in conjunction with the Scientific and Practical Section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association at 1.30 P.M., February 7th, in the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. F. J. Wulling, chairman of the scientific section of

the state association, convened the meeting. The following program of the scientific section was carried out:

1. "A Practical Problem," by Gustav J. Demars.
2. "Hints to Success," by Max Menzel.
3. A brief address by President M. L. Burton, of the University of Minnesota.
4. "War Emergency Formulas"—Suggestion for changes in the preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. for the conservation of glycerin, sugar and alcohol; a symposium to be opened by Mr. F. A. U. Smith.
5. "Behind the Prescription Counter," by Rasmus Bartleson.
6. "Venereal Diseases"—a symposium to be opened by Dr. Chas. E. Smith, Jr.
7. "The Biologic Assay of Digitalis Produced in the Medicinal Plant Garden, College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, 1917," by E. L. Newcomb and Chas. H. Rogers; read by Dr. Newcomb.
8. "A Method for Cleaning Digitalis, with a Study of the Inorganic Constituents," by Chas. H. Rogers and E. L. Newcomb; read by Dr. Rogers.
9. Report of the Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, by Gustav Bachman.
10. "The Advent of Pharmacists to St. Paul," by Herman Rietzke.
11. "The College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota (continued from 1917)," by F. J. Wulling.

The committee appointed to formulate suitable resolutions on the demise of the late President Charles Holzhauser and Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO FORMULATE SUITABLE RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEMISE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT CHARLES HOLZHAUER AND PROFESSOR CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

WHEREAS, By the will of Divine Providence our devoted friends and fellow co-workers, Charles Holzhauser and Charles Caspari, Jr., have been taken from our midst at a time when their counsel and advice were so valuable; and

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical association, deeply feel the sad loss of such staunch friends, capable, willing and talented workers for the betterment and advancement of pharmacy, devoid of selfish interests, always sacrificing self for the good and betterment of their fellow-men, and per-

sistent thinkers and workers to place pharmacy on the highest plane possible; and

WHEREAS, We further wish to acquaint their friends and families of the high regard in which they were held and the great loss which we feel the pharmaceutical profession has sustained through their sudden demise, now, therefore be it

Resolved, That we give expression of our deep heartfelt sorrow at their untimely death, our high appreciation of the many sterling qualities that bound them to us on all occasions and at all times, and our sincere sympathy to their families and to all those who mourn their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and that a copy of the same be forwarded to their families.

F. J. WULLING,
Chairman.

A motion was made, seconded, and unanimously carried to include Professor Remington's name in the resolution.

The following officers were elected for the year 1918:

President, C. H. Bollinger, St. Paul; *Vice-President*, Gustav Bachman, Minneapolis; *Secretary and Treasurer*, C. H. Rogers, Minneapolis; *Members of the Executive Committee*, Stewart Gamble, Minneapolis; Wm. A. Frost, St. Paul; Wm. A. Abbott, Duluth; E. E. Tupper, Minneapolis.

CHAS. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was annulled out of respect to the memory of the late Professor Joseph Price Remington.

On Saturday evening, January 12th, a special meeting of the Local Branch was called by the president, Ambrose Hunsberger, at his home, 1630 Spruce Street. The meeting was hurriedly convened to honor Secretary Henry, of the N. A. R. D. On account of the uncertainty of Mr. Henry's stay in Philadelphia, it was impossible to notify the entire membership, in consequence of which the gathering was not large. After discussing at some length all matters pharmaceutical, the company partook of refreshments generously furnished by the host of the evening. President Hunsberger, acting as toastmaster, deftly ex-

plained the purport of the meeting when he graciously presented to Mr. Henry, on behalf of the Local Branch, an engraved silver loving cup. It bore upon it an inscription of the appreciation of the Branch of Secretary Henry's good services to the pharmaceutical profession. Mr. Henry's response was most sincere and aptly worded. President-elect LaWall, of the American Pharmaceutical Association also expressed the sentiments of those present when he said that Philadelphia's loss of Secretary Henry's services was compensated for in the knowledge that he would still be serving pharmacy and in a larger way. Other speakers were E. G. Eberle, O. W. Osterlund, E. G. Allen, W. E. Supplee, R. P. Fischelis, R. H. Lackey, Otto Kraus and Ivor Griffith.

The February meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Tuesday evening, February 5th, with the president, Ambrose Hunsberger, in the chair. Prof. Charles H. LaWall opened the scientific program with an excellent paper on the subject of "Colloids." The Professor's paper comprehensively treated the difficult subject and rendered a pleasing and understandable survey of this new field of physical science. Counter experiments added to the value and interesting character of the paper. It is seldom the privilege of listeners to have such an apparently scientific and abstruse matter placed before them in such a lucid and interesting manner. The devious ways in which colloidal bodies play their part in pharmacy were enumerated and explained. Professors Stroup and Gershenfeld participated in a discussion of this paper.

President Hunsberger then requested W. L. Cliffe to assume the chair temporarily, and read his paper on "Practical Drug Conservation," in which he revealed a number of practical suggestions for the sensible saving of drug supplies which are daily becoming more scarce. Mr. Hunsberger did not favor a radical change of formulas in order to conserve such products as alcohol, glycerin and sugar. A more feasible way, according to the speaker, was to have each pharmacist take the matter up with the neighborhood physicians and ask their cooperation in this matter of conservation. This was the opportune time for the pharmacist to display his ability to render assistance to the prescribing physician by suggesting new formulas, etc. The speaker re-

cited instances where he had done this with gratifying results to himself as well as the physician. He also pointed out that there were several liquid pharmaceuticals which contained an excess of either one of the previously named products and suggested that considerable conservation might be accomplished by cutting down the quantities where legally and ethically permissible. Mr. Hunsberger pointed out as a concrete example that if it were possible to have physicians all through the country to stop prescribing "elixir of terpin hydrate" and to use capsules in its place several tons of glycerin and alcohol might be conserved each day. Ways of saving containers by eliminating odd sizes, etc., were also mentioned.

Mr. Hunsberger's paper was fully discussed by Professors Cook, Fischelis, LaWall and Gershenfeld, Messrs. E. G. Eberle, W. L. Cliffe, W. McNeary and Ivor Griffith.

Professor Cook placed a motion before the branch authorizing the President to nominate a committee of three to study this matter of drug conservation and present a comprehensive report at the next meeting. The motion was duly seconded and carried. The Branch then went on record as giving its full endorsement to the Edmonds' Bill soon to come before Congress.

The meeting was attended by more than fifty persons.

IVOR GRIFFITH,
Secretary.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL, LETTER NO. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1918.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 17 (Approval of Membership of Committee on Research) and Motion No. 18 (Election of Members; applications Nos. 63 to 68 inclusive) have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

F. Lentz, Secretary-Treasurer of the Baltimore Branch writes that: "I beg to advise that at the last meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held January sixteenth, Dr. E. Frank Kelly, of 302 Edgevale Road, Baltimore, was elected a member of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association to represent this Branch for a term of three years."

The following Tentative Program for the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Association to be held at Chicago during the week of August 12th to 17th inclusive, is submitted by the Committee on Program, the General Secretary, Secretary of the Council and Local Secretary. Comments and suggestions are invited.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

Monday.

- 9.30 A.M. National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
2.00 P.M. National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

- 8.00 P.M. National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Tuesday.

- 9.30 A.M. National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.
2.00 P.M. Joint Session of National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and Section on Education and Legislation.
7.00 P.M. Council Meeting.
8.00 P.M. First General Session of Association.

Wednesday.

- 9.30 A.M. Scientific Section, first session.
Section on Education and Legislation, second session.
Women's Section, first session.
12.30 P.M. Alumni Luncheons.
2.00 P.M. Commercial Section, first session.
Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, first session.
7.00 P.M. Council Meeting.
8.30 P.M. President's Reception.

Thursday.

- 9.30 A.M. Section on Education and Legislation, third session.
Commercial Section, second session.
Historical Section, first session.