

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Board of Directors."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

Article IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

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.

BALTIMORE.

The April meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association which was held at the Hotel Emerson, April 30th, was an interesting and well-attended meeting. John C. Krantz, Jr., presided.

Dr. David I. Macht, Lecturer on Pharmacology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, was the speaker, and his subject was: "Contributions to the History and Philosophy of Pharmacotherapy."

Dr. Macht, after defining the term "Pharmacotherapy," dealt in a very pleasing and instructive way with the history of early medicine, showing the prevalence of an instinctive, inborn intelligence in both the higher and lower animals to relieve pain and suffering. He gave as some of the motives of man in the early attempts of medication—the search for truth, the inborn characteristic of man to procrastinate, and the inclination to find refuge in the mystic.

In outlining the work in pharmacotherapy, Dr. Macht mentioned the two main divisions—irrational and rational, the first including signatures or likenesses, and cults; and the latter covering idiopathical, symptomatic and empirical medication. He made the lecture very interesting in exhibiting examples of extreme empirical medication, such as acid secretion of snails in the removal of warts and abnormal growths on the skin; and the use of antimony cups by the monks for emesis.

Dr. Macht said he considered digitalis, opium, ether, quinine and mercury as the five most important drugs in present-day medication, and pointed out the desirability of sympathetic cooperation between the pharmacist and the pharmacologist, which would enable the pharmacologist to assist

in determining the value and use of new preparations as made by the pharmacist.

The discussions were animated and interesting, and were participated in by the following: H. A. B. Dunning, A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. E. F. Kelly, Joseph Futterman, John C. Krantz, Jr., and Louis Schulte.

The next meeting of the Branch will be on Wednesday, May 14th, at the Emerson Hotel.

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treas.*

CHICAGO.

The 143rd regular meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Friday evening May 16, 1924, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy building, President Warren presiding.

The evening was devoted to various exhibits along photographic lines bearing particularly upon plants and drugs. The X-ray pictures of flowers, prepared by Dr. John D. MacRae, were shown by the lantern as also many splendid pictures of medicinal plants and medicinal plant cultivation and photomicrographic pictures representing drug structures, polarized starch and crystals. There were also motion pictures of flowers and plants as well as a splendid exhibit of Lumière plates which were shown both plain and stereoptically. The meeting proved of interest and the large audience was enthusiastic in its reception of the various exhibits.

This was the last meeting of the season 1923-24, and arrangements were made for the Program Committee to prepare the program for the season of 1924-25 and submit it at the meeting next October.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary.*

DETROIT.

The May meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held May 11, at Wayne County Medical Society. After the dinner, President Crandall called the meeting to order, at 8.20 P.M. Mr. Hall made a report for the Membership Committee, showing an increase of 34; he gave due credit to Mr. Chostner for this splendid record.

Treasurer Ingram's report showed receipts amounting to \$168.66 and expenditures of \$78.16, leaving a balance on hand of \$90.50. He deemed it therefore unnecessary to ask for an assessment of one dollar per member, as last year. The report was accepted as read.

The Committee on Nominations, composed of Messrs. Webster, Scoville and Chase, presented the names of the following for officers of the ensuing year: *President*, G. C. Chostner; *Vice-President*, George Grommett; *Secretary*, Bernard A. Bialk; *Treasurer*, F. F. Ingram; *Chairman of the Program Committee*, L. W. Rowe; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Walter M. Chase. The report was received and the nominees elected by unanimous ballot. President Crandall introduced Messrs. Washburne, Hall and Summinsby as contributors to the evening's program, a Prescription Clinic. Each prescription was freely discussed, and by many of them it was shown that the addition of a simple agent may convert a pharmaceutically incompatible mixture into a compatible preparation.

A vote of thanks was given the contributors. President Crandall thanked the members of the Branch for the cooperation given him during his term of office. President-elect Chostner was introduced and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him by the election, and gave assurance of his best efforts to make the meetings of the Branch successful, with the cooperation of the membership. A vote of thanks was given the retiring officers and the meeting adjourned.

BERNARD A. BIALK, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK.

The May 1924 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, on Monday, May 12th, at 8:30 o'clock; President Smith in the chair.

In the absence of Secretary Schaefer, Jean-not Hostmann acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

Twenty-six members and friends were present.

The minutes of the March and April meetings were read and approved.

Treasurer Gerstner was absent. The following report was read:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

March 31, 1924, to May 12, 1924.

Receipts.

Balance on hand March 31, 1924.....	\$321.54
Dues received to date.....	68.00
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	\$389.54

Disbursements.

3/15 Amsterdam Press (notices), check No. 20.....	\$17.50
3/15 Robert R. Gerstner (stamps), check No. 21....	2.10
4/25 Amsterdam Press (notices), check No. 22.....	5.00
4/25 C. G. Brozman (plating medal), check No. 23.....	3.25
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	\$27.85

Balance on hand May 12, 1924..... \$361.69

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROBERT GERSTNER, *Treasurer*.

Fraternal Relations:—Chairman Lehman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations reported that he was arranging for a joint meeting of the Branch and the New York Pharmaceutical Conference to be held early in the fall. The recommendation was approved.

Membership Committee:—The following applications for membership in the Parent Organization were received and ordered forwarded to Secretary Day: Samuel S. Schindelman, 98 Ellery Street, Brooklyn; Benjamin Leo Tell, 134 Ludlow Street, New York; Harry B. Judlowitz, 330 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn; Ralph F. Senese, 86 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn. Peter Freess of 576 Third Ave., New York, was elected to membership in the Branch.

Audit Committee:—Dr. Diner reported all accounts in proper shape.

Under unfinished business Dr. Fischelis, Chairman of the Remington Dinner Committee, submitted his report. This was ordered approved.

A letter from Secretary Gesoalde of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference notifying the Branch of the appointment of Robert S. Lehman as Executive of the Conference was

read. The Branch voted to coöperate with Mr. Lehman in every way possible.

Scientific Section:—Dr. Diekman, Chairman of the Committee on Progress of Pharmacy, sent his regrets, being unable to be present.

Robert R. Lampa, Vice-President of Lehn & Fink, Inc., addressed the Branch on "What Pharmacy Means to the Wholesaler." Mr. Lampa's remarks were extremely interesting, entertaining and instructive. He made comparisons between conditions in wholesale and retail pharmacy of to-day and forty years ago, describing the gradual evolution that has taken place in both the wholesale and retail end of the calling. His talk was filled with reminiscences of little happenings during the years of his connection with the wholesale business, which brought back to the memories of his hearers the activities of such men as Squibb, Maisch, Bedford and others who have passed away.

Mr. Lampa's address was discussed by Messrs. Diner, McElhenie and others. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Lampa, and the meeting adjourned.

JEANNOT HOSTMANN, *Acting Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At its eighth meeting for the year 1923-24 on the evening of April 30, the University Branch of the A. Ph. A. was privileged to entertain three well-known visiting pharmacists. A large audience of faculty, students and local druggists was present for the meeting and for the informal "feed" which followed the business of the evening.

The chief speaker on this occasion was Dean Wortley F. Rudd, of the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, who came to Chapel Hill as an official guest of the School of Pharmacy. Dean Rudd in his address took as a subject "The Opportunities and Responsibilities of Pharmacy in the South," developing the idea that the South Atlantic Section, by reason of its unusually large percentage of native born inhabitants imbued with American ideals, and because of the satisfactory distribution of its people in urban and rural localities, was peculiarly fitted to keep alive the highest traditions of American pharmacy and to keep free from certain demoralizing influences that must necessarily operate in regions of dense congestion made up of cosmopolitan peoples. He spoke in terms of high praise of the work being done by the University of North Carolina and emphasized the wonder-

ful opportunities its school of pharmacy would meet with in the future.

Accompanying Dean Rudd on his visit to the university was Mr. A. L. I. Winne, secretary both of the Virginia Board of Pharmacy and of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Winne spoke briefly on the legislation recently enacted in his state on behalf of pharmacists and stressed the helpful part that pharmacy students can play in furthering the enactment of laws beneficial to the drug business.

The third speaker of the evening was Dr. E. V. Zoeller, of Tarboro, N. C., the only pharmacist in North Carolina to receive the honorary degree of doctor of pharmacy from the state university, given to him in recognition of his distinctive service as president of the Board of Pharmacy for three decades.

Following the business session of the Branch, the audience was invited into the pharmaceutical laboratories where each person was handed three prescriptions and assigned a desk on which to compound the ingredients called for. The prescriptions in question, written in full Latin, called for edible "drugs," and when elaborated as directed became compounds of appetizing quality.

C. R. WHITEHEAD, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The May meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Tuesday evening, May 13th, at the P. A. R. D. Building, 2017 Spring Garden Street. Previous to the evening's regular program, many of the members enjoyed a dinner and a social hour in one of the private dining rooms of the Lorraine Hotel. Dr. J. Leon Lascoff, member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy and Chairman of the A. Ph. A. Book of Unofficial Formulas, and Prof. Curt P. Wimmer of the New York College of Pharmacy were the guests of the evening.

The meeting was presided over by President Harrison, and in the absence of Secretary Nichols, Prof. Ivor Griffith was called upon to read the minutes of the previous meeting. The following nine people were then reported for membership in the parent organization and were duly elected to the local branch: Dr. L. K. Sung, M. L. Rothman, Morris Kramer, R. L. Moser, S. B. Austin, F. E. Lehman, (Miss) K. P. Urch, D. W. Steinberg, J. J. Rozboril.

The special feature of the evening was a most interesting and comprehensive report by Dr. Lascoff, of the work which the Committee on the Formula book has accomplished. Dr. Lascoff first described the method which was followed in collecting and indexing formulas and also showed how the formulas were divided into groups. A series of cards illustrated the groups and designated the number of formulas to be found in each. Pharmaceutical specialties, cosmetics, toilet preparations, veterinary remedies, poultry foods and medicines, technical formulas, such as insecticides and cleaning fluids, beverages, syrups and many other groups make up the complete list.

During the course of his discussion Dr. Lascoff showed more than one hundred samples, which had been prepared from the various formulas. Many of these were prepared in duplicate, one exhibiting the preparation as properly compounded and the other showing the same preparation as prepared by faulty manipulation.

At the close of the paper there was consider-

able discussion by those present. The following motion was duly passed and was ordered sent to Dr. Lascoff: that Chairman Lascoff should appoint a Committee on Scope to consider the extent of inclusion of non-pharmaceutical products in the book of Unofficial Formulas.

The suggestion was offered that the book be published in two parts, the first to contain pharmaceutical formulas and the second to contain non-pharmaceutical preparations or specialties. It was also the consensus of opinion of the members present that the book should not be called the Unofficial Formulary, due to the likelihood of the possible abbreviation being U. F., which might be confused with N. F.; the name A. Ph. A. Formulary was suggested and recommended to the Committee and the Association.

A vote of thanks was given to Dr. Lascoff and the accompanying guests for their kindness in presenting this valuable work to the Branch. The meeting adjourned at 11:15 P.M.

ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

INTENSITY OF FLASHLIGHT MATERIALS.

The photographic intensity values of Eastman flash powder, which contains magnesium and other metallic substances, magnesium powder and magnesium ribbon on ordinary, orthochromatic and panchromatic plates, have been investigated by E. Huse ("Communication 189," Eastman Kodak Laboratory). Results show that the intensity of the flash powder is greater when determined on ordinary (blue sensitive) materials than when orthochromatic and panchromatic materials are used. The reverse is true in the case of magnesium powder and magnesium ribbon. The presence of metals other than magnesium in flash powder tends to give a larger proportion of radiation into the region of shorter wave-lengths. This may be considered as partly responsible for the higher relative photographic intensity of this material as determined on ordinary photographic materials. It is also probable that the presence of the accelerating agent causes combustion to take place much more rapidly, and at a higher temperature in the case of flash powder than with magnesium powder and magnesium ribbon. This higher temperature also tends to cause a greater portion of the

energy to be radiated at the shorter wave-lengths.

THE ABRAMS INVESTIGATION BY THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

No mention has heretofore been made in these columns of the Abrams treatment; perhaps a brief record should be made and this is the only reason for doing so. Dr. Abrams' theory, in brief, "considers the human blood as a condenser of the multitudinous vibrations occurring within the human body. He perfected a delicate apparatus which he claimed to be able to 'tune in' on these vibrations, detect abnormalities and thus diagnose disease. Then, by means of an instrument called the 'oscilloclast,' he claimed to be able to set up counter vibrations to counteract and ultimately destroy the vibrations caused by the disease."

The *Scientific American* sought to make a scientific investigation, but according to its reports in recent issue the progress made thus far is a disappointment. Since the investigation was proposed the founder of the "electronic" method has died; comparatively a poor man a dozen years ago his estate has, since his death, been valued at 5 millions or more.