

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

INDIANAPOLIS.

The May Meeting of the Indianapolis Branch, A. Ph. A., was held at the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, May 7th. An invitation was extended by the faculty in order to interest the students in the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association and quite a number of the students were in the audience.

The first number on the program was by Prof. E. H. Niles, Dean of the College, who had for his subject, "Medicinal Value of Some Foods Classed as Medicines." Professor Niles discussed the whole list of "Medicines" which have been recognized by the U. S. P., since its first issue in 1820 up to the present time, and which are usually considered foods.

If, however, they were foods pure and simple without any medicinal value they would not have been recognized by the U. S. P., and while some have been dropped in the various revisions, many still remain in the present edition on account of their medicinal value.

The difference between Orange Juice which is laxative and Pineapple Juice which is astringent, while both are acid and thirst quenchers, was explained.

Raisins, prunes and figs are considered for their laxative properties while oatmeal, barley, tapioca and sago are valued as demulcents, and while all of these are valuable foods yet their medicinal value exceeds their food value.

Arrowroot, wheat starch, potato starch and corn starch deserve recognition for their mechanical help in many processes, but they are also useful as antidotes, notably Iodine poisoning.

Sugar, molasses, glucose and honey are used as preservatives and mediums for administration of many remedies, also lard, suet and tallow as vehicles for medication, while elderberry, salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and olive oil are used strictly for their medicinal value and chemical effects.

There is no abrupt line of distinction between—when a food is a medicine or when a medicine is a food.

After some discussion, which brought out many interesting facts which many had overlooked, the second number was presented by S. A. Cain, Professor of Botany at the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, who had for his subject, "The Present Status of Vitamins." He stated that in spite of the fact that the knowledge of Vitamins is practically only ten years old the word has become an integral part of our vocabularies as well as of our diets. Yet it is a matter of fact that Vitamins are not fully understood even by those who are working with them.

The idea which was prevalent that for complete nutrition of an animal organism only proteins, fats, carbohydrates, salt and water were necessary has been broadened to include additional dietary components necessary to life, spoken of as Vitamins.

According to Funk (1922) the classification is as follows: A. for Antirachitic; B. for Antiberiberic; C. for Antiscorbutic. The first usually called fat-soluble, the other two water-soluble. Funk disproves this, claiming it "logically and chemically" incorrect, and his view is generally accepted. On the other hand Funk's spelling *Vit-amine* has generally been changed by dropping the final "E" and with it the "amine" significance that they are nitrogenous.

According to Hess, McCollum and others "A" has been recognized as curative for both rickets and xerophthalmia and neither A nor B are considered entities but include other types.

C. H. Hunt calls the antirachitic Vitamin "D" and reserves "A" for that portion which has other properties.

Funk and Dubin corroborated Emmett and Luross in their statement that yeast is

not identical with "B" but also contains "D," which would indicate that there are two "D's" claimed at present, one from "A" the other from "B," the properties of one differing from the other.

Mr. Cain then spoke at length on the importance of Vitamins and the nature of each, explaining each food article as to their Vitamin content and preservation of these in the method of preparing the food.

He spoke of the source of Vitamins in the higher plants and their power to synthesize these in the growing parts of the plant and process of storing. He also gave some interesting facts concerning the effect of Vitamins on various Bacteria.

The discussion following the address brought out many interesting points.

The Secretary then read a list of new members.

Ernst Stahlhuth, *Secretary*.

NORTHWESTERN.

The Northwestern Branch, A. Ph. A., held a meeting June 8. The Branch met jointly

with the Wulling Club, which is made up of the entire student body of the College of Pharmacy. The reading of the last minutes was dispensed with. Dean Wulling spoke briefly on the value of membership in the A. Ph. A. and other associations. Dr. C. H. Rogers gave a ten-minute address on "Recent Advancements in Pharmaceutical Chemistry." Chairman Huhn gave a twenty-five minute address on "Advancing Standards of Ethical Pharmacy." Dr. Newcomb followed with an interesting paper on "Sources of Medicinal Plants and Seeds." The paper was prepared in reply to the many inquiries that have been received by the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, concerning the procuring of medicinal seeds.

The hour for adjournment having been reached, a paper by Dr. Bachman on "Some Observations on Emulsion-Making" and a paper by Dean Wulling on "Cultivation of Medicinal Plants by Individual Pharmacists," were read by title.

The meeting was a spirited and animated one and proved profitable to all who attended

COUNCIL BUSINESS

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION— PROPOSAL TO ALTER.

In order to meet any contingency which may arise in connection with making effective the present plan of reorganization of the Association, it is proposed to change Article III of the Constitution to read as follows:

"The officers of the Association shall be a President, three or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually. They shall hold office until the installation of their successors."

Signed:

E. F. KELLY,
A. G. DuMEZ.

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 12. (Abstract.)

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1923.

To the Members of the Council:

62. Motion to appropriate \$150 to purchase a mimeograph for the Secretary of the Council.—Carried.

63. Election of active members (Item 61). Applicants Nos. 274-311 elected to active membership.

64. Final action of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council with reference to the Committee on Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany. (See Items 21, 32, 53 and 56.) The action taken

with reference to this Committee is fully stated in the following letter:—

"May 8, 1923.

Dr. H. W. Youngken,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Youngken:

I am pleased to inform you that the Division of Biology and Agriculture approved the recommendation to change the status of the present Committee on Coöperation from the American Pharmaceutical Association to that of a Committee on Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany of the Division.