

## 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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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. To maintain its activity and representation each branch should see that at least three of its meetings during the year are reported in the JOURNAL.

### BALTIMORE.

The October meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Emerson Hotel October 25; Dr. Hermann Engelhardt presided.

Prof. John C. Krantz presented a paper on "The Estimation of Gaduol in Tasteless Extracts of Cod Liver Oil."

At the request of President Engelhardt, Mr. Krantz also read a paper entitled, "Chemical Education in Pharmacy Schools," which he recently presented before the Section on Education of the American Chemical Society. This paper was prepared as part of a symposium on chemical education and created considerable interest concerning the proper presentation of chemistry to students of pharmacy. It outlines the method adopted by the School of Pharmacy of the University of Maryland after an extensive study of this question.

Pharmaceutical organizations have been asked to endorse a "Model" State Narcotic Law, but many of these organizations have felt that the enactment of such a law should be preceded by a comprehensive investigation of the entire narcotic drug situation in the United States. This Model Law was discussed by the Branch, Dr. E. F. Kelly leading the discussion, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Congressman Lester D. Volk, the Maryland members of Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and present the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association approves the purpose of the House Resolution No. 258 pertaining to an investigation of conditions in the United States relative to drug addiction; with the request that any members of Congress who are pharmacists be included in the Committee of Investigation.

The program for the next monthly meeting was arranged, and the members present expressed themselves as looking forward to these monthly meetings with great interest.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

### CHICAGO.

The 129th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening, November 10, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. President C. M. Snow presided.

The address of the evening was made by Frederick F. Ingram, Jr., of Detroit, who discussed the topic "The Origin and Production of Perfumes." Mr. Ingram illustrated his address with many lantern slides and with many specimens of perfumery materials.

He classified the methods of obtaining the materials for use in the preparation of perfumes under six heads, namely:

1. By expression—such materials as the oils of sweet orange, lemon and bergamot.
2. By maceration—benzoin, tolu balsam, Peru balsam, ambergris, civet and musk.
3. By distillation—oils of rose, geranium, patchouli, ylang-ylang, lemon grass, etc.
4. By enfleurage—the delicate flower odors such as violet, jasmine, tuberose, rose, orange flowers and acacia (Cassie).
5. By extraction with volatile solvents—the same odors as listed under enfleurage.
6. Synthetic products.

The pictures were largely of the region about Grasse and Cannes and embraced many beautiful scenes showing the terraced gardens for the growing of roses, tuberose and jasmine, the slopes of the high hills and low mountains with olive orchards beneath where are cultivated violets, and the gardens of bitter orange and acacia. Lavender is produced in the higher mountain valleys. Many of the pictures showed the perfume factories of

Grasse, of which there are forty. The various steps in the picking and handling of the flowers, the separation of the petals, the processes of enfleurage and the extraction with petroleum benzine were also splendidly shown. One receives an entirely new impression of this industry when one realizes that 40,000 people in this region obtain their living through it. The discovery and development of synthetics used in perfumes was splendidly presented. Special attention was given to ionone, almost identical with the natural ionone, the odoriferous principle of violet, and to heliotropine and the various terpenes.

Mr. Ingram brought out the point that it was exceedingly difficult to analyze perfume by chemical means. For instance, oil of rose is said to possess forty distinct compounds. The usual method of analysis is by the sense of smell. The great development and training of this sense is a first essential. It is then possible, frequently, to pick out, by the odor, the various ingredients of a mixed perfume, though it may take weeks or months of persistent effort to do so.

He discussed many phases of perfume manufacture and illustrated the development and production of an entirely new combination of odors which has since become a popular perfume.

He also paid particular attention to the display and presentation of perfume to a customer and brought out that a perfume should never be offered for trial except in such a manner that the alcohol can be entirely volatilized first. This is most nicely done by placing a drop of perfume on a small piece of white filter paper. The alcohol very rapidly evaporates, leaving the true bouquet of the perfume. Furthermore, the untrained sense of smell soon becomes clogged, especially with heavy oriental odors, and great care should be exercised in the order in which perfumes are presented to a customer.

Mr. Ingram mentioned a number of methods of advertising, especially by perfumed blotters which he showed were not expensive and could be used not only in envelopes in the mail, but also in boxes of stationery and wrapped packages. He made the point also that customers should be educated in the use of perfume. He made the very important point that articles of wearing apparel such as blouses, handkerchiefs, etc., should be perfumed some hours before they are to be used and then kept in closed drawers or boxes. In this way

the alcohol is volatilized, the rankness is softened and the bouquet is beautifully developed.

The large audience including many retail druggists received the lecture very enthusiastically and the speaker was besieged by questions and the examination of his specimens for a half-hour.

The next meeting will be held December 8. A paper by Secretary E. N. Gathercoal on "The Valuation of Kino, Gambir and Catechu" will be presented. At the January meeting Mr. L. E. Warren of the American Medical Association laboratory will discuss "Some of the Newest Things in Medicine."

#### CINCINNATI.

At the November meeting of the Cincinnati Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Caswell A. Mayo discussed some of the newer problems of the manufacturing pharmacist, illustrating his address with numerous slides.

The most of the evening was devoted to a discussion of protein sensitization as the basis of disease and of protein diagnosis by means of pure proteins, and of protein therapy by the use of non-specific proteins.

The speaker outlined the growth of non-specific therapy from the work of Rumpf in 1893 down to the present time, including references to the work of Schmidt and Ludeke with milk, of Nolf with albumoses, and various other forms of non-specific protein therapy which had been developed from time to time.

He then described in detail the methods used in the manufacture of proteogens, which are non-specific proteins, together with extractives of certain drugs of special therapeutic value in the particular disease for which the particular proteogen is designed. He gave the formulas used in the preparation of these proteogens and explained not only the method of preparation but the theory on which each of the various constituents was introduced.

Dr. Mayo likewise described the method of preparation of Fibrogen, a product used to hasten blood clotting, which may be given by hypodermic but not by intravenous injection.

#### VIRGINIA.

A meeting of the Virginia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the auditorium of the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, on the evening of November 8, at which meeting was shown a

fine collection of slides loaned the Branch by Dr. Caswell A. Mayo, Cincinnati, showing the plants of many of the leading schools of pharmacy from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The slides were accompanied by an explanatory key paper. These slides were the same as were presented by Dr. Mayo at the Cleveland meeting of the A. Ph. A. About

thirty members were present, together with the members of the Board of Pharmacy, and pharmacy students of the M. C. V. The meeting was very entertaining as well as highly instructive, and the appreciation of the Branch was extended to Dr. Mayo for the fine work he has done along this particular line.

A. L. I. WINNE, *Secretary*.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### DRAFT OF MODEL FOR STATE NARCOTIC LAW.

The second conference of representatives of the various professions and trades was held in New York at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43rd Street, on Wednesday, November 8th, at 9 A. M., and considered the draft of the proposed model state anti-narcotic law completed by the committee appointed for this purpose as directed by the previous conference held on March 2nd, last. The following representatives were invited to attend this conference:

- Anderson, Dr. Wm. C., American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.
- Arny, Dr. Henry V., American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.
- Beal, J. H., National Drug Trade Conference.
- Bevans, James W., National Wholesale Druggists' Association.
- Bigelow, Horace W., American Drug Manufacturers' Association.
- Blair, Thos. S., M.D., Pennsylvania State Department of Health and Committee of Council on Health, A. M. A.
- Chamberlain, J. P., Legislative Drafting Bureau, Columbia University.
- Christensen, H. C., National Association Boards of Pharmacy.
- Dunn, Charles Wesley, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.
- Dunn, Morley K., American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.
- Eberle, E. G., American Pharmaceutical Association.
- Emerson, Haven, M.D., Council on Health, American Medical Association.
- Finneran, J. F., National Association of Retail Druggists.
- Foy, J. H., American Association Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.
- Henry, Samuel C., President National Drug Trade Conference.
- Hostmann, Jeannot, American Pharmaceutical Association.
- Hunsberger, Ambrose, Ex-President National Association of Retail Druggists.
- Lascoff, J. Leon, President New York State Board of Pharmacy.
- Noonan, Harry, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.
- Pickett, James F., President United Medicine Manufacturers of America.
- Possehl, John J., Executive Committee National Association of Retail Druggists.
- Robb, Clinton, Counsel United Medicine Manufacturers of America.
- Roberts, J. C., American Drug Manufacturers' Association.
- Thompson, H. B., Proprietary Association of America.
- Turner, John P., American Veterinary Medical Association.
- Waterbury, C. H., Secretary National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The Conference was called to order at 10 A.M. and, except for a luncheon recess from 1 to 2 P.M., continued in session until 6 P.M., when it adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Chairman of the Conference, presided. He reported upon the activities of the drafting committee, and then offered for consideration a draft of the proposed law as prepared by the Drafting Committee.

It was moved, seconded and duly carried that the draft of the Model State Law should be read section by section and each section be considered and approved provisionally before passing to the next succeeding section. This procedure was followed and the results of the discussion and decisions are expressed in the following draft, presented by J. B. Chamberlain for the Drafting Committee: