

*certain numbers of the Proceedings and Year Book—carried.*

76. *Applicants Nos. 254-277 elected to active membership.*

77. *Election of active members.* No. 278, Louis A. Ribar, Hamilton, Ohio; No. 279, Griff E. Bilbro, Wall St., Alabama City, Ala.; No. 280, William H. Horsch, 3362 Fulton Rd., Cleveland, Ohio; No. 281, Dumont Norris, 181 S. Arlington St., Akron, Ohio; No. 282, Frank Louis Grothe, 1135 Spring St., Cincinnati, Ohio; No. 283, Earl R. Dooley, Twin Falls, Idaho; No. 284, Fred A. Nevel, 3418 East 119th St., Cleveland, Ohio; No. 285, Morris M. Gerson, 9121 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; No. 286, Harry C. Hire, 2101 Broadway, Lorain, Ohio; No. 287, Otto Katz, 225 East 3rd St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Carl A. Schmidt, 209 S. Sudlow St., Dayton, Ohio; No. 289, Oswald E. Albl, 4821 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio; No. 290, F. P. Bailey, 526 Main St., Zanesville, Ohio; No. 291, John E. Longnecker, 108 Bridge St., Struthers, Ohio; No. 292, Sallo Lee Shure, 153 26th Ave., Seattle, Wash.; No. 293,

Fred C. Hailer, 3 Centre Place, Roxbury, Mass.; No. 294, William Southwell Bonnister, 1165 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio; No. 295, Charles Miller, Chase & Kirby Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio; No. 296, Charles Wm. Kaminsky, 379 E. High St., Salem, Ohio; No. 297, Louis P. Miller, 12435 Cedar Road, Cleveland, Ohio; No. 298, George Henry Wilson, 209 S. 4th St., Steubenville, Ohio; No. 299, William Geo. Boucsein, 2535 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.; No. 300, Hermann Hirzel, c/o Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.; No. 301, Frank Frederick Deubel, 12109 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; No. 302, Noah J. Brody, 7531-33 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; No. 303, Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Garrett, 418 N. High St., Hillsboro, Ohio; No. 304, Mrs. Wilfred W. Peck, 209 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.; No. 305, Henry A. Moore, Berryville, Va.; No. 306, James B. Early, Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; No. 307, Hallett Francis Smith, 1428 Elizabeth St. Detroit, Mich.

A. G. DuMEZ, *Secretary.*

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

A very enjoyable meeting of the Washington and Baltimore Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Emerson Hotel on Wednesday, April 26th.

In his opening address, Dr. Hermann Engelhardt welcomed the Washington Branch and expressed his desire of having that Branch meet more frequently with their sister Association. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with by vote until a later meeting. General business was suspended for the program of the evening, which included an address by Dr. David I. Macht, Lecturer in Pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Dr. Engelhardt, in introducing Dr. Macht, mentioned the important and epoch-making investigations carried out by him in the field of pharmacology and especially re-

ferred to the more recent work on the benzyl derivatives and their relation to the opium alkaloids.

Dr. Macht, in his opening remarks, pointed out very clearly that pharmacology is only one division of biology, and expressly stated the principal aim of this particular branch as being the establishment of the relationship between chemical structure and physiological action. Then the lecturer began his "Benzyl Story," which was the outcome of the thorough investigation of the alkaloids of opium. Dr. Macht found that the three alkaloids—morphine, codeine and thebaine—produced stimulation of the smooth muscle, whereas the three alkaloids—papaverine, narcotine and narceine—produced relaxation. Dr. Macht, in his researches, found that peronine, which is a benzyl derivative of morphine, contrary to the

stimulating action of morphine, produced relaxation of the smooth muscle, and, further, that cotarnine made from narcotine, which does not contain a benzyl group, did not produce relaxation. His conclusion, therefore, was that the benzyl group was the determining factor producing relaxation. This observation then led to the later work on simpler benzyl derivatives. Various benzyl esters were prepared such as the benzoate and acetate, and it was found that they also acted as sedatives on smooth muscles. In addition to their sedative effect, these have local anesthetic value, which was, Dr. Macht said, discovered accidentally by tasting benzyl alcohol and the action is similar to that of cocaine. In addition to its anesthetic properties, benzyl alcohol possesses antiseptic properties, making it, therefore, very desirable for subcutaneous injections. Another important property of benzyl alcohol is that it is about forty times less toxic than cocaine.

Dr. Macht said that the granting of the Research Fund from the American Pharmaceutical Association for the current year, together with other similar funds, enabled him to carry on the extensive study of the structure and therapy of atropine. In these studies the investigator found that the base tropine does not play the important part in producing mydriasis usually attributed to it, but the acid radical linked with it, such as tropic acid and mandelic acid. Since the ester formed by tropine and mandelic acid (a benzyl derivative) produced mydriasis superior to that of atropine, which is tropine tropate, Dr. Macht was convinced that the mydriatic effect of tropine mandelate, or Homatropine, is largely, although perhaps not entirely, due to the benzyl group present in mandelic acid. In closing Dr. Macht pointed out the wide unexplored field for pharmacological investigation.

The open discussion of the paper by Drs. DuMez, Dohme, Kebler and Engelhardt brought out more interesting information.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme welcomed the Washington Branch and urged a strong central union in the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Dohme also asked the pharmacists for their help in protesting against the use of premedicated alcohol in medicines for internal use.

President S. L. Hilton of the American Pharmaceutical Association, after thanking the Baltimore Branch for their kind invitation,

urged the pharmacists to use their combined efforts to oppose the use of premedicated alcohol in pharmacy, saying that it would be detrimental to retail pharmacy. He then touched on the reorganization program of the A. Ph. A. and also asked the Baltimore Branch for its support for the National Home for the A. Ph. A., which is proposed to be erected to provide permanent headquarters for the Association.

A motion was made by Dr. E. F. Kelly that a committee be appointed to draw up a protest to be sent to the secretary of the treasury, opposing the use of premedicated alcohol in medicines for internal use. Dr. Engelhardt appointed on this Committee: Chas. C. Neal, *Chairman*, Robt. S. McKinney and Chas. L. Meyer.

Light refreshments were served, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to social affairs.

The attendance at this meeting was very good and it is hoped that more frequent joint meetings will be held.

JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., *Secretary pro tem.*

#### MAY MEETING.

The May meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Emerson Hotel on Friday evening, May 26th.

Dr. Engelhardt, as a member of the National Formulary Revision Committee, outlined to the members of the Branch the progress of the work of the committee, specifically mentioning several preparations on which the opinion of individuals was requested and obtained. Dr. Engelhardt referred to the difficulty of deciding upon the usefulness of certain preparations that had been suggested, and of obtaining opinions, particularly from retail pharmacists, on these points. To illustrate, some time ago 250 questionnaires were sent out to the pharmacists of the city and state to obtain their opinions on the advisability of admitting, deleting, or modifying certain preparations, with the result that only twenty-six replies were received.

In introducing the main topic of discussion—the plan of reorganizing the American Pharmaceutical Association—President Engelhardt explained that it was the desire of the Branch to have this important matter discussed by some prominent members of the Association from out of the city, but had found this impossible. Therefore, he would ask Dr. Kelly, who is a member of the Executive Committee,

which suggested the plan of reorganization, to discuss it, and it was hoped that after his remarks the members present would freely express themselves concerning the plan.

Dr. Kelly thought that in order to properly consider the plan as suggested, it was necessary to briefly review the history of the Association and conditions which led to the demand for reorganization.\*

The plan was generally discussed by Drs. J. F. Hancock, H. Engelhardt, J. E. Hancock, W. J. Lowry, and others.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*,

CHICAGO.

The 127th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening, May 5th, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy Building, Chicago, President C. M. Snow presiding. Announcement was made that this was the last meeting of the Branch for the present Association year and that resolutions or other matters to be presented to either the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at its June meeting or to the American Pharmaceutical Association at its August meeting or to the summer meetings of the Revision Committees of the U. S. P. and N. F. should be offered at this time.

The scientific subject of the evening was presented in four excellent papers entitled as follows:

"Botany of Aloes," by Dean Wm. B. Day.

"Pharmacognosy of Aloes," by Prof. E. N. Gathercoal.

"Therapeutics of Aloes," by Dr. Bernard Fantus.

"Preparations of Aloes," by Prof. C. M. Snow.

Professor Day said that the production of aloes dates back to the beginning of the Christian Era, or earlier, for the drug was known to Celsus, Dioscorides and Pliny as well as to the later Greek and Arabian physicians. The early accounts indicate that the Socotrine Aloes was most highly esteemed and that a Greek colony was established in the Island of Socotra for the purpose of making sure of a supply of this important drug. The introduction of aloes into the West Indies must have occurred very shortly after the establishment

of the first settlement, for in 1657 a traveler reports the aloes plant as one of the most useful plants of the island of Barbados, and Barbados Aloes was listed in the London drug warehouse as early as 1693. Attention was called to the fact that the aloes mentioned in the Bible is an entirely different product—the fragrant resinous wood of a large tree growing in the Malayan Peninsula and still employed as an incense in the far East. The preparation of aloes from the aloetic juice of the plant and the appearance of the product as obtained either by slow evaporation of the aloetic juice by exposure to the sunlight or by more rapid evaporation by means of artificial heat were discussed. The aloes plants were described and illustrations of several species were shown. The following synonymy applies to the official species:

**Aloe vera** (Synonyms: *A. barbadensis* and *A. vulgaris*) (*A. officinalis* and *A. chinensis* are varieties of *A. vera*), the source of Curacao or Barbados Aloes.

**Aloe Perryi** (and probably *A. Succotrina*), the source of Socotrine Aloes.

**Aloe ferox** (Synonyms: *A. Perfoliata ferox*, *A. muricata*, *A. horrida*, *A. pseudoferox*, *A. subferox*), the source of Cape Aloes.

The cultivation of aloes is carried on chiefly in the West Indies in the islands of Bonaire and Aroba and to a lesser extent in Barbados, also in South Africa and in East Africa as far north as Somaliland.

Professor Gathercoal dealt with certain phases of the description of Aloe in the U. S. P. IX, and the advisability of some decided changes being made. He introduced this question: "In view of the fact that there seems to be no difference in the therapeutic qualities of Socotrine Aloes, South African Aloes and West Indian Aloes, is it worth while to distinguish in the Pharmacopoeial description between these three commercial varieties of Aloes?" It is to be noted that there are some striking price variations between the commercial aloes. For instance, Socotrine and Barbados Aloes have been quoted for some years in the wholesale price list at more than \$1.00 per pound. Cape Aloes has ranged at 30c and more per pound, while Curacao Aloes has been a few cents less per pound than Cape Aloes. Professor Gathercoal has done considerable work in connection with the color of the crude drug, the color of the powdered drug, the solubility in alcohol and in water, and the color of these solutions, the nitric

\*The address, as reported by Secretary B. Olive Cole, will be found under "Discussions of the Tentative Plan for the Reorganization of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

acid color reaction and other tests based on color changes.

It seems impossible to distinguish between the three commercial kinds by the external color of the crude drug for in each variety the color ranges from a dark yellowish brown to nearly black. The variations in color may be due to different methods of evaporating the aloetic juice, yet it is apparently a well-established fact that the color of the drug is affected by aging, becoming darker with increased age, exposure to light and to air. This is especially noticeable in the powdered drug and is also true of aloin.

The range of solubility in water is wide but certainly the minimum solubility for U. S. P. drugs should be not less than 50%. The color of the aqueous solution showed a wide range also. As a rule West Indian Aloes forms a dark red solution when viewed across a 15-mm. tube against a white background, while Socotrine Aloes forms a dark yellow solution and Cape Aloes a light yellow. The nitric acid test of the present Pharmacopoeia which is applied directly to the powder was not found so satisfactory as the reaction obtained by adding 2 cc of nitric acid to 5 cc of filtrate after macerating and agitating 1 Gm. of aloes in 100 cc of water for two hours. With Curacao and Barbados Aloes the color obtained by viewing the mixture in a 15-mm. tube against a white background is a brilliant dark crimson-red. The color from Socotrine Aloes under similar conditions is a light yellow rapidly changing to pale or dark orange-red and the color from Cape Aloes is at first a rather dark orange-red changing to a dark and brilliant green. In conclusion, it would seem as though it would be advisable to include certain points of distinction between the three kinds of aloes but to group a number of their points in the description.

Dr. Bernard Fantus presented a most excellent and very characteristic paper on the therapeutics of aloes, especially from the standpoint of the inclusion of aloes and its preparations in our national standards. He brought out the point that the liquid preparations of aloes are losing favor because of their very disagreeable taste and that Tincture of Aloes will probably be omitted from the next revision of the U. S. P. He criticized the combination of aloin, strychnine and belladonna, in pill form. Nothing may seem more logical than to add to the aloin some strychnine for the purpose of increasing the irritability of the motor neurons on which the aloin is to act; nor might it seem

that anything would be more suitable to counteract the reputed tendency of aloes to produce griping than the powerful antispasmodic, belladonna. Unfortunately, by giving them at the same time they cannot possibly act together, because of the different speed and duration of action of the three agents. Aloin is slow in action, requiring from ten to twelve hours—that is why it is generally given at bedtime; strychnine and atropine, on the other hand, are rapidly absorbed and rapidly excreted, having but a brief duration of action. No experienced clinician would expect either of these alkaloids to act for more than four hours. The alkaloids have left the system by excretion before the aloin has acted.

Prof. C. M. Snow dealt largely with the historical side of the preparations of aloes and remarkably sustained his contention that the medicinal use of aloes as indicated by the variety of its pharmaceutical preparations has not decreased during the twenty centuries or more that it has been employed as a medicine. The fact that there are at present in the U. S. P. and N. F. twenty-four preparations of aloes and aloin is remarkable.

**Hiera Picra** is probably the oldest pharmaceutical preparation of any drug that is still official in the present-day Pharmacopoeia.

An extended discussion followed the reading of the papers. From a number of suggestions regarding U. S. P. and N. F. revision the following motions were adopted:

Moved by I. A. Becker, seconded by F. J. Zuck, that the Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A., recommend to the Revision Committee of the U. S. P. a modification of the formula of Chalk Mixture (compound chalk powder) by omitting the sugar and the acacia, and adding saccharin to give the desired sweetness.

Moved by I. A. Becker and seconded, that the Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A., recommend to the Revision Committees of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary that yellow petrolatum be designated instead of white petrolatum in formulas in which white petrolatum is now used.

Some objections were made by Mrs. A. S. Druehl.

Moved by William Gray and seconded, that the Chicago Branch, A. Ph. A., recommend to the Revision Committee of the National Formulary that salicylic acid be omitted from the formula of Lassar's Paste (Pasta Zinci).

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

## NEBRASKA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nebraska Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska, on the evening of April 6. The program for the evening consisted of a report by Dr. Albert Schneider, of the College of Pharmacy, upon the effects of cannabis. Dr. Schneider has done quite a little work in the past year in the investigation of the physiological action of this drug, and his report was a very interesting one. During the course of his investigations, he administered the drug to himself in large doses and attempted to record his sensations at the time they were observed. At the close of Dr. Schneider's discussion, a number of questions arising therefrom were informally discussed in the meeting.

J. B. BURT, *Secretary*.

## MAY MEETING.

The Nebraska Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met for the regular monthly meeting on the evening of May 3, at the College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska. The program for the evening consisted of a paper by Dr. Albert Schneider upon "California Bees" and a discussion of "Pharmaceutical Ethics" by Dr. R. A. Lyman. Dr. Lyman's discussion was based upon a suggested code of ethics, by Charles H. LaWall, which appeared recently in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. Parts of the code were read and discussed by Dr. Lyman, following which a number of those present took part in an open discussion upon the subject of Pharmaceutical Ethics.

J. B. BURT, *Secretary*.

## NEW ENGLAND.

A regular meeting of New England Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Wednesday, March 22nd.

Owing to the illness of Chairman Leon A. Thompson the gathering was called to order by Vice-Chairman William R. Acheson.

The secretary's minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The regular business having been disposed of, Clare O. Ewing of the research laboratories of the United Drug Company addressed the members on the subject of vitamins. The speaker gave a comprehensive historical outline and presented facts proving that such substances existed and were very necessary for the development of the body and sustaining of body processes.

Mr. Ewing was followed by Dean Bradley

whose topic was percentage solutions. Professor Bradley, who has given much time and study to this important matter, discussed the various methods in common practice, of preparing percentage solutions, and the confusion which results from lack of uniformity in their preparation. Figures were exhibited showing the wide variation in amount of desired substance contained in supposedly the same percentage solutions, when prepared by different methods of calculation.

Dean Bradley suggested that when percentage solutions are desired for pharmaceutical and medical use a uniform method—of weighing the substance and dissolving it in a sufficient quantity of the solvent to make one fluidounce (480 minims)—be adopted.

Short discussions followed the address, and a motion was made and carried that the Branch adopt Dean Bradley's suggestion.

LESLIE B. BARRETT, *Secretary*.

## MAY MEETING.

A regular meeting of the New England Branch A. Ph. A. was held at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on May 3rd. The senior class of the college was present as guest.

The meeting was in charge of Chairman Leon A. Thompson.

At this meeting the members had the pleasure of greeting Major George L. Burroughs, formerly instructor in Materia Medica at the college. He left in 1917 to engage in the medical service of the American Red Cross and returned to this country only a few months ago. Major Burroughs gave an interesting account of his experiences in pharmaceutical work during four years of service in various European countries.

Following this address, Charles W. Pearson, lecturer on commercial pharmacy at the college, held the attention of the meeting. The subject of his address was "Team Work."

A luncheon was served after adjournment.

LESLIE B. BARRETT, *Secretary*.

## NEW YORK.

The May 1922 meeting of the New York Local Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the Lecture Hall of the New York College of Pharmacy Bldg., Monday, May 8th, President Wimmer in the chair. Thirty-five members and friends were present.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

*Membership Committee*.—The following three applications were received for membership in the Parent Organization: Abraham Wais-

brod, 2117 8th Ave., New York City, Gustave Napoleon, 201 Mott St., Trenton, N. J., Nelson Smith Kirk, 168 Rutledge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Audit Committee.*—Dr. Diner reported all bills paid.

*Education and Legislation.*—Mr. Eddy brought in a report which was accepted with the thanks of the Association.

*Treasurer's Report.*—The report of Treasurer Horstman was ordered filed.

*Council.*—Representative Hostmann reported that no business was transacted by the Council.

*Unfinished Business.*—It was moved, seconded and carried by a vote of 17 to 1 that the New York Branch A. Ph. A. go on record as opposing the plan proposed by the Executive Committee of the Parent Organization. This motion resulted after considerable discussion.

*Communications.*—Dr. Hostmann tendered his resignation as member of the Council from the Branch, which was accepted with regret.

A letter of resignation from Mr. Hereth was also received and accepted with regret.

Jacob Weil, chairman of the committee to attend the meeting of the delegates to discuss the erection of an Academy of Pharmacy, brought in a report. It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be received, the committee discharged with the thanks of the Branch and a new committee appointed to work with similar committees from other associations.

*Progress of Pharmacy.*—Dr. Diekman, Chairman of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy, reported progress.

On account of the lateness of the hour Dr. Diner's paper was ordered postponed until the next meeting.

F. F. Berg presented a paper on "The Pharmaceutical Manufacturer and Pharmacopoeial Revision." After discussion on the paper, a vote of thanks was extended by the Branch to Mr. Berg for his part in the program.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The speakers of May 9, at the Philadelphia Branch A. Ph. A., Drs. E. F. Kelly, Jeannot Hostmann, and Charles H. LaWall, were entertained at the City Club by the Branch members, prior to convening the meeting at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

The meeting was called to order by President Jenkins. Dr. E. F. Kelly was introduced and spoke on the Reorganization Plan submitted by the Executive Committee of the Council

A. Ph. A. In opening his subject the speaker stated that "coördination" would have been a better term than "reorganization" and such denomination would probably have removed some misgivings and dispelled some doubts from the minds of members.

He referred to the history of the Association as of great value to pharmacy, and that now preparations should be made for extending the usefulness of the Association. He stated that there were problems constantly coming up, the solution of which required the concerted action of an Association membership representative of American pharmacy. As an illustration of what the Association might do he pointed to the work accomplished and activities of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kelly did not claim perfection for the plan but he considered that it was an excellent basis from which a working plan would, in his opinion, result in the near future.

Prof. Jeannot Hostmann gave his views of the plan which were in line with those of the preceding speaker. In his opinion we could not conscientiously expect state associations to aid the American Pharmaceutical Association unless it first proved to them that the A. Ph. A. was willing and able to be of benefit to them.

Prof. Charles H. LaWall spoke of the need of a plan whereby the Association could more efficiently serve pharmaceutical interests.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

Dr. F. E. Stewart favored any plan that would advance the work of the Association, and bring about a more effective coöperation between physicians and pharmacists.

Ambrose Hunsberger stated that, often, what would be the interest of one group of pharmaceutical activities would be detrimental to the others. He thought that no one man could properly and effectively represent all interests embodied in the proposed organization.

President Jenkins pointed out that a very important branch of government service had been overlooked, namely, the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, which carried on much experimental work and which was entrusted with the Food and Drug Law enforcement.

The views of Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., and J. C. Peacock are printed elsewhere in this JOURNAL.

The speakers were extended a vote of thanks. The Branch took no action on the plan.

J. W. E. HARRISSON, *Secretary.*