

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

CHICAGO.

The One Hundredth Meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was a very successful one, held Friday evening, February twenty-first, at the LaSalle Hotel. Satisfied with a good dinner, cheered by a large attendance and enthused by the array of fine speakers, the audience took to "Pharmaceutical Research" wholeheartedly, and resolved that this most important phase of pharmacy should receive its proper support from now on.

Wilbur L. Scoville, of Detroit, the first speaker, presented the subject in his usual simple, practical style and brought most clearly before his audience the short-comings of pharmacy and the needs of pharmacy in the great world of research.

Dr. George D. Beal, of Urbana, a chemist reared under pharmaceutical influence, followed with an excellent paper on Pharmaceutical Research from a chemist's viewpoint. Dr. Beal called attention particularly to the movement initiated by Dr. Charles H. Herty, of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, for the development of facilities for research on medicinal agents as applied to pharmaceutical chemistry. The inference is drawn that if the American Chemical Society does not come to the rescue, as the sole accredited body of scientists in the country capable of solving such problems, we will be unable to develop such facilities.

Dr. L. V. Redman, President of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, discussed the subject in a very instructive and pleasing way. He recognized the great need for continued constructive research in pharmacy as in all other lines of scientific industry.

Dr. Bernard Fantus, of Chicago, spoke of the great lack of interest among retail druggists regarding all kinds of research, even the

simplest, and deeply regretted that this is so. He strongly endorsed the work of the Research Committee of the A. Ph. A. and urged that this committee cooperate with the American Chemical Society in the proposed institute for research.

Dr. Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis., in discussing the papers of the evening, said:

"What American pharmacy needs above all is a rebirth of the love for new truths in nature as it found expression in the life of Scheele. Not every pharmacist can hope to discover a new element or a new organic compound, but the vast field is ever open to him who has eyes to see while he is manipulating with his hands, no matter how humble the employment. This spirit is still alive in young men to-day as it was a hundred years or more ago. However, it requires cultivation, but we need not hope to witness a healthy growth in the atmosphere of over-commercialized pharmacy, which has been preached in season and out of season during the past generation, and the fruits of which doctrine we have just reaped during the war when our government refused to recognize pharmacy, as our officials knew it.

"This professional rejuvenescence of pharmacy does not necessarily require a large laboratory, it does not demand an endowment, but is mostly a question of attitude and proper atmosphere. Should the pharmaceutical lad of parts find his way into a commercialized pharmacy, this love for the search of new truths will soon be stifled in the wild chase for the almighty dollar. We cannot hope for a general rebirth of this kind until the practice of both pharmacy and medicine have become greatly restricted so that practitioners of both may be assured of a proper income, for the proper nurture of this spirit demands a relatively carefree mind.

"If on the one hand this general renaissance

of pharmacy can come only with the future, we can take up at once the establishment of special research institutes for highly trained experts and specialists. This, however, demands money, more money, and yet more money. But if we wait until some one endows a million, we shall never get anywhere. Make a beginning, no matter how small, but make a beginning! If the commercialized druggist of to-day may not hope to experience the rebirth which we desire and which pharmacy needs above everything else, he can at least recognize the signs of the times. If he cannot contribute a Liberty bond, he can contribute a war savings stamp without even touching his bank account. To fail to do this is to court inevitable disgrace for our calling.

"The spirit of research is something typically individualistic, though the carrying out of many an important problem of research demands the cooperation of a number of individuals. This spirit is helped but little by committees and resolutions. Committees may have charge of the distribution of funds, if there be any worth distributing, but let us beware lest we substitute administration for research. Let us not waste our time resolving but let us spend the few hours that may be at our disposal in doing.

"What is more, 'do it now!' Let us who can contribute our mites, do so, in order that those who are abundantly able to do more may awaken to the situation and do their share. For a long time American pharmacy has been quite content to receive. This parasitic professional life must come to an end. We must give as well; moreover, we must give as freely as we receive. Then and only then will American pharmacy receive that universal recognition which is due so important a calling."

A letter was read from Dr. H. V. Arny, of New York:

NEW YORK, February 13, 1919.

DEAR PROFESSOR GATHERCOAL:

I am indeed sorry that I cannot be with the Chicago Branch at its meeting of the twenty-first and discuss with you the important subject of Pharmaceutical Research. I know, however, that the subject will be well handled by Messrs. Scoville and Beal and I therefore need only add a few words of comment on my part.

1. Too much research that should be done by pharmacists is being left by us for men outside of pharmacy to do.

2. That valuable side of pharmaceutical research, suggestions coming from retail pharmacists, arising out of their own personal experiences, is growing less, year by year, as comparison of the present literature and the literature twenty-five years ago will show.

3. Pharmacy is that much the poorer because the research spirit is so largely being supplanted by the commercial spirit.

4. If we permit this condition to continue, we will find all of this kind of work being performed by other agencies, such as the American Chemical Society and the American Medical Association.

5. A significant step in this direction is the proposition to establish an institute for research in the chemistry and pharmacology of drugs under the aegis of the American Chemical Society.

6. No greater service can be performed by the American Pharmaceutical Association than to engender the spirit of research, by its JOURNAL, its Year Book, and its newly organized Committee on Research.

7. No greater service can be performed by the Research Committee than to correlate the research efforts of American Pharmacy and to let the world know what American Pharmacy is doing along these lines.

8. No greater service can be performed by the local branches of the A. Ph. A. than to back up the parent organization in this work.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
Yours sincerely,

H. V. ARNY,

Chairman, Research Committee,
American Pharmaceutical Association.

Letters from George M. Beringer, H. M. Whelpley, Charles H. LaWall, A. B. Stevens, Henry Kraemer, J. H. Beal and J. A. Koch were received, expressing much interest in the subject of the meeting and regret at their inability to be present.

E. N. GATHERCOAL,
Secretary.

COLUMBUS.

The February meeting of the Columbus Branch, A. Ph. A., was held in the Chemistry Building, Ohio State University, on the evening of February 12, President Terry presiding.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and a discussion of ways and means of increasing the attendance, the program was taken up.

The State Prohibition Bill elicited much discussion, especially on the statement of the flavoring extract manufacturers that the extracts could not be successfully made without alcohol. Azor Thurston gave his views on the subject and stated that he had successfully made a number of non-alcoholic extracts of the same strength as those now in use and no change would be necessary in the present measurements of extracts for domestic use.

A letter from the A. Ph. A. Committee on Local Branches and a paper by President LaWall on "Shorter Working Hours for Pharmacists" were received and read. The Committee's plan is to send monthly, a four-minute discussion of some live topic to stimulate interest and discussion, and the plan should receive the support of all.

The Branch went on record favoring the introduction into our State Legislature of a Bill preventing aliens from becoming Registered or Assistant Registered Pharmacists. The Secretary was instructed to inform the Legislative Committee of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association of the action taken by the Branch.

Mr. Terry gave an interesting and instructive talk on some practical experiments which he had recently carried out. Samples of paregoric were shown, being prepared by the official process and extemporaneously with tincture of opium; a calcium compound of creosote representing approximately 85 percent of creosote and a comparatively stable compound; the generation of hydrogen electrolytically to eliminate the blank experiment on the zinc in arsenic determinations; the modification of milk to prevent unnatural curdling.

Much interest was manifested in these subjects and he was requested to submit the review of his work in the form of papers to be presented to the JOURNAL of the American Pharmaceutical Association for publication.

PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.*

BY ROBERT WOOD TERRY.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY PREPARED PAREGORIC.

On several occasions the official formula for this preparation has been modified by using tincture of opium as the source of opium.

Tincture of Opium.....	40.0 mils
Benzoic Acid.....	4.0 grammes
Spirit of Camphor.....	40.0 mils
Spirit of Anise.....	40.0 mils
Glycerin.....	40.0 mils
Alcohol.....	392.0 mils

Distilled Water . To make . 1000.0 mils

Mix the alcohol, acid, spirits, glycerin, and then add four hundred and forty-eight mils of distilled water and mix thoroughly, then add the tincture of opium. After the mixture has cooled and the contraction ceased add sufficient distilled water to make the product measure one thousand mils. Filter if necessary.

In practice it has been found best to use 400 mils of alcohol and to reduce the quantity of spirit of anise slightly; this prevents a trace of cloudiness forming which will occur if the alcohol is not of pharmacopocial strength.

The particular advantage of this procedure is, of course, in the rapidity of production. Another feature worthy of note is the positive assurance that the product contains the correct amount of morphine. In the official process for making paregoric there seems to be little room to argue that the opium would not be completely extracted, yet we have no positive assurance of this unless the finished product is assayed.

The product prepared by the use of tincture of opium will contain the correct amount of morphine, because it is mandatory that this tincture be assayed.

Tincture of opium and the camphorated tincture both contain 46 percent alcohol (absolute by volume); therefore no objection can be raised regarding a change of menstruum.¹

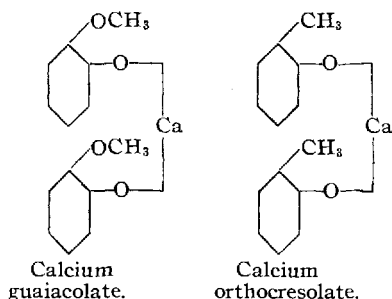
The few samples that have been prepared by this process are identical with those obtained by the official procedure as to color, taste and odor; occasionally, however, a sample is a trace light in color but not noticeable unless compared side by side with the official product.

CALCIUM CREOSOTATE.

This substance has been prepared by the

* February meeting, Columbus Branch, A. Ph. A.

writer by several different methods. It appears to be a mixture of calcium cresolate and calcium guaiacolate in about the proportion of one part of the former to three of the latter; this, of course, depending upon the percentages of these constituents in the creosote used in its manufacture. It will contain not only calcium orthocresolate, but also the meta and para varieties. Theoretically it should contain 85.6 percent of creosote based on the above proportion of cresol and guaiacol. Analyses of several samples agree very closely with these figures.



Calcium cresotate is a white, dry, bulky powder having a suggestive odor of creosote and a sharp, somewhat aromatic taste. It is stable in dry air, but slowly decomposes in moist air and in the presence of carbon dioxide forming various colored products. It is slowly soluble in 0.3 percent hydrochloric acid, which liberates the creosote in globules.

The administration of this substance in capsules would appear to be an ideal method of administering creosote; especially since calcium is a synergist of creosote in all its indications.

ELECTROLYTIC ESTIMATION OF ARSENIC.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the writer with U. S. P. IX test for arsenic in that it is difficult to secure a sample of zinc that is sufficiently free from arsenic so as not to produce a stain on the mercuric bromide paper large enough to vitiate the results. This difficulty was overcome by modifying the U. S. P. IX method and generating the hydrogen electrolytically. A "side-arm U tube" is used, the lower portion of which contains c. p. concentrated sulphuric acid, which acts as a mechanical separator for the two arms of the tube. In the arm containing the negative electrode, or cathode, is added slowly the sample in a diluted sulphuric acid prepared

according to the directions in the U. S. P. IX except that the stannous chloride solution is omitted. When stannous chloride is added, spongy tin is deposited on the cathode which soon obstructs the free passage of the current. While pouring the sample into the cathode arm of the U-tube, a similar strength of c. p. sulphuric acid is poured into the anode arm to balance the pressure of the sample on the concentrated acid. The electrodes consist of platinum wires attached to copper wires each being sealed in glass tubes in such a manner that only the platinum wire protrudes from the glass. These glass tubes are then passed through one-hole stoppers at the top of the arms of the tube so that all the gases evolved must pass through the side arms. The cathode should be long enough to dip just below the surface of the concentrated acid. Attached, in a vertical position, to the cathode side arm is a purifying train of glass wool, lead acetate paper, lead acetate glass wool and finally the mercuric bromide paper as described in the U. S. P. IX. The source of current is a twelve-cell battery with carbon and zinc electrodes and charged with a fluid consisting of sulphuric acid, sodium dichromate and mercuric sulphate.

No fear of oxidation of the arsenous compounds need be entertained by the formation of persulphuric acid as this substance is only formed at the anode.

No blank stain of arsenic has been produced by this apparatus and by the addition of 2.0 mils of the standard arsenic solution there is produced a distinct stain on the mercuric bromide paper which ceases to increase in intensity after about forty minutes. In each test the current is allowed to flow for one hour.

ADULTERATED COCONUT OIL.

A certain lot of coconut oil behaved in a somewhat peculiar manner upon cooling after being melted. As the oil cooled and while the bulk of it was still liquid, there appeared throughout the liquid numerous large bodies of solids. These were about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, flat on one side and rounded on the other, just like a half-sphere. In the center of the flat side there appeared to be a nucleus with numerous radiations extending to the edge; also a large number of concentric rings about the nucleus. All in all they resembled beef-stearin formations as crystallized from ether and examined microscopically.²

The oil analyzed as follows:

	Sp. G.	Iodine No.	Saponification value.
Sample Examined. . .	0.9352 @ $\frac{25}{15}$ C.	15.3	255.3
True Coconut Oil. . .	0.9114 ³ @ $\frac{40}{25}$ C.	8-9.5	258.0

AN ARTIFICIAL STOMACH.

It became necessary in the course of some research work to study the action of the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice upon milk as taken by an infant. It was necessary that the acid and milk be mixed in a manner identical with the mixing in the stomach. After some experimentation the following apparatus was constructed, which appears to meet all the requirements:

The "stomach" consisted of a three-hole Woulfe-bottle, the center hole containing a centigrade thermometer. Into one of the other two holes is passed a right-angled glass tube; while the other hole contains two right-angled glass tubes. Attached to two of these glass tubes are rubber tubes about a meter and a half in length which are attached to separatory funnels—one to hold the milk and the other the acid solution. The third right-angled glass tube is an air outlet. By a careful adjustment of the stop-cocks of the separatory funnels the flow of the liquids can be regulated as desired.

When in use, all of the apparatus except the funnels is placed in a water-bath heated to such a degree that the internal temperature of the flask is maintained at 38° C.—the average temperature of the stomach during digestion. The rubber tubes are coiled about the flask in the bath so that when the liquids drop into the "stomach" they will have reached the correct temperature. The flow of acid is started before that of the milk, as this occurs in nature. The peristaltic movements of the stomach are simulated in a manner by slowly rotating the flask in the bath.

The object of the experiments was to determine the effect, if any, upon the physical character of the paracasein curds by the various substances used in infant feeding. The results of these experiments may be published at some future date.

1. E. D. Davy, "The Preparation of Tinctures by the Dilution of Fluidextracts," *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, Feb., 1919.

2. Leach, "Food Inspection and Analysis 1914." Plate XI.

3. Azor Thurston, Dept. Pharm., O. S. U., Columbus, Ohio.

MARCH MEETING.

The March meeting of the Branch was called by President Terry in the Chemistry Building, Ohio State University, March 12.

A paper from the Committee on Local Branches on Compulsory Health Insurance, by E. G. Eberle, was received and discussed. A number of very good points are set forth in the paper and very good reasons advanced why druggists should use every effort to prevent the enactment of Compulsory Health Insurance laws.

The paper of the evening was read by Edward D. Davy on The Preparation of Phenylcinchoninic Acid, and he was asked to submit the paper to the *JOURNAL* for publication.

Mr. Thurston discussed briefly some of his recent work on santal wood oil and its adulterants.

EDWARD D. DAVY,
Secretary.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

The fourth regular meeting of the Luzerne County Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held in the Sterling Hotel Thursday evening, March 13th, with forty-four members present.

A paper prepared by Prof. Charles H. LaWall, on Shorter Working Hours, was read by Mr. Crandall.

Mr. Greenstein, of the Commercial Relations Committee, presented a plan, originated by Mr. Colley of his committee, and worked out by these two gentlemen, for concentrated buying of staples. The plan was approved by the body and referred back to the Committee for completion.

John Lowman presented an instructive paper on the Income and other taxes which affect pharmacists.

Louis Frank, of the Banquet Committee, announced that a banquet will be held Thursday, March 20th, at which time President Charles H. LaWall of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be present.

One candidate, Otto Wendel, was proposed for membership.

J. D. MORGAN,
Secretary.

NASHVILLE.

A special meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Nashville Drug Club was held in the rooms of the Commercial Club, Thursday afternoon, March 6, for the purpose of discussing the new U. S. Revenue law. D. J.

Kuhn presided, and there were thirty druggists present.

Attorney W. B. Marr, the Counsel of the Nashville Drug Club, gave a very comprehensive outline of the law, showing its application to incomes, proprietary and patent medicines, toilet articles, tobaccos, soda fountain beverages and narcotics.

Charles S. Martin called the attention of those present to the necessity of immediately buying stamps for narcotics and placing them on all narcotics in stock. He also stated that the law required the registration of sales of all preparations containing narcotics that were exempted under the Harrison Law and that a payment of \$1.00 for registration fee was required. He discussed the details of keeping records of all soda fountain sales and said that the Government expected all druggists to become good bookkeepers. S. C. Davis, Ira B. Clark, D. S. Sanders, D. J. Kuhn and others joined in the discussion.

Two methods for keeping track of soda fountain sales were suggested; one, by means of discs representing the values for which soda fountain drinks were sold, these to be put in a box and afterward properly listed. The other suggestion was to have a special cash register for these sales.

S. C. Davis, Ira B. Clark and D. J. Kuhn were named as a committee to study the law and suggest rules and regulations for its enforcement.

Ira B. Clark then spoke of the new Pharmacy bill which will be introduced in the Tennessee Legislature. He called attention to the prerequisite clause and the provision requiring that at least three members of the Examining Board be graduates in pharmacy. On motion the draft of the bill was unanimously approved.

W. R. White offered Resolutions of Respect on the death of the late Dr. J. O. Burge, which were adopted.

The Club re-elected the following officers: D. J. Kuhn, President; Ira B. Clark, 1st Vice-President; C. C. Young, 2nd Vice-President; D. S. Sanders, Treasurer; and W. R. White, Secretary.

WILLIAM R. WHITE,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from the scenes of earth Dr. J. O. Burge, after permitting him to live a useful and lovable life for a little more than three score and ten years; and

WHEREAS, We the members of the Nashville Drug Club and the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association by many years of intimate association with him had found him to be a most kind and courteous gentleman, a thoroughly trained pharmacist, a splendid organizer, a fair and capable presiding officer, a clear and forceful thinker and interesting writer, a true friend and a most loyal and devoted advocate of professional pharmacy, for which he labored unceasingly and sacrificed greatly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize that in his death American Pharmacy has suffered an irreparable loss, Nashville a worthy citizen, his family a loving father and husband, and our associations one of its staunchest, most loyal and efficient members; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to his sorrowing family, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

(Signed) WILLIAM R. WHITE,
D. S. SANDERS,
M. E. HUTTON.
Committee.

NEW ENGLAND.

A joint meeting of the New England Branch of the A. Ph. A. and the Boston association of Retail Druggists was held at the new building of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on Thursday evening, March 20, 1919, at which there was a large attendance.

The subject under discussion at the meeting related to the recent changes in the Harrison law; representatives of the United States internal Revenue Office in Boston made addresses and answered many questions asked by members present.

A business meeting and election of officers was held by the Branch, before the joint meeting, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, William H. Glover of Lawrence, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Daniel O. Wolf of Boston, Mass.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Florin J. Amrhein, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.; and *Council Representative*, Elie H. La Pierre, Cambridge, Mass.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY,
Acting Secretary.

NEW YORK.

The March, 1919, meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy Building, on Monday evening, the 10th, at 8.15 P.M. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. Jacob Diner took the chair.

Sixty-one members were present.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Member of the Council.—Prof. Hostmann brought in no report.

Membership Committee.—The following two applications were received for membership in the Parent Organization:

Edwin C. Steinach, 776 Melrose Ave., N. Y. City.

Chalmers J. Zufall, 641 Washington St., N. Y. City.

Fraternal Relations.—Dr. Lascoff had no report to bring in.

Auditing Committee.—Dr. Diner reported that whatever bills were on hand were paid.

Education and Legislation.—Mr. Kennedy brought in no report.

Communications.—Two "three-minute" letters of the Committee on Local Branches were read by the Secretary. Owing to the general interest of these letters the Secretary was ordered to send copies of same to the other Local Organizations in New York City. Drs. Hostmann, Diner, Diekman and Mr. Rosenberger took part in the discussion.

Resignations were accepted from E. E. Chilson and B. L. Maltbie.

The death of Dr. Joseph Kahn was reported and a committee consisting of Messrs. Mayo, Sher and Blumenkranz was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions.

Scientific Session.

Report of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy.—Dr. Diekman read a very lengthy report including abstracts on,

New Reaction of Pyramidon.

Oil of Rose Product.

Kelp Experiments.

Photo Developer.

Sulphur Commercial Varieties.

Sol. of Al_2O_3 in NH_3 .

Potassium in Nebraska.

Adult. of Neosalvarsan.

Storing of Sugar.

Bacterial Changes in Urine.

This was accepted with the thanks of the Association.

Dr. J. P. Snyder now gave a talk on the Standardization of Pharmaceuticals. A very interesting discussion followed and a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

Under regular procedure the meeting was declared adjourned.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER,
Secretary.

NORTHWESTERN.

The Winter Meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held jointly with the scientific and practical section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association in the roof garden of the St. Paul Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., on the afternoon of February 25. Dean F. J. Wulling presided. The program of the meeting is printed on page 243 of the March issue of the JOURNAL A. PH. A.

CHARLES H. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The March meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Tuesday evening, March 25th, President McNeary occupying the chair.

The second of the series of "four-minute" papers was read by the secretary. It was written by Editor E. G. Eberle on the subject "Compulsory Health Insurance." The paper was discussed by Messrs. Cook, Boring, Stroup and Hessler. The points brought out were that the general public would derive no material benefit from such legislation but would rather be hindered by the additional taxes imposed and not receive as efficient medical attention because of the contract system of remuneration for physicians and pharmacists; also, the physician and pharmacist would be materially affected to his detriment by legislation of this type.

One new member was elected (Earl K. Eberly, of 1700 Mt. Vernon St.) No committee reports were received excepting that of the Nomination Committee, which was as follows: TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your Nominating Committee appointed at the February meeting have met and beg leave

to offer the following list of nominees for the ensuing year:

For *President*, Ivor Griffith.

For *First Vice-President*, J. W. Ehman.

For *Second Vice-President*, J. K. Thum.

For *Secretary and Treasurer*, Elmer H. Hessler.

Committee on Fraternal Relations, J. R. Minehart, F. E. Stewart, O. W. Osterlund.

Committee on Practical Pharmacy, E. Fullerton Cook, R. C. White, W. W. McNeary.

Committee on Membership, J. C. Peacock, R. Hendrickson, W. L. Cliffe.

We recommend for the ensuing year a Committee on Publicity be appointed, consisting of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and one other member. This Committee shall prepare notices for all Philadelphia newspapers in advance of the meeting wherever possible and shall attend to the matter of interviewing reporters and other publicity matters of value to the profession and interest to the public.

(Signed) CHAS. H. LAWALL,
E. G. EBERLE,
R. HENDRICKSON.

The entire ticket was unanimously elected and on a motion made by E. G. Eberle, Prof. F. P. Stroup was elected the other member of the Pub-

licity Committee. The suggestion was made that this Committee immediately take steps to challenge distorted and false reports concerning pharmacists which appeared in the daily press. After the installation of the new officers the meeting was transferred to the Special Chemistry Lecture Room where we were given a most interesting lecture and demonstration on Physiological Assaying by Dr. Paul S. Pittenger of the Mulford Laboratories. Dr. Pittenger clearly defined the various terms and phases of the subject and then carried out practical demonstrations on guinea pigs and frogs for Digitalis and on a dog for the blood pressure test for suprarenal extract.

The subject was afterward discussed by Dr. W. A. Pearson and Prof. J. W. Sturmer. Dr. Pittenger was tendered a rising vote of thanks. A light lunch was served, after which the meeting adjourned.

This was the most successful meeting of the year, more than sixty being present. The increasing number of ladies present was noticeable and marks the trend of affairs in scientific matters where a few years ago men alone were concerned.

ELMER H. HESSLER,
Secretary.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 14, 1919.

To the Members of the Council:

John Uri Lloyd writes to the Secretary of the Council as follows:

"On my return from California I find your letter concerning the storage of the Proceedings, Year Books, etc., and immediately reply. It disturbed me mightily when the crush of the Influenza necessitated the ware-room space of the publications, but within a very few days we were forced by the increase in the stock of material necessary to care for our business, to utilize every available nook and corner of our ware-rooms and laboratory. Professor Day very kindly united with us, and it was decided that it would be cheaper for the Association to secure a storage place temporarily in Cincinnati, than for Lloyd Brothers to secure a storage place for their crude drugs, and be continually hauling them backwards and forwards to the mill and the laboratory. In this I take it you will also agree.

"Most reluctantly then did we find a disturbance to the very pleasant arrangements

that had been made in the past, but feel assured that the Proceedings are in hands where they will be even more available than with us, and in my opinion where they should be, at the close command of the Secretary.

"Let me hope that you are well, and let me thank you for your kindly letter expressing Professor LaWall's compliments, and let me hope that you will express to the Council our gratification at the kindly manner in which they united with us in the emergency that no one could have foreseen.

"The personal time necessary to the care and invoicing of these publications was most gladly contributed by me. No account was kept of expenses, which were as cheerfully donated."

The Committee on Program, consisting of the General Secretary, the Local Secretary and the Secretary of the Council, recommend that the time for holding the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association be made the week beginning August 25, 1919. The Hotel Pennsylvania will be the headquarters.