

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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 *plainly* written, or type-written, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The first of a series of winter meetings of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the lower lecture room of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, on Thursday afternoon, November 21, 1912, beginning at 2:30. The Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association had been invited to meet with the Branch and did so, first holding a short business meeting of its own.

The new president of the Branch, Mr. Stewart Gamble, occupied the chair. After disposing of the regular routine business, the program of papers was begun. A communication from the laboratory of the American Medical Association relating particularly to phenacetine and acetphenetidin was made the basis of a discussion of proprietary substances and proprietary rights attaching to so-called patent proprietary and copyrighted remedies, and it was pointed out that when a patent on a proprietary substance expires, not only the product but the protected name of the product as well become common property.

The next paper on the program was entitled "A Report on the Denver Meeting of the A. Ph. A.," and was read by its author, Professor G. Bachman. The paper was a brief review of the activities of the Denver meeting.

Mr. Charles H. Huhn was the next speaker, taking up extemporaneously the subject, "Propaganda Work by the N. A. R. D." Mr. Huhn dilated upon the work the N. A. R. D. is doing and emphasized that by successful

propaganda work not only pharmacists were benefited, but all interests connected with pharmacy, particularly the physicians, the colleges, the wholesale trade and even public health as well.

Mr. James Baillie read the next paper entitled "A System for the Extension of Propaganda Work." Mr. Baillie is a new member of the Association and was formally introduced by the chairman to the Branch. Mr. Baillie laid especial emphasis upon the need of higher educational standards for pharmacy and pharmacists and his observations, he stated, led him to believe the prophecy to be a correct one that in the near future there will be a separation of the present activities of the pharmacists into two distinct lines. The well-trained pharmacist of today will become the professional practitioner of pharmacy who will be on an equal footing with the physician in the estimate and respect of the public. The commercial pharmacist will become the vendor of such things that do not require a high degree of professional training. Both callings will be honorable. In discussing the paper, Dean Wulling commended the high ideals expressed in it and referred to the propaganda work being done by the College of Pharmacy with the third-year students of the University Medical College and with the physicians through the operation by the College of the dispensing department of the University Free Dispensary. By an arrangement effected five or six years ago with the Medical College the College of Pharmacy has since been giving regularly a short course on the Pharmacopoeia to the third-year medical students. The object of this work with the medical students is to give them a comprehensive idea of the U. S. P. and N. F. and to indicate that many proprietary remedies were actually based on the U. S. P. or N. F. In this connection the Dean also referred to the very valuable research work that is being done by many manufacturing houses.

That the medical faculty has grown to realize the need of more training on the part of the medical practitioner in pharmacy and *materia medica* was shown by the character of the courses in *materia medica* and pharmacology given to the medical students by Dr. Brown. The doctor, who spoke next, stated that it was his aim to turn out medical men who could write prescriptions for U. S. P. and N. F. products.

Professor Bachman next read a paper on

the preparation of pharmaceuticals by the pharmacist. After reading the paper, Professor Bachman demonstrated the ease with which compressed tablets and tablet triturates could be quickly made by the pharmacist. The paper was illustrated by a large display of suppositories, capsules, pills (coated and uncoated), tablets, cachets, powders and other pharmaceutical preparations.

"A Difficult Prescription" was the title of the subject treated by Mr. John A. Handy. Mr. Handy is a recent addition to the faculty of the College of Pharmacy, and upon request of Branch President Gamble was introduced by Dean Wulling, who in his introduction briefly told of the development of the college and the growth of its faculty. Reference was made to the fact that not only is the student-body and the faculty growing very satisfactorily, but that the material equipment and housing of the College are going forward at a rapid rate as evidenced by the fact that the College has now at its disposal the handsome sum of \$109,000 for the remodeling and equipping of two buildings for its sole occupancy by March 1st. Mr. Handy illustrated his paper by compounding in various ways a certain difficult prescription that was prominent at a recent Board examination. He showed that unless the prescription was compounded *secundum artem* an explosion was likely to follow and did follow in one of his experiments. Mr. Hughes, who had traveled several hundred miles to attend the meeting discussed the prescription.

The last of the stated numbers on the program was an address by Dean Wulling on "An Opportunity for Northwestern Pharmacy." Two opportunities were discussed which if developed would result in the enlargement not only of Northwestern Pharmacy, but of the pharmacy of the entire country. The Dean referred to the lack of headquarters for the A. Ph. A. and suggested the advisability of offering a permanent home to the Association here in Minneapolis. The suggestion was enthusiastically received, but at the special request of the speaker no action will be taken by the Branch until a certain plan which the speaker had in mind could be developed and presented.

The second opportunity was pointed out to lie in the closer cooperation between the pharmacists of the Twin Cities and the College. An arrangement was suggested whereby the two hundred or more drug stores in the

Twin Cities would employ young men, giving them privilege to attend College during employment. In this way it was suggested the College training and the practical drug store experience could be gained concurrently. The College and about ten or a dozen pharmacists are cooperating in this way at the present time and the success which has attended this experiment should commend it to a much wider application. This plan would help out both the student and the proprietor and would result in supplying the ranks of pharmacy with superior men. Mr. S. J. Horn, who has for more than a decade now given employment to students while they attended College, spoke of the great satisfaction this arrangement gave to himself and the students.

Dr. Brown, Messrs. Upsher Smith, Robinson, Hughes, Huhn, Tupper, Rauch, Kruckeberg and others took part in the discussions.

About fifty were present. Adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

EDWIN L. NEWCOMB, Secretary.



PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

A joint meeting of the Philadelphia Branch and its Scientific Section was held at the Engineers' Club on the evening of November 5, the officers of the Scientific Section being in charge. Paul Stewart Pittinger was elected to membership in the Branch. Dr. F. E. Stewart read a communication from General Secretary Beal urging the members to live up to the ideals of the Association, and also read a reply which he had framed, both being accepted by the meeting.

The attendance was about 60, considerably more than the usual number. Quite a number were visitors, and on motion they were granted the privilege of the floor. I. N. Broomell, D. D. S., read a paper on "The Relation of Pharmacy to Dentistry," illustrating it by use of a large number of lantern views. Joseph Head, D. D. S., read a paper on "Dentifrices and Their Ingredients," illustrating it with a number of specimens and a practical demonstration of the abrading action, on a tooth, of a dentifrice composed of supposedly harmless ingredients. Both papers, or abstracts therefrom, will appear in the JOURNAL.

Dr. Stewart opened a discussion, which was participated in by Messrs Blair, Kebler, and Cliffe, Professors Remington and Sturmer, and Doctors Lowe, McCullough, Wood, Urner, and Nodine. There were expressed

almost as many varieties of opinion, as to the merits or demerits of various dentrifical substances, as there were participants in the discussion.

F. P. STROUP,
Secretary Scientific Section.



SAINT LOUIS BRANCH.

At the meeting of the Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held on November 29, J. W. Mackelden was elected secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William H. Lamont, who has moved to Kansas City.

Doctor George M. Heath gave a talk on the "Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen," and showed by lantern slides the principal furnaces now in use in various parts of the world for the manufacture of synthetic nitrogen products.

Doctor H. M. Whelpley showed by lantern slides some of the first prescriptions filled in the store of William Procter, Jr., the father of American Pharmacy, and commented on them. These prescriptions are very interesting from the point that they are written upon slips of paper of odd sizes, shapes and colors, clearly indicating that they were not die-cut, but torn from any piece of plain paper which happened to be at hand. The price charged for filling these prescriptions range from six cents for a four-ounce mixture to thirty-one cents for a twelve-ounce mixture.

In those days the physician signed only his initials, and the initials H. C. W. appearing on one of these prescriptions, Doctor Whelpley stated, were those of Doctor H. C. Wood, one of the compilers of the U. S. Dispensatory. Many questions were asked about these prescriptions, and one thoughtful member wanted to know of Doctor Whelpley how he came in possession of the first file, which contains about 20,000 prescriptions. Doctor Whelpley's answer was very interesting, but too long to repeat here.

Mr. Carl T. Buehler read two papers, one on the manufacture of Compound Solution of Cresol, and the other on the manufacture of Elixir of Terpin Hydrate. These papers were briefly discussed by Professors Hemm, Good, Suppan and Doctor Whelpley. A further discussion of them will be taken up at the December meeting.

J. W. MACKELDEN, Secretary.

CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The regular December meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held December 11, 1912, at the National College of Pharmacy. Mr. Lewis Flemer, President of the Branch, presided.

Following the regular order of business, the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Mr. S. L. Hilton, read the report on nominations which he, in conjunction with Mr. M. I. Wilbert and Dr. Henry E. Kalusowski, the other members of the committee, had prepared.

The report was received, and in the absence of other nominations, the Secretary was directed to cast the unanimous vote of the Branch for the nominees proposed by the Committee. This being done, the following officers were declared elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Lyman F. Kebler.

First Vice-President, Mr. W. S. Richardson.

Second Vice-President, Dr. Henry E. Kalusowski.

Secretary, Mr. Henry B. Floyd.

Treasurer, Mr. Wymond H. Bradbury.

Committee Chairmen—Membership, Mr. Herbert C. Easterday; Legislation, Mr. W. S. Richardson; Medical Relations, Mr. Lewis Flemer; Scientific Papers, Dr. Rodney H. True; Publicity, Mr. J. Leyden White.

The Secretary then made a report on Commercial Pharmacy, wherein he cited O'Connor's Treatise on Commercial Pharmacy, from which he read certain sections which were discussed and criticised. The discussion then turned to Federal regulation of licensing pharmacists, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The next meeting will be held January 15, 1913.

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary.



NASHVILLE BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held at Furman Hall, Vanderbilt University, Thursday, December 12, at 3 p. m., Dr. J. O. Burge presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding meeting the regular subject of Abstracts was taken up.

Interesting abstracts reviewing the year's

work in Pharmacy were read by Wm. R. White and Dr. J. O. Burge.

An interesting discussion followed the reading of an abstract relating to the causes of precipitation in Fluidextracts, which was participated in by Ira B. Clark, M. E. Hutton, and Dr. E. A. Ruddiman.

Dr. Burge told of a Fluidextract of Wild Cherry he made that had been filtered three different times this year and was still precipitating.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman then entertained the Branch by the exhibition of an explanation of the use of an Abbe-Zeiss Refractometer and a Haenitsh-Schmidt Saccharimeter.

After a thorough discussion of a plan to increase the membership of the A. Ph. A. in the Southern States the Branch adjourned to meet again Thursday, January 9, 1913.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, Secretary.



NEW YORK BRANCH.

At the meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held December 9th, there were no reports by officers or standing committees with the exception of the committee on the progress of pharmacy. The chairman of that body, Otto Raubenheimer, reviewed in synopsis the following articles in recent European periodical literature: "The Differentiation of Cocaine and Its Synthetic Substitutes," "Hydrocyanic Acid in White Clover," "The Glucosides of Strophanthus," "The Use of Resins and Gum-Resins in Plasters," "The Constitution of Picrotoxin," "Incompatibility of Antipyrin and Pyramidon with Iodine and Iodides," "Filtering Liquids Containing Fine Precipitates," "Suggested Additions to the Belgian Pharmacopœia," "A Pharmaceutical Museum at Magdeburg," "A Comparison of the Toxicity of Methyl and Ethyl Alcohols," "The Use of Potassium Bicarbonate in Fowler's Solution," "The Detection of Mercuric Chloride in Calomel," "The Detection of Calomel in Mercury Bichloride," and "The Constituents of Taraxacum."

This report was briefly discussed by H. V. Arny, and was duly received.

For the special committee on a plan for the certification of pharmacies, C. O. Bigelow, the Chairman, reported that the committee was of the opinion that only through legislation could its purpose be accomplished.

President G. C. Diekman appointed the fol-

lowing nominating committee: Hugh Craig, John Roemer, and J. L. Mayer. The nomination and election of officers will take place at the January meeting.

A paper on "The Pharmacy of the Oxycholesterin Ointment Bases" was read by John Roemer. In this the author related his experiences with the adapting of ointment bases containing oxycholesterin to general prescription work.

Mr. Roemer had found it impossible to obtain in this country any of the waxy alcohol compound of the iso- and oxycholesterin group separated from wool-fat. As this substance is the oxycholesterin which is said to add much to the usefulness of ointment bases, he attempted to get some by extraction from the oxycholesterin-hydrocarbon combination known as eucerin. This product, he said, did not agree very well with the definitions given by Dr. Unna at the June meeting. By extraction with various solvents and the fractionation of the solutions he found that the market product consisted of an oily liquid and a paraffin-like body. The oily liquid appeared to be a mixture of a cholesterin substance and a light hydrocarbon oil. This oily liquid had to a considerable extent the property of increasing the absorbing power of fats, which is characteristic of the waxy alcohols of wool-fat. This property was not very well developed, however, except with hydrocarbon bases. The light petroleum distillates added to the oily liquid formed a base which would absorb about 800 percent. of water.

Petrolatum containing a small proportion of the oily liquid separated from eucerin, was found by Mr. Roemer to afford an excellent base for mercury and its salts, although "a deal of elbow grease" was required to make an ointment containing 75 percent. of mercury.

In connection with his remarks, Mr. Roemer exhibited some of the separated oxycholesterin liquid and a number of ointments prepared with oxycholesterin bases.

In discussing this paper, J. L. Mayer questioned the wisdom of experimentation with proprietary or protected products. Otto Raubenheimer said that he had been told that eucerin had been improved by the use of petrolatum to replace the paraffin ointment in the original base.

An unannounced but interesting feature of the meeting was an illustrated travelogue by C. A. Mayo covering the scenic itinerary of

the visitors to the Denver meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. It needed not the description of the speaker to make plain the attractiveness of the sections of the Rocky Mountains visited as a part of the entertainment of the Denver meeting, as the lantern slides exhibited by Mr. Mayo depicted realistically a well-selected series of views. Doubtless all of his hearers agreed with his statement that those who do not attend the annual conventions miss much of a pleasurable nature.

Mr. Roemer and Mr. Mayo were formally thanked by the Branch.

At the January meeting C. P. Wimmer will deliver an address on "Chlorophyl."

HUGH CRAIG, Secretary.

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CHICAGO BRANCH.

The December meeting of the Chicago Branch was held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, Tuesday evening, December 17th, and was devoted to a symposium on "Pleasant Medication."

President J. H. Wells occupied the chair. Professor C. M. Snow presented a paper on Troches which considered the agents intended to be administered in this form, and gave an account of the troches included in the more recent foreign pharmacopœias. He pointed out that many of the troches official in foreign pharmacopœias are not included in the U. S. P. He compared a list of the U. S. P. troches from the first Pharmacopœia to the present. The speaker also discussed the flavoring with a discussion and forecast of the troches which will be included in the new National Formulary. Samples of several of these prepared for the occasion were shown.

Dr. Fantus then presented his paper on Candy Medication. He referred to the difficulties in getting children to take medicine when the medicine is unobjectionable, perhaps even pleasant, to the adult taste. Experience with children of fond and over-indulgent parents had led the speaker to avail himself of the child's well-known fondness for candy, in order to give the medicine in this form. He had found that the pharmacopœial lozenges, with the exception of the Santonin troches, were not suited to his purpose. As a result of his experiments Dr. Fantus laid down these principles: that candy medicine must be pleasant and must disintegrate rapidly in the mouth; that only tasteless or nearly tasteless medicaments can be

given in candy form; that a lightly-compressed tablet of powdered sugar is the most practical form for candy medication, as it keeps well and disintegrates rapidly. Dr. Fantus prepared several kinds of tablets extemporaneously, so as to indicate how readily the pharmacist might prepare these upon call. Neither great skill nor expensive equipment is required. Typical formulas were submitted and samples of about twenty kinds of candy medicine were shown.

Professor A. W. Linton of Valparaiso University discussed the Elixirs, prefacing his remarks with an interesting historical sketch from the time of the alchemists when the much-sought elixir was the one which would convert baser metals into gold, down through the later centuries when the 'elixir of long life' and similar preparations were given much attention, and from thence to our modern elixirs as represented in our Pharmacopœia and National Formulary. Professor Linton showed a number of specimens of the official elixirs and commented on them. He spoke of the desire for a wider range of flavors and told how it had been met in the elixirs proposed for the National Formulary. He referred also to the desirability of decreasing the alcohol strength as far as possible.

Mr. M. M. Burdick of the Abbott Alkaloidal Co. closed with the presentation of the subject of pleasant medication as dealt with by the manufacturer. He pointed out the advantages in equipment, accuracy and economy which the manufacturer possesses as regards some lines of pharmaceuticals and urged the need of greater cooperation between the various interests involved in the supplying of medicines.

The papers as presented were discussed by President Wells, Mr. Storer, Mr. Sass, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Loesch, Mr. Gray and others.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers of the evening.

A committee consisting of Professors Clark and Miner and Mr. Becker was appointed to present a list of nominations for the Branch offices at the January meeting.

W. B. DAY, Secretary.

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PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the A. Ph. A., Friday evening, December 13, was marked by an exceptionally large attendance and the proceedings were well worth the

effort made by those who were there. It would have been a wise move upon the part of any druggist active in business to have taken the time to attend this meeting, even had it necessitated the paying of a relief clerk, the information given would be worth it all and more as an investment, and the profit greater than that from an average evening's sales in the drug store.

It will be recalled by those who read the proceedings each month that much attention was given at the November meeting to the numerous Cresol preparations, because of the thoughtless manner in which they are often, in fact almost universally dispensed, as not being of a dangerous character, hence not accompanied with cautionary advice to the buyer. Stress was laid upon the fact that one of the most prominent preparations of the class, Creolin-Pearson, bears a label containing the words, "Non-Poisonous." Following this discussion the Secretary was instructed to take up this matter with the distributors of Creolin-Pearson. The Secretary read the correspondence with Merck & Co., and called attention to the presence of Mr. B. L. Murray, chief chemist in charge of the firm's laboratory, at Rahway, N. J., who had come to the city for the express purpose of making the position of Merck & Co. with reference to Creolin-Pearson clear.

On motion of Dr. Emanuel, supported by Dr. J. C. Wallace, Mr. Murray was invited to take the floor and to participate in the discussion. Mr. Murray satisfied those present by laboratory notes, records of physiological experiments both at home and abroad, covering a period of more than 25 years, that not a single case of death from the use of Creolin-Pearson when properly used had ever been reported. This contention was backed by communications from eminent practitioners and institutions of prominence. He exhibited a new form of label upon which the non-poisonous statement is qualified by the words "when used in accordance with the directions given."

In a spirit of fairness we submit an epitome of Mr. Murray's remarks:

"In response to the invitation of the Branch communicated by Secretary Pritchard to the agents for Creolin-Pearson, I am here as their representative from New York to be present at this meeting. Creolin-Pearson is

an article that has enjoyed the widest possible use for nearly thirty years. It is used not only in the United States, but also in England, Germany, Austria, South Africa, India and other countries. Its use is not confined to hospitals and physicians where special training in the handling of drugs and disinfectants is found. It is used in the households of the world, where no special knowledge of disinfectants exists, and yet with all this extensive and indiscriminate use, no authentic case of the death of any person from the use of Creolin-Pearson has come to the attention of the agents. This alone is strong presumptive evidence of the non-poisonousness of Creolin-Pearson. In addition to this, the Imperial German government, through the department properly charged with such matters and corresponding to our Boards of Health, has publicly and officially declared Creolin-Pearson to be non-poisonous. The literature of medicine is found to contain many positive statements by physicians that Creolin-Pearson is not poisonous. These opinions have been corroborated by actual experiments in the laboratory. Numberless times small animals have been fed Creolin-Pearson in the laboratory at Rahway, N. J., without even causing sickness. The experimenter himself has taken a generous dose without even being sick. These experiments were made with Creolin-Pearson diluted in the customary manner as directed for household use. An amount equal to almost 5% of the body weight of the animals was given in these tests. In view of these conditions, it does not seem erroneous to label Creolin-Pearson non-poisonous. But, it may be said, by way of caution, that many imitations of Creolin-Pearson have been found to be decidedly poisonous. The cases that have been reported from time to time of poisoning from the use of creolin have, upon investigation, been always found to have resulted from some one of the various dangerous preparations sold under the name of creolin, and this has led some to the belief that it was Creolin-Pearson." During the discussion Mr. Murray said common salt has been known to produce death, and yet no one would ever for a moment think of classing sodium chloride as a poisonous drug.

Those who participated in the discussion were Drs. Emanuel, Judd, Wallace, Blumenschein and Mr. Young. The latter said his

declaration that Creolin-Pearson had produced death was, no doubt, due to the use of the word creolin, which is usually associated in the druggist's mind with the word Pearson, even though that word does not appear.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Murray for the trouble he had taken to come here for the purpose of clearing up the situation. The President appointed a nominating committee to prepare a list of nominees for the several offices to be filled and report at the next meeting.

Dr. J. H. Beal was given an ovation by the students present when he took the floor to deliver his illustrated lecture on "The Limestone Caverns of America." Dr. Beal presented many extremely instructive facts concerning the manner of formation of these extensive caverns, and gave the history of the three most widely-known, viz., the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, the Wyandotte cave of Indiana, and the Luray caverns of Virginia, together with many interesting and amusing incidents in connection with each. Dr. Beal opened with the statement: "The study of caves and their formation has a rightful place in pharmaceutical gatherings because they are all produced by chemical action; and, too, because they have been sometimes prescribed by physicians in the treatment of consumption, and every druggist ought to be prepared to fill all prescriptions that the physician may write."

In explanation of the latter statement the doctor cited an instance wherein a party of patients, all of whom were afflicted with consumption, had, under the advice of a physician, taken up their residence in Mammoth cave, where they lived for some time in the hope that by inhaling the dry air continuously their lungs would be healed. The experiment, however, was a failure for the reason that the quietness and depression of the environment overcame the healing properties of the air and many of them died. Dr. Beal showed a very large number of views taken by expert cave photographers of the most interesting and beautiful places found in caverns. At the close of his lecture Dr. Beal was given a most enthusiastic vote of thanks.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

Obituaries and Memorials

Persons having information of the death of members of the A. Ph. A. are requested to send the same promptly to J. W. England, 415 N. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Information as to the age, activities in pharmacy, family, etc., of the deceased should be as complete as possible. When convenient a cabinet photograph should accompany data.



SAMUEL MORTIMER SHIMER.

Samuel Mortimer Shimer, a prominent pharmacist of Middletown, N. Y., died on November 6, 1912, aged 56 years. He was born in the town of Mount Hope on September 8, 1857. He was a member of the firm of Ogden and Shimer, located in Middletown, and during his career had built up a large business. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1904. He was married on January 5, 1881, to Miss Harriet E. Wiggins, who, with three children, survive him. The funeral services were held at his late residence on November 19, 1912.

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 4.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 3 (Time of 1913 Annual Meeting at Nashville), and Motion No. 4 (Election of Members, Nos. 18 to 29), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

The following letters have been received by the Secretary.

H. H. Rusby writes:

"I desire to heartily second the remarks made by Professor Diehl, in his letter of November 15, regarding the desirability of having the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy published as it has been in the past."

A. H. Clark writes:

"I am opposed to any action leading to a reconsideration of the question involved in Prof. Diehl's letter (in Council Letter No. 3). I am opposed, also, to a National Apothecaries' Home, or rather to the American Pharmaceutical Association having anything to do with it."