

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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 November meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Wednesday evening, November 22nd, at the Emerson Hotel.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to a lecture by Dr. M. Karasch, Professor of Organic Chemistry of the University of Maryland, the subject of the lecture being "Organic Mercurials." Dr. Karasch pointed out that mercurials may be divided into three classes: (1) inorganic mercury compounds; (2) compounds in which mercury is attached to nitrogen; (3) compounds in which mercury is attached to carbon. The three classes may be differentiated by the ease of reaction with various reagents, *i. e.*, sodium hydroxide and ammonium sulphide. The inorganic compounds give an immediate precipitate of mercuric oxide when treated with sodium hydroxide but the compounds of classes two and three do not. However, the mercury nitrogen compounds give an immediate precipitate of mercuric sulphide when treated with ammonium sulphide while the mercuri-carbon compounds are stable to that reagent. They contain, therefore, the mercury in an unionizable form. That explains why the organo-mercuri compounds do not precipitate albumens like inorganic mercury salts. They, therefore, offer great possibilities in the use of mercurials for chemo-therapeutic purposes. The theory of the introduction of the mercury into aromatic compounds was then discussed; and particular emphasis was placed on the correlation of the process with that of nitration, sulphonation, bromination, etc. The recent advances in the use of mercurials in the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases were then taken up. It was pointed out that mercurials offer the most promising field of research and that they may in the near future

become a powerful tool in combating disease.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an illustrated lecture on "Crystallography" by Dr. Neil E. Gordon. The formation of crystals was discussed and shown, as was also the formation of dewdrops, and the structure of crystals of snow. These latter were very beautiful, of intricate designs, and marvelously constructed. In fact, handsome lace and drawn-work designs of the needle artists were made to seem very commonplace in comparison with the wonderful formations of snowflakes thrown on the screen.

This was a very much appreciated and well-attended meeting, fifty-three persons being present, including Mr. Charles F. Mann of Detroit, Mich., whom the members of the Baltimore Branch were glad to welcome in their midst.

The next meeting will be held in January 1923. B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

DETROIT.

The Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held its monthly meeting at the Cass Technical High School, November 10th. President Charles H. Stocking presided. Forty-three members and friends were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Crosby B. Washburn, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the name of F. T. Bradt as the nominee for chairman of the program committee, which office was rendered vacant by the resignation of E. R. Crandall. The nomination was seconded by J. H. Webster. It was moved, seconded, and carried that the president instruct the secretary to cast a unanimous vote of the association for Mr. Bradt. Vote was cast.

Mr. Washburn presented for discussion an article on the importance of increased service

of the Association to the body pharmaceutic, written by Prof. C. B. Jordan of Purdue University. After a brief discussion of the article by members of the Association, it was moved, seconded, and carried that the president appoint a committee to make a study of the abstract and report at the next regular meeting.

The following members were appointed: C. B. Washburn, *Chairman*; W. L. Scoville, *Secretary*; Leonard A. Seltzer; F. F. Ingram, Jr.; and E. R. Jones.

The business meeting was followed by an interesting musical program rendered by the Cass String Quartette.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. Franklin A. Shull; his subject was "Creatures of Environment." Considerable discussion followed the lecture. A number of questions were asked which Dr. Shull answered freely and without reserve.

G. C. CHOSTNER, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO.

The 130th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held Friday evening, December 8, with President C. M. Snow presiding.

Dean Wm. B. Day of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy presented an excellent discussion illustrated by more than 100 lantern slides on the subject "American Colleges of Pharmacy, the Greatest Asset of the Pharmaceutical Profession." Perhaps no man in pharmacy is better equipped to handle a subject of this sort. Dean Day has been in active touch with pharmaceutical teaching and professional and scientific pharmacy since his graduation from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1892. His services as secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association since 1906, and general secretary of the A. Ph. A. since 1914, and his extensive travels have brought him into close contact with the officers and teachers as well as the physical plants of the colleges of pharmacy of this country.

Colleges of pharmacy are a great asset to American pharmacy; first, from the standpoint of their accomplishments in pharmaceutical research; second, because of the opportunity they offer for professional training to young persons entering pharmacy; and, finally, their assets in buildings, laboratories, libraries and museums offer splendid facilities for the solution of the scientific problems constantly arising in pharmacy.

The audience of Chicago pharmacists and students from the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy was much impressed. They re-

ceived a fine conception of the splendid properties and the equipment possessed by many of the American colleges of pharmacy. Professor Day particularly called attention to the four general types of pharmacy schools in this country, namely: *First*, the college managed by an association of pharmacists and conducted not for profit. The oldest colleges of pharmacy in the country, notably the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, New York College of Pharmacy, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, are of this type. *Second*, the colleges of pharmacy developed by state universities of which the oldest is the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy. This type of pharmacy school is represented especially in the central and western states. *Third*, schools of pharmacy conducted in connection with endowed universities or colleges but without state support. The School of Pharmacy of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland is an example. *Fourth*, schools of pharmacy operated by private enterprise.

Acknowledgment was made to Dr. Caswell A. Mayo for the use of the slides which were very kindly loaned from the valuable collection exhibited at the Cleveland meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The next meeting will be Friday evening, January 5. Mr. L. E. Warren will discuss "Some of the Newer Things in Medicine."

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night, November 28th.

Dr. Caswell A. Mayo of Cincinnati was the speaker and gave an interesting talk on "The Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States," showing about 300 slides, with comment on the history of each.

This lecture was an elaboration of a paper presented at the meeting of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties at Cleveland, and some of the views shown elsewhere; about one hundred of the slides were shown here for the first time.

The audience was very much surprised at some of the imposing and elaborate buildings and the completeness of equipment of the schools, of which pharmacists should be proud.

After Dr. Mayo's talk, Councilor F. E. Bibbins made a brief but interesting report of the annual meeting at Cleveland, dwelling particularly on the subject of most direct interest to the local members.

ERNST STAHLHUTH, *Secretary-Treasurer*.