

ical factories, like Elberfeld, Darmstadt, Hoechst, Leipzig, and others will be visited, in order to give the travelers an insight into the enormity of the European chemical industry. Also universities and schools of technology that possess chairs of learning or laboratories of particular interest to pharmacists will not be omitted and these visits will be of particular interest to our teachers and professors.

At the return each traveler will have the privilege of staying longer with friends and relatives in Europe or to extend the trip to other countries. We believe that among the 45000 pharmacists of the United States a sufficient number can be found whose "Wanderlust" will make them join such an enterprise, and we wish the appointed committee the best success.

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

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#### CHICAGO BRANCH.

The Conference of representatives of pharmaceutical, medical, dental and veterinary associations to consider amendments to the cocaine law of Illinois held in Chicago, February 11th, was well attended, there being present representatives from the Illinois State Dental Society, the Illinois Veterinarians' Association, the Juvenile Protective Association, the U. S. Customs Service, the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The debate was harmonious and many interesting facts regarding the illegal use of cocaine were presented. The statement was made that the druggists of Chicago almost without exception were vigorously observing the present law, but that the cocaine traffic was in the hands of a few debased criminals who obtained their supplies outside of Chicago and "wholesaled" it to others who supplied it to the "fiends." One of the worst features of the traffic is the constantly increasing number of cocaine habitues, largely due to the giving away by interested parties of a few "blows" of cocaine to school children and young habitues of poolrooms and saloons and their instruction in the use of the drug.

By resolution two important amendments were endorsed. First, that a minimum penalty, a fine of \$100 for conviction for first offense, be included in the paragraph on penalties. Second, that it shall be unlawful for a person not a registered pharmacist, licensed physician, licensed dentist or licensed veterinarian to have in his possession at any time more of these drugs than can be obtained by means of a prescription.

As the law at present provides that no person shall sell or give away cocaine, etc., except upon the written prescription of a registered physician (wholesale druggists are excepted) and that no person shall under any circumstances sell or give any of these substances to a person addicted to their habitual use, it would seem as though with the added restriction above proposed it will be quite impossible for these cocaine dealers to escape conviction under the law.

The Conference also expressed itself strongly in favor of the new Harrison Bill which aims at the federal control of the sale and use of habit-forming drugs.

An appropriation from the State for the proper enforcement of the cocaine law by the State Board of Pharmacy was also recommended.

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The February meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Thursday evening, February 20, in the Assembly Hall of the Northwestern University building. Dr. James H. Beal, General Secretary of the Association, delivered a most instructive and entertaining lecture on the "Limestone Caverns of

America." The lecture was illustrated with views from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, Wyandotte Cavern, Indiana, and Luray Cavern of Virginia. The views were beautifully displayed with the aid of a modern Bausch & Lomb balopticon. Both the lecture and pictures were highly appreciated by the large audience. At the close of the lecture a rising vote of thanks was extended Dr. Beal and he was cordially greeted by many Chicago friends.

The next meeting will be held on the regular meeting night March 18.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



### NEW YORK BRANCH.

A regular meeting of the New York Branch was held February 10th, with President C. O. Bigelow in the chair. There was no report by any officer or committee with the exception of the committee on the progress of pharmacy. Its Chairman, Dr. G. C. Diekman, quoted from the semi-annual report of Schimmel & Co. with respect to the sophistication of oil of bitter almond, oil of cinnamon, oil of clove, oil of bergamot, and oil of cubeb. He also gave brief abstracts of articles on the following subjects: "Lead in Alloys Used Upon Drinking Vessels," "Radium Emanations in Water," "Tests for Dust with Black Filter Paper," "Microchemical Identification of Alkaloids," and "Japanese Investigation of Infusion of Digitalis." In addition he referred to the prevalence of new remedies in Germany and the extent of drug adulteration in the same country, and the aspirin-acetylsalicylic acid controversy.

After being discussed by Messrs, McElhennie, Mansfield, Mayer, Mayo, Raubenheimer, and Weinstein this report was duly received.

Discussions were the order of the meeting. The first topic considered was "Uniformity of Drug Standards," and related to a contribution to the Journal of the Kansas Medical Society, by Prof. L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kansas, entitled "A Plea for Uniformity in Drug Standards and for Uniform Requirements in Dispensing."

Professor Sayre's paper was read by Secretary Hugh Craig; it was an argument for the enactment of laws that would require the drugs dispensed by physicians to conform to the legal standards, and give to the proper State officials the right to inspect the drugs kept on hand by dispensing doctors.

John Roemer, who opened the discussion, pointed out the magnitude of the problem with which the paper dealt and declared that the conditions in New York State where seventy-five percent of all drugs sold were dispensed by physicians, were deplorable because the dispensing doctors gave no thought to the quality of their supplies but considered only the price at which the drugs could be obtained.

Jacob Diner believed that the first steps toward better conditions should be to discontinue the exemption of the physician from the provisions of the pharmacy law. This step he considered necessary for the protection of the public. Pharmacists, he said, could get the aid of the better class of physicians toward remedying the evil, but the physicians must be first assured that the pharmacists' drugs are above criticism. Pharmacists have taken thought in the matter advanced by Mr. Diner, said Dr. G. C. Diekman; and they are, to an increasing extent, putting quality above price.

Prof. J. L. Mayer called attention to the purpose of the American Society of Medical Economics to attempt to raise the standard of doctors' drugs. The carefulness of the pharmacist and his legal responsibilities were pointed out by Otto Raubenheimer who had knowledge of the poor quality of some of the drugs dispensed by physicians.

Dr. Joseph Weinstein was inclined to doubt the accuracy of Mr. Roemer's figures relating to the amount of drugs dispensed by physicians, but Mrs. St. Clair Ransford-Gay thought that Mr. Roemer's figures were too low.

On the motion of Mr. Roemer the matter was carried over to the April meeting for further discussion with the intention of seeking some advisable action toward the remedying of conditions.

The second discussion had to do with the women's section of the parent association. Mr. Craig, introducing the subject, quoted from letters received from Dr. J. H. Beal, the General Secretary of the Association, and Mrs. J. G. Godding, the Chairman of the section, to show that these officials were at a loss as to what the section was or should be. The general impression of the writers was that the section should afford a means for the formal recognition of women attending the annual conventions, and that its members

should be divided in two classes: women who are pharmacists, and the women relatives of members of the association. It was the opinion of Mr. Craig that to segregate women pharmacists in a separate section would be to deprive them of the privileges of members of the Association and would also entail a distinct loss upon the other sections. He favored an auxiliary for the non-pharmacists, to which women pharmacists might be admitted.

Mr. Diner thought that the interest in pharmacy of the women relatives of pharmacists was sufficient qualification to entitle them to membership in the association proper; and he was in favor of getting them to become members. Prof. Mayer saw no necessity for a separate section, but did consider an auxiliary for the non-pharmacists an advantage. C. A. Mayo favored some organization that would give the non-pharmacists a sense of being a part of the convention.

Miss Lillian Goldblatt declared that the men in pharmacy were too much inclined to look upon the woman pharmacist as a joke. She felt that women pharmacists were not wanted in the organizations where men were now practically alone. In her opinion it would be impossible to interest in one organization women whose interest is in pharmacy and those interested only in pharmacists. This idea was shared by Mr. Roemer. President Bigelow pointed out that the parent association had extended every recognition to women pharmacists.

Miss Charlotte Ransford was inclined to believe in the existence of opposition to women in pharmacy, but she did not believe that feeling prevailed in the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mrs. Gay opined that women pharmacists should participate as regular members and that there should be an auxiliary for the non-pharmacists.

The Branch went on record in favor of calling the new organization an auxiliary rather than a section.

President Bigelow and Mr. Mayo called attention to the pharmaceutical application of the proposed rules and regulations under the weights and measures of law.

The President appointed as the committee on fraternal relations the following: For New York County, Peter Diamond, George Kleinau, J. L. Lascoff, C. H. Lowe and John Scavo; for Kings County, W. C. Anderson,

Otto Raubenheimer, T. D. McElhenie, Alexander Gardner and W. T. Creagan; for Westchester County, John Roemer, Samuel Schoenfeld, and W. H. Smith; and for Richmond County, C. N. Lehman, and F. W. Kerr. HUGH CRAIG, Secretary.



DENVER BRANCH.

The January meeting of the Denver Branch was held Tuesday evening, January 21st, at the Brown Palace Hotel, a large number of members and several visitors being present, amongst whom were Senator Reynolds of Greeley and Prof. Washburn of Boulder.

After a very enjoyable dinner, President Best called the meeting to order and called on the Secretary for the minutes of the December meeting, which were read and approved. Hereupon the Treasurer presented the following report, covering from October, 1911, to date:

*Receipts.*

Cash on hand Oct. 31, 1911....	\$16 70
Branch dues (from 21 members) ..	21 00
Branch dinner (\$1 per plate) ..	26 00
Mr. Boutwell.....	1 00
Nationaal Treasurer for members obtained through Branch	49 00
	—————\$113 70

*Disbursements.*

Postage .....	\$15 21
Stationery and printing.....	10 25
Flowers .....	5 00
Dinners given by the Branch...	53 00
	————— 83 76

Cash on hand Jan 21, 1913....	\$29 94
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There are two unpaid bills, one tonight's dinner and the other the printing of notices for this meeting. These are more than offset by the local dues for 1913, which are now due but none of which have been collected so far.

It was moved the Treasurer's report be adopted and the motion was seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read several letters received since the last meeting.

The election of officers being in order, Mr. Ford moved that President Best be instructed to cast the ballot for the officers nominated at the December meeting. The motion was seconded and carried, whereupon President

Best cast the ballot declaring the following elected:

President—Mr. W. A. Hover.

First Vice President—Mr. C. H. Skinner.

Second Vice President—Mr. F. J. Lord.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. Nitardy.

He introduced the new President to the Branch and Mr. Hover responded with a fine speech of acceptance, touching on the great work of the A. Ph. A. and reasons for his deep interest in the Association, concluding by thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him.

President Hover then called on Prof. Washburn of Boulder, who responded as follows:

It was with pleasure that I received your kind invitation to attend this banquet and speak on the subject of "How Much of the Four Years' Experience Required by the State Law, Before One May Become a Registered Pharmacist, Should be Allowed for Graduation from a School or College of Pharmacy?"

I had a pretty definite idea on this subject before I began to prepare this speech, but the more I study the subject, the more indefinite that idea becomes. Like the professions of law and medicine, the first instruction in the art of pharmacy was imparted and transmitted solely by the apprentice system. Then, as in those professions, schools were established to ground the student in the fundamental principles upon which the profession is founded.

Unlike those professions, we still require, in most states, that the college course of instruction shall be supplemented by one or more years of apprenticeship before one may be admitted to practice. I believe it is well that this is the case and I believe it would be equally advantageous if similar requirements were exacted of the other professions.

In the discussion of the question at hand, three things must be considered. First, the public welfare and safety must be conserved. This I regard as the most important of the three. Second, a square deal must be given to those fitting themselves to enter the profession, whether it be by the school-of-pharmacy or the apprenticeship route. Third, higher education must be encouraged, for it is to this alone that we must look for any advancement in the science and art of pharmacy.

But to say just what is the equivalent, in

practical experience, of a course of instruction in a school or college of pharmacy, is by no means an easy task. While the value of a college course must necessarily vary, depending upon many factors, such as the quality of instruction, the equipment of the school and the personnel of the staff of instruction, it is a fact that the methods of instruction and the facilities for doing the work in the recognized schools and colleges of pharmacy are becoming more and more of a uniform standard, due, no doubt, to the work of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and of the Syllabus Committee.

While this is a recognized fact, it is also recognized that the value of apprenticeship experience depends upon a number of conditions, which in the very nature of things, it is impossible to control or even to regulate. I can imagine apprenticeship experience under such favorable conditions as to make it of equal if not superior value to any college training, but in how many drug stores do such conditions exist? Even if the proprietor is qualified to give such instruction, the chances are he is either too busy or has not the inclination. Only from those who are regularly engaged in teaching as a profession and who are paid for this service, may we expect any systematized and well-regulated methods of instruction.

Unfortunately the law makes no distinction, nor can it make any distinction, between experience gained in a store where the conditions are favorable for valuable instruction, and one where the instruction either does not exist or may even be positively bad. I have seen applicants registered on experience which was gained entirely behind the soda fountain, and which in my judgment, did not contribute any more toward the making of a capable pharmacist than an equal amount of time spent in a laundry or a lumber yard.

The experience upon which I became registered partook of both of these extremes. In one store the proprietor possessed all the qualifications for imparting instruction, and did so, much to my benefit, but in the other, neither the qualification nor the inclination were present, and the experience was of no more value in fitting me to become a pharmacist than clerking in any other line of retail trade would have done.

In deciding what should be done towards

the solution of this question in Colorado, I believe we may well look about us and see what the other states are doing. Accordingly I addressed two questions to the secretary of each state board, asking, "How much experience is required before one may present himself as a candidate for registration, and how much of this experience requirement is allowed for graduation from a recognized school or college of pharmacy?"

I received answers from forty-four boards, and have attempted to arrange them in groups in such a way as to show as nearly as possible what the various states are doing towards the solution of this problem. In looking over this list, I find that out of the forty-four boards from which replies to my questions were received, four states require five years' experience, thirty-three require four years' experience, and seven require three years' experience.

Of these, two states allow no experience-credit for work done in a school or college of pharmacy, while on the other hand, five states require no store experience of graduates from recognized schools, and in fourteen other states the full experience requirement may be done, in part or in whole, in a school or college of pharmacy.

Grouping them in still another way, I find that one state requires five years' drug store experience of graduates, another requires four years, two require three years, sixteen require two years, five require one year and five require no store experience, while in the remaining fourteen full time is allowed for work done in college even up to their full experience requirement.

A summary of these figures will show that a large majority of the states require four years' experience. Also that the average store experience required of graduates is two years.

I therefore suggest, Mr. President, that this body recommend to the State Board of Pharmacy of Colorado, that two years of the four required by our state law be allowed for graduation from a recognized school or college of pharmacy.

Professor Washburn's paper precipitated a warm discussion in which Messrs. Hover, McKenzie, Clayton, Bresler, Washburn, Seymour and Ford participated, whereupon Mr. Ford offered a motion that the Branch suggest to the Colorado Board of Pharmacy that two years of credit as experience be allowed

to graduates of recognized schools of pharmacy towards the four years required by law. The motion was seconded and after a further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Best, Bresler, Hensel and Hover, was carried. The discussion then turned to the general education required by the Board of Pharmacy as a prerequisite to examination as well as the entrance requirements of the Pharmacy Department of the State University, Messrs. Washburn, Clayton, Bresler, Hover, Wilson and Boutwell taking part.

Mr. Nitardy suggested that the Branch consider the advisability of recommending to the State Board of Pharmacy the raising of the requirements for full registration and making the assistant certificate of more value by permitting an assistant to assume the management of a pharmacy during the temporary absence of the proprietor or manager, placing a proper definition on "temporary." He believed that such action would do much to elevate the standard of pharmacy in Colorado, as well as place a check on the too indiscriminate springing up of new stores and at the same time help to solve the clerk problem. The subject was discussed at some length, Mr. Hover stating that he thought it an important subject for the Branch to consider and suggesting the discussion be made a subject for the February meeting.

Turpentine was next considered, Mr. Nitardy reporting that several samples of pure turpentine had been declared adulterated by the State Board of Health, based on the report of the state chemist that the turpentine did not comply with the requirements of the U. S. P. as set forth in the Sulphuric Acid test.

Further investigation on part of the state chemist, Mr. Hover and Mr. Nitardy, however, had proven the turpentine to be pure and the Sulphuric Acid test of the U. S. P. faulty. The State Board of Health, recognizing the latter fact, withdrew its first finding. Further proof of the unreliability of the sulphuric acid test of the U. S. P. was derived from Bulletin No. 135 of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture on "Commercial Turpentines, Their Quality and Methods for Their Examination," pages 17 and 29, and the semi-annual reports of Schimmel & Co., April, 1909, page 90; April, 1910, pages 111 and 112; April, 1912, page 125, and October, 1912, page 108. Findings in this case were such that it was

proven that even the latest tests required further investigation to make them reliable in all cases. The hour being rather late the matter could not be discussed in detail.

A new eight-hour law before the legislature was mentioned and briefly discussed. Mr. McKenzie then moved a vote of thanks to Professor Washburn, whereupon it was moved to adjourn.

President Hover invited the Branch to be his guests at dinner at the February meeting, which will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 18.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.



### CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the City of Washington Branch was called to order at 8 p. m., February 12, with President Lyman F. Kebler in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Henry E. Kalusowski was called upon to act as such, pro tem.

The President announced that the paper on Commercial Senna Siftings, prepared by Dr. G. W. Hoover, would be, in the absence of that gentleman, presented by Mr. D. K. Chestnut. Mr. Chestnut described the difficulties in obtaining senna siftings, and the result of the experiments undertaken to obtain such siftings comparatively free from ash and other foreign materials; further, the methods of cleaning by which the siftings can be cleaned to a degree that the ash content will not exceed the limit of 14%. Results obtained showed that out of an original bale of 352 pounds net, the ash content was 17.52%. By dividing the contents into nine portions, and following the cleaning process outlined, it was found that the lowest ash content in any portion was 9.48% and the highest only 10.63%. No difficulty was found in removing the sand and very little cost was added to the price of the siftings by the process followed. The discussion which followed indicated that the allowance of 14% ash was considered liberal.

Dr. George A. Menge called attention to the difference in the ash content of the leaves and the siftings, and that it would be possible to powder the leaves with much of the stems without the ash content showing the inferiority. This practice, Mr. Chestnut stated, would be quickly detected by microscopical

examination. In closing the discussion, the necessity for cleaning senna siftings was strongly argued, it being pointed out that the nature and character of the foreign substances made their removal essential.

Dr. Kebler then presented a paper on the variations in the strength of Tincture of Iodine as frequently found in commerce. Specimens examined showed 1.97% and 1.3% Potassium Iodide, while others presented higher percents. Very few samples came up to the U. S. P. requirements, although several contained more Iodine and Potassium Iodide than necessary. One specimen showed 9.26% Iodine and 5.23% Potassium Iodide. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Hilton stated that with the alcohol of the U. S. P., difficulty was experienced in dissolving the required quantity of potassium iodide, and offered this as an explanation of the inferiority of commercial samples. Mr. Wilbert believed that carelessness was accountable for much of the variation in the samples inspected, while Mr. Flemer called attention to the variable content of alcohol as shown in the samples of Tr. Iodine examined. He referred to the practical impossibility of complying, in every instance, with the requirement that the alcohol strength be stated on the label, and cited instances when it could not be done. The next meeting will be held March 12.

HENRY E. KALUSOWSKI,  
Secretary Pro Tem.



### PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

The meeting of the Branch, Friday, February 14, was well attended by students of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy who are naturally somewhat worried over the possible success of proposed legislation, especially that proposition that threatens the elimination of the qualified assistant, which is one of the prominent features of the P. A. R. D. proposed pharmacy law. The discussion of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association bill and the substitute for it that Philadelphia proposes, and in what manner they differ, was opened by B. E. Pritchard, who made it very apparent to the young students in what manner their future hinges upon the outcome, and urged upon them the necessity for them to do all in their power to further the success of proper legislation such as

the State Association is working for, and prevent the passage of such a drastic Act of Assembly as that being urged by the P. A. R. D. Mr. Pritchard said you young men might as well drop out of pharmacy now, as the outlook under some of the proposed measures, if successful, is not very auspicious.

Dr. Louis Saalbach also urged upon the students to not only write to members of the House and Senators themselves favoring the P. P. A. bill, but to induce their employers to do likewise in self defense.

Dr. Blumenschein said the success of the P. A. R. D. proposition would be largely a matter of politics, as Philadelphia has more representatives and senators than Allegheny and several other counties combined, hence the druggists can swing more votes for or against any measure.

The policy of the P. A. R. D., he thinks, is to so cloud the atmosphere as to preclude the possibility of securing any legislation affecting pharmacy, which seems to be their desire at this time. Said Dr. Blumenschein, should the qualified assistant be legislated off the map, a considerable number of small drug store proprietors will have to eat their meals from the prescription counter, that is provided they can afford to pay for meals at all under the conditions.

Dr. Blumenschein directed attention to H. R. Bill No. 277, also known as the Alter Bill, which is directed against fraudulent advertising, and which, if successful, will do much toward eliminating the patent medicine evil and the advertising medical fakers of the day. A resolution was adopted endorsing this measure. He also commended the Hughes-Bacon bill now in the care of the Military Affairs Committee at Washington, the object of which is to secure higher rank and better pay for the army pharmacists.

Dr. J. H. Wurdack gave a very valuable talk on the nature of various rocks, and exhibited a large number of specimens of various kinds containing precious metals. A feature of his lecture was the submission of formulæ used in the producing of factitious gems, many of which he said are of greater beauty than the genuine stones and cannot be detected even by experts. To such an extent is this true that money lenders refuse to accept gems of that class as security for loans. B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

## PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held February 4 at the Engineers' Club, President F. E. Stewart presiding. Upon opening the meeting the President announced the death on the 1st inst. of Treasurer William McIntyre, and suggested that the fore part of the evening be devoted to a memorial meeting, and then after an adjournment for five minutes the remainder of the evening could be spent in discussing the program mapped out by the officers.

Prof. Kimberly moved the appointment of a committee to draw up suitable resolutions to be sent to the family of Mr. McIntyre and to be recorded in the minutes of the Branch. The motion prevailing, the President appointed Messrs. E. M. Boring, F. M. Apple and W. L. Cliffe.

President Stewart read a note from Dr. C. B. Lowe expressing regret at being unable to be present to voice the esteem in which he held the departed brother, William McIntyre. He sent this tribute: "He was a man of sterling integrity, excellent judgment, an earnest worker along educational lines, and always deeply interested in matters pharmaceutical. His life should inspire every pharmacist, not to live for the mere accumulation of wealth, but to take an interest in the higher and better things of life which make for our brother's welfare."

The meeting being declared open for further remarks, a number of others availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. Cliffe said that during a number of years while he and Mr. McIntyre were business neighbors he had held him in high esteem for his high standard of manly character. To him "Mr. McIntyre always presented the aspects of a man faithful to the interests and welfare of his fellowman."

Prof. Cook, referring to the great work Mr. McIntyre had done in public education, said, "He was the intimate friend of all the school children in his neighborhood." He spoke also of the eagerness with which Mr. McIntyre greeted the advent of any new appliance intended to improve pharmaceutical processes.

Mr. Apple, speaking of various conversations held with Mr. McIntyre on the way home from Branch meetings, said that they

dealt nearly altogether with his school interests. He expressed the idea that, perhaps, Mr. McIntyre's enthusiasm for his school work, in a measure, hastened his death, he having over-exerted himself a year or so ago while working on one of the school-grounds in which he was particularly interested.

Prof. Kraemer said that to him "Mr. McIntyre seemed like the sun,—giving life and light eternal." Referring to his cheerful disposition under all sorts of circumstances, he said "He seemed like a plant,—transforming sunlight, as the rose, giving joy and pleasure to those about him."

Mr. Gordon recalled that Mr. McIntyre was the first President of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, and that it was only his tact and patience that brought order out of chaos of conflicting opinions on the part of members that threatened to disrupt the new organization.

Mr. Beringer, referring to the regularity and faithfulness with which Mr. McIntyre attended the meetings of the Branch and of the parent Association, said "The American Pharmaceutical Association has lost a most ardent worker whose place will be hard to fill."

Prof. Pearson felt that "Mr. McIntyre's life was an inspiration and worthy of emulation."

F. P. STROUP,  
Secretary Pro Tem.



## CINCINNATI BRANCH.

### ORGANIZATION MEETING.

A meeting was held at the Lloyd Library on Court Street, Wednesday evening, February 12th, for the purpose of petitioning the Council of the A. Ph. A. to grant permission to form a Branch, to be known as the Cincinnati Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

By virtue of his office as Chairman of Committee on Local Branches, Mr. Theo. D. Wetterstroem acted as presiding officer, while Charles A. Apmeyer was chosen temporary Secretary.

Prof. James H. Beal was the first speaker of the evening and his address, setting forth the many advantages to be derived through the establishment of a Local Branch, was well received. Prof. John Uri Lloyd, in his usual happy style, gave a masterly talk on

the "Progress of Pharmacy"; at the same time tendering the "Lloyd Library" as a meeting place for the new Branch. He was heartily greeted by all members present. Mr. Theo. D. Wetterstroem presented some original work on "Veratrum," exhibiting a number of fluidextracts and other preparations prepared from different samples of the drug, which brought about a very interesting and instructive discussion of the subject.

The chair appointed the following committees:

Organization—C. T. P. Fennel, Frank H. Freericks and Charles G. Merrell.

Nomination—Edw. Voss, Jr., William L. B. Brittain and Fred S. Kotte.

Program—Charles A. Apmeyer, F. W. Weissmann, Julius Greyer and Dr. A. O. Zwick.

The date of the next meeting was set for March 18th, and it is expected to be an enthusiastic one. The Committee on Program has in view a number of interesting events to be presented at the next few meetings.

CHARLES A. APMEYER,  
Temporary Secretary.



## SAINT LOUIS BRANCH.

A regular meeting of the Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, January 17, with President Ihardt presiding.

The minutes of the December meeting were read and approved.

The Chair then stated that the minutes of the first annual meeting held on October 22, 1912, and reported by Mr. J. A. Wilkerson, had not been presented. On supported motion, the minutes of that meeting were read and with one minor correction were approved.

The Secretary then stated that Mr. Ihardt had handed him a typewritten copy of the Ihardt-Smith paper, "A Quick Process for Preparing Solution of Citrate of Magnesium," as presented orally at the December meeting. On motion, seconded, and carried, the paper was received and ordered filed.

The Secretary read a letter from Doctor James H. Beal, General Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, appealing to the members of the Branch to discuss the subject of an Association Home,



and to enter the Model Constitution and By-laws and the Model Program prize competition contests.

President Ilhardt then announced the names of the members constituting the committees and the Advisory Board of the Branch for current year as follows:

Legislation—H. O. A. Huegel, L. G. Blakeslee, F. W. Sultan.

Membership—W. P. Overstreet, F. G. Uhlich, O. C. Hanser.

Publicity—G. R. Merrell, W. A. Hickey, G. W. Collins.

Papers—Francis Hemm, J. P. Schoenthaler, Dr. R. E. Schlueter.

Manufacture—H. S. Merrell, Jr., Dr. C. E. Caspari, Ambrose Mueller.

Discussion—Leo Suppan, F. A. Haines, E. A. Sennewald.

Memorial—Dr. J. C. Falk, G. S. Lohmann, Mrs. B. G. Huffman.

Advisory Board—William Mittelbach, I. B. Miller, Adolph Brandenberger.

The program was then taken up and the Chair called upon Professor J. M. Good who read the article entitled "Protected Medicines and the Pharmacopœia" appearing on page 1327 of the December number of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In discussing the paper Professor Good said in substance, that preparations intended for medicinal use and controlled by proprietary interests, should not be admitted into the United States Pharmacopœia; that preparations, the composition and method of manufacture of which are known to the producers only, likewise should be excluded from official recognition; that the unpopularity of proprietary concerns has been brought about by themselves due largely to their attitude toward the retail druggists in exacting of them exorbitant prices for their goods above the actual cost of production. He further stated that it is reasonable for us to expect them to protect their interests, but not to make misleading statements nor to misrepresent their products in order to create a market for them. He criticised severely certain foreign manufacturers of synthetics for the beguiling means resorted to in order to force their products upon the shelves of the retail druggists.

Professor Good spoke in complimentary terms of the good work the American Medical Association, Research Department, has done and is doing to stop these impostors

from preying upon the public by exposing them and by publishing their fraudulent and deceitful methods in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Professor Hemm concurred in Professor Good's statements and spoke further on the moral side of the subject. He said it is morally wrong for a conscientious pharmacist to allow or encourage extortion on his patrons' prescriptions and that we should protest against it and combat it as far as lies in our power. The dispensing of proprietary remedies, with protection of trade name or process of production, commanding extortionate prices, we are obliged to admit we cannot control and for that reason we should refuse them our endorsement. Physicians who permit themselves to be influenced by soulless concerns into prescribing their products of which in many cases the composition is even unknown to them are blameable for the success of many high-priced items and cause many poor patients to foot the tax, levied by our peculiar patent laws.

Professor Suppan then took the floor and fully agreed with Professor Good, in that, preparations intended for medicinal use, controlled by proprietary rights, and those, the composition and method of manufacture of which are trade secrets, should be excluded from the United States Pharmacopœia, but stated that there is, however, a class of preparations of which both the composition and the method of manufacture are known; they are produced principally in Germany and constitute the so-called "synthetics," dozens of which are placed upon the market every year; that they are subjected to physiological and pathological tests by disinterested investigators, and among them are a number which undoubtedly will find a permanent place in the *materia medica*. If they survive the period of patent protection in the United States (seventeen years), they have proved their efficacy and are worthy of recognition in our national book of drug standards. Continuing, he said that any proposal or suggestions on the part of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia to admit patent or trade-mark protected medications would result in the formation of a "lobby" of manufacturers, eager to have their products recognized, and they undoubtedly would bring some pressure to bear upon the members of the Committee in order to secure such recognition. On the other hand,

druggists of the United States entertain a strong prejudice against the German manufacturers of synthetics on account of the prices demanded by the latter for their products; that these manufacturers are not to blame for this, for it is a maxim in political economy that every producer and dealer seeks to purchase his crude material in the cheapest market and to sell the product derived therefrom in the dearest market. The cause of the high cost of synthetics is to be found in our patent laws, which grant a patent upon a product of a chemical nature as well as upon the process employed in manufacturing it, and the only relief can be found in amending our patent laws. Further, the prejudice against foreign-made synthetics, based upon just commercial grounds, is extended so far as to lead some druggists to offer resolutions at meetings of pharmaceutical associations condemning the employment by physicians and the laity of such substances altogether. This attitude is, of course, silly, but is apt to gain grounds.

Others who took part in the discussion were Messrs. C. T. Buehler, A. C. Schulte, Louis Lieberstein, J. A. Wilkerson, W. K. Ilhardt and J. C. Hoster. A vote of thanks was extended the speakers of the evening, and on motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned. J. W. MACKELDEN, Secretary.



### NASHVILLE BRANCH.

The Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in Furman Hall Thursday, February 20th, with Dr. J. O. Burge presiding.

After the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, a communication was read from Prof. A. H. Clark, Chairman of the National Membership Committee, approving the plans of the local committee to begin a general campaign of the Southern States for membership. A beautiful badge of unique design, showing Andrew Jackson's monument at the capitol in relief, was proposed for the members attending and referred to the proper committee.

Reports from the transportation committee showed efforts are being made to get the proper rates from the passenger associations. A full discussion of the plans for the entertainment of the convention here in August was indulged in by all present.

Dr. G. W. Hubbard, a new member of the

Branch, was present and made some very helpful suggestions along this line.

The subject of State legislation was taken up and a committee consisting of Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, Wm. R. White, J. O. Burge, Dr. G. W. Hubbard, L. J. Pulley and C. C. Young was appointed to appear before the State senate committee on behalf of the repeal of the law allowing physicians to register as pharmacists without examination.

WM. R. WHITE, 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.



OSCAR OLDBERG, PHARM. D.,  
LL. D.

JANUARY 22, 1846—FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

With the death of Oscar Oldberg one of the beacon lights of the pharmaceutical world is extinguished; a light that has beamed so long and so steadily that it will seem as if a guiding star has sunk below the horizon. A guiding star he has been for the past thirty years, one that assured us that lofty ideals were not dead.

Born of a family of ministers of the Gospel, true pastors of a simple God-fearing people, he inherited the true nobility of character that kept him unwavering in the path of progress, with a firm belief that "right makes might" in all things on earth or beyond. Once a certain source of action became to him a conviction, no circumstances, no sophistications could shake him from pursuing that course and teaching the tenets of his faith. His pharmaceutical faith came to him by way of the father of modern chemistry, the great Berzelius. When young Oscar, son of Pastor Oldberg, in Helsingland, Sweden, left the public schools and the Gymnasium of Gefla, to follow his chosen calling, it was to enter the officine of one Frederick W. Helleday of the town of Falun. Helleday was a pupil of Berzelius and during the four years of customary apprenticeship, Oldberg had the benefit of the schooling, experi-