

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

### CHICAGO.

The 134th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening, April 6, at 8:00 P.M. at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy building, 701 S. Wood St., with President L. E. Warren in the chair. There was a large attendance, many of those present being pharmacists in the hospitals of Chicago and vicinity.

The evening was devoted to a discussion of hospital pharmacy which opened by H. S. Sanger of the Council of Hospital and Medical Education who spoke on the subject "The Field of Hospital Pharmacy." Mr. Sanger's paper which was accompanied by many state maps indicating the location of hospitals in the various states was of much interest and included not only complete statistical data but a number of important suggestions regarding a survey of pharmaceutical practice in the hospitals. The paper was received for publication and will be printed in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

Dr. Egil T. Olsen, Superintendent of the Englewood Hospital, was the next speaker. Dr. Olsen is a graduate in pharmacy as well as in medicine. He served for a number of years as Naval Pharmacist and as Hospital Pharmacist in a private hospital and now has risen to the position of Superintendent of a very important city hospital. He, therefore, was especially qualified to speak on the subject "The Relation of the Hospital Pharmacist to the Medical and Administrative Corps." Dr. Olsen's paper also was received for publication. In the discussion of his paper, mention was made of business accounting for the pharmacist. The discussion brought out the fact that, while the impression is general that the work in a hospital pharmacy is exclusively professional and scientific, many items of business accounting as well as the teaching of materia medica

and pharmaceutical practice to nurses are essentials of the routine. Dr. Olsen indicated that the practice of charging patients in the hospital for the medicine that they use was becoming more prevalent. Where this is done the pharmacy department is frequently put upon a self-supporting or nearly self-supporting basis with the result that qualified pharmacists are more generally employed in the hospitals and the field is undoubtedly widening. A number of hospital pharmacists in the audience were much interested in the dispensing of narcotics and the keeping of narcotic records.

Lieutenant Albert Albrecht of the Medical Service U. S. Marine Constabulary Detachment in Haiti and formerly Chief Pharmacist's Mate U. S. Navy, presented a very pleasing and instructive address covering some of his experiences in home and foreign lands. He has seen service in the Philippines, Panama, and Haiti.

He directed attention to the broad range of education required and to the varied duties and experiences of Pharmacist's Mate in the U. S. Navy; the prescription experience in the dispensary; the chemical examination of food supplies, water, stomach contents, etc., in the laboratory; the wide range of bacteriologic examinations and serologic preparations in the biological room; the stenographic and clerical work in the office. He presented also very interesting experiences in connection with the study of malaria and dengue fever and the elimination of mosquitoes in Panama and the Philippines and dwelt especially on the materia medica and practices of the native priests and medicine men of the "black republic" of Haiti.

Lieut. Albrecht received many expressions of appreciation for his splendid talk.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary.*

## INDIANAPOLIS.

As a variation from the usual custom, the Indianapolis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held a joint meeting with the Purdue Section of the American Chemical Society at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, March 24, 1923.

The Indianapolis Delegation which arrived at 2:00 P.M. was met at the station by the faculty and friends of the University, and taken in their cars to the School of Pharmacy Building where they were shown through the various departments. The thorough equipment was commented on by the visitors. Next the new Home Economics Building was visited and the up-to-date arrangements in every detail were especially interesting to the ladies. The fine library with its 60,000 volumes including every subject attracted the attention of the research men and the Mechanical Department with its machinery, foundry and accessories allured those mechanically inclined.

After visiting other departments on the campus the time had come to appear at the Chemistry Building for the program and quite an audience was awaiting the late arrivals.

The first number on the program was by Dr. M. G. Mellon of the Chemistry Department of Purdue. He had for his subject "The Use of Solutions of Inorganic Salts as Permanent Color Standards." An array of colors in tubes appearing as hundreds of rainbows, indicated the thoroughness of research work and the elaborate preparation for this subject, which was handled in a masterly manner.

Dr. Mellon stated that in presenting the theory of the action of neutralization indicators to the students in the course on the principles of quantitative chemical analysis, the change of the  $p_H$  value of the solution being titrated is shown by means of curves; and the  $p_H$  range of the various indicators is demonstrated by means of appropriate buffer solutions ranging from  $p_H$  2 to  $p_H$  11.

The color of some of the solutions thus prepared, such as methyl red and phenolphthalein, fades sooner or later, and an attempt is being made to match them with colored solutions of inorganic materials.

Such standards, if permanent, would be of use not only in teaching the action of indicators for titrations, but also, if prepared for the proper  $p_H$  intervals, for standards in the colorimetric determination of hydrogen ion concentrations.

Various colored systems are being tried. Tentative matches for a number of indicators have been made by means of Arny's combinations of cobaltous chloride, ferric chloride and cupric sulphate, or pentamino cobaltic chloride, potassium and tetramino cupric sulphate.

While Dr. Mellon does not claim to have arrived at a definite mixture of solutions for color standards, it appears that he is on the right track and that definite solutions of inorganic salts as permanent color standards will be the result of his work.

Following Dr. Mellon, Dr. R. E. Doolittle, chief of the Central District Bureau of Chemistry, then spoke on the "Shirley Amendments of the Pure Food and Drugs Act."

The wide experience of Dr. Doolittle in connection with the Pure Food and Drugs Law, having been chief of the New York district, overseeing the importations, naturally gave him a scope which had no limit, and it would be impossible to condense this notation without leaving out just what each individual would be most interested in and only those who were fortunate enough to be present can appreciate the subject.

Among some of the items of general interest might be mentioned that Dr. Doolittle stated that the first pure food law of any kind enacted was the Pure Tea Law. This Pure Tea Law has been enforced to the letter and there is less complaint on teas than on any other commodity.

Other laws following were directed at the quality of imports of foods and drugs and as this department is equipped to enforce the laws rigidly the quality of imported goods often supersedes those of home manufacture merely for the reason that the imports are more easily controlled.

The government laws are very effective on imports, also on goods sold through interstate commerce; but on goods sold only within the state they do not apply and that is why state laws are required to harmonize.

The Shirley amendment has helped the department considerably, but at that this law refers only to the statement on the label and any mis-statements made in the advertising matter can only be used as evidence in an attempt to deceive.

A pure Advertising Law is necessary to fill out a gap left in carrying out the enforcement of the Pure Food Laws as was originally intended.

At the conclusion of the meeting a rising vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Mellon and Dr.

Doolittle for their thorough presentation of their subjects.

Following the meeting a dinner was served at the Lafayette Club and here the entertainment was furnished by the students of Purdue School of Pharmacy.

ERNST STAHLHUTH, *Secy.-Treas.*

#### NEW YORK.

The March meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the 19th, at the New York College of Pharmacy. Owing to the absence of President Charles W. Holton, Henry B. Smith presided.

Clyde L. Eddy, for the legislative committee, reviewed the present status of legislative activities, both national and State. He referred to the recent charge of William J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation of the United States department of justice, to the effect that druggists everywhere were willing to take the last shilling from narcotic addicts, and its denial by the N. A. R. D. He was of the opinion that the National Association of Retail Druggists should not content itself with a mere denial but bring an indictment against parties fathering such slurs on the drug trade.

Dr. Jacob Diner discussed the report and explained the provisions of proposed New York State narcotic legislation.

For the Committee on the progress of pharmacy Dr. G. C. Diekman presented a valuable report embodying abstracts from American and foreign journals. Among topics touched on were: Efficiency of ferments, crystallization of antipyrin and vanillin, sublimed sulphur changed by aging, uses and properties of ethylic glycol, new hypnotics of the veronal series and the preparation of a stable solution of manganese iodide.

Thirteen applications for membership were presented and action was taken electing them to membership.

Secretary Hugo H. Schaefer announced that Dean H. H. Rusby had been awarded the Remington Honor Medal and that formal award would be made at a dinner to be given at the Pennsylvania Hotel, April 16. Hearty approval followed the announcement.

Prof. Curt P. Wimmer spoke on "The Astronomic Conception of Atomic Structures." A vote of thanks was extended the speaker for his interesting presentation.

#### ASHEVILLE A. PH. A. MEETING.

The following announcement relating to

rates and routes to the Asheville meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

There are two comfortable routes open—by rail, and by water and rail.

A train leaves the Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 1:10 P.M., which arrives in Asheville at 11:15 the next morning. The carfare is \$25.25. An upper berth costs \$6.30, a lower berth costs \$7.80.

There is mountain scenery, from Salisbury to Asheville.

The most interesting way to go is by boat from New York to Charleston, and from there across South and North Carolina by train. You can leave New York Thursday noon, via the Clyde Line, and arrive in Charleston, S. C. Saturday noon. Our fellow member, Dr. W. H. Zeigler, assures us of an afternoon and evening's entertainment in Charleston.

Charleston is the most interesting town in the South—typically southern, full of history of the revolutionary period, and the Civil War. The sleeper from Charleston to Asheville is open at nine o'clock, making it possible to retire at will, and arrive in Asheville Sunday afternoon. This route affords a two-day sea trip, an enjoyable afternoon and evening in Charleston and a ride through the mountains.

The cost of the trip from New York to Asheville by boat and rail is \$41.50. This figure includes the cost of berth and meals on the boat and a lower from Charleston to Asheville.

The Clyde Line offers more spacious state-rooms with double or twin beds for an additional charge of \$5 to \$20.

Members who are contemplating a trip by auto can ship their cars uncrated from New York to Charleston for \$1.98 per 100 lbs. There is an excellent road from Charleston to Asheville, and there will be several cars going from Charleston.

The trip made in this way would make it possible to avoid the uninteresting part of the journey at this end of the line, and avoid the troublesome roads of Virginia. Members making the trip in this way would have the advantage of the sea trip, then a good road across North and South Carolina, and could take a different route home, instead of simply coming and going the same way by auto.

Your committee will be very glad to make all reservations for your comfort from New York to Asheville, and will appreciate an early response from members who are going to make the trip.

(Signed) TURNER F. CURRENS, *Chairman*  
*Transportation Committee.*

## APRIL MEETING.

The April, 1923 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, Monday April 9th, with President Holton in the chair.

Thirty-five members and friends were present.

*Treasurer's Report:* Treasurer Gerstner handed in a written report which was ordered filed with the thanks of the Branch.

*Education and Legislation:* Reported by C. L. Eddy.

Progress for the Rusby dinner was announced.

Dr. Moritz Dittmar read a very interesting paper on "The Phlobophenes," which was followed by a discussion. A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The March meeting of the University of North Carolina Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Pharmacy Building, Thursday evening, March 29th.

A. L. Hogan read a paper on "The Synthesis of Aromatics Found in Plants Yielding Volatile Oils." The paper dealt mainly with advancement in chemical research in imitating true flower oils.

It was decided at this meeting to invite all of the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association in North Carolina to become affiliated with the local branch; a letter has been sent to the various members to this effect.

Program for the April meeting was announced.

Under the auspices of the University of North Carolina Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association Dr. C. E. Malaby of Washington, D. C., who is in charge of the Department of Experimental Medicine, Southern District, Parke, Davis & Co., gave a series of lectures as follows:

Thursday, April 12, 1923.

11:45 A.M. "The Chemistry of Vitamines."

7:30 P.M. "Standardization of Drugs."

Friday, April 13, 1923.

11:45 A.M. "Smallpox and Vaccination."

7:30 P.M. "Pioneers in Medicine."

These lectures were very interesting and instructive and were attended by many members of the University Faculty, students of the

Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine and Drug-gists of the town. The Branch feels grateful to both Dr. Malaby and the Company which he represents for giving us the benefit of their research work on the subjects covered.

ALMOND P. WESTBROOK, *Secretary.*

## NORTHERN OHIO.

The regular meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the School of Pharmacy Building, Western Reserve University, April 20, 1923.

The meeting was called to order by President Willard M. Fox. Chairmen of the Committees appointed by the President were as follows:

Membership—W. F. Hagemeister.

Professional Relations—Carl Winter.

Science and Practice of Pharmacy—L. C. Hopp.

Education and Legislation—Edward Spease.

Executive—Harry Placak.

Twenty-five were present to hear the very interesting address by E. E. Stanford on "Opium, Past and Present." A discussion followed, after which a rising vote of thanks was given Professor Stanford. An abstract of the address will be forwarded for publication.

The date of the next meeting was set for May 18, 1923.

E. D. DAVY, *Secretary.*

## PHILADELPHIA.

The April meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy of Temple University. Including the students there were upwards of 200 present. On account of the absence of President Robert C. White, Vice-President H. Morton Cameron presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following applied for membership, subject to their acceptance by the parent organization: George H. Heckman, Nazareth, Pa.; H. F. Winger, Emaus, Pa.; H. D. Keiser, Milton, Pa.; Russell R. Williams, Paul Himmelerberger, William Sitman, Jr., Bernard Laskowski and William A. Kelly of Philadelphia.

There being no further business of the Branch the speaker of the evening, Dr. Henry H. Boom, Professor of Hygiene and Physiology at Temple University was introduced, the topic of discussion being "Hygiene as Applied to Pharmacy."

Dr. Boom expressed the opinion that the pharmacist should not endeavor to devote too much time to what might be termed by some—professional activity—that the pharmacist was primarily in business to serve the public and advise, and, to do this effectively he could not devote any great amount of time to professional activities, if he must earn a livelihood. He further stated that the average pharmacist of to-day was in a business with keen competition and, therefore, should devote his time to business matters and leave to others the professional side of pharmacy. He was of the opinion that in the future most all of the real professional work that the pharmacists now perform would fall to those who might be termed technicians.

The speaker said that pharmacists could help the public most generously—by discouraging the use of nostrums and advising them along general hygienic lines, and on matters relative to which many people would not consult physicians; hygiene and sanitation could be promoted by pharmacists if they had a thorough knowledge of fumigation and disinfection and were capable of giving advice on the examination of food and water supplies—thereby they would aid in preserving health, improving health and preventing disease.

Drs. C. H. LaWall, John R. Minchart and Mr. E. G. Eberle took part in the discussion that followed.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker of the evening.

#### LAWS AND MORE LAWS.

An editorial of the N. A. R. D. comments on the multiplicity of laws as follows:

"We are told that Congress and the state legislature together pass about 12,000 laws annually. Just think of it! Twelve thousand new laws being enacted right here in our own law-abiding country every year and every mother's son of us is expected to know all about each and every law that is passed by congress or the state legislature, for it is a well accepted principle in law that ignorance of the law is no excuse and cannot be set up as a defense. In other words, if we are haled into court, charged with the violation of any of those 12,000 laws that have been enacted during the past twelve months, we cannot offer as a defense our lack of knowledge of the existence of the law, nor of its application to us, and yet it is humanly impossible for any one of us to familiarize ourselves with all of these laws, and so we just naturally fall into the habit of break-

This season's meetings of the Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A., have been completed. The first meeting of next season will be held October 9, 1923.

JOSEPH W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary*.

#### VIRGINIA.

On Saturday, April 14, The Virginia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held a meeting in the auditorium of the Medical College of Virginia. There was a good attendance of members, and the pharmacy student body of the college was also present.

Dr. A. G. DuMez, of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Traffic in Narcotic Drugs as Revealed by Statistics." The talk was illustrated with numerous slides showing figures of the several countries with respect to the production, exportation and importation of narcotic drugs. From these figures Dr. DuMez demonstrated that it was reasonable to believe that instead of the one or two million drug addicts so glibly spoken of by some officials and the press, there were probably not more than one or two hundred thousand in the United States, making due allowances for smuggled drugs.

By invitation several members of the Richmond City police narcotics squad were present, and also a representative of the Federal Narcotic Division located in this city.

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

ing the law, though we may be utterly ignorant of its infraction. How much better it would be, therefore, if we had upon the statute books of the states and nation a reasonable number of well-defined laws, enacted for the purpose of regulating our action where such regulation is necessary, than it is for us to face the hopeless task of familiarizing ourselves with approximately 100,000 laws, more or less, now in existence."

#### ICHTHYOL SHALE IN TEXAS.

Drillers for oil on a farm near San Antonio, Texas, ran into a big ichthyol shale deposit, according to a dispatch in the *Boston Transcript*. The shale bed is only about 130 feet from the surface and, according to the claim, the yield of distillate from the samples tested was heavier than in the case of deposits in the Austrian and Swiss Tyrol districts. The same article states that ichthyol is now obtained from deposits near Burnet, Texas.