

much-needed drugs and medicines and their utilization of native plants and minerals has never been adequately told. It is a chapter in the history of American pharmacy that our Association should compile as fully as possible.

All contributions will be welcome, anything that will add to the interest and value of the history of pharmacy during the Civil war. This topic seems particularly appropriate at the forthcoming meeting of the Association at a city so near many of the battlefields of the Civil war and where many still live who practiced pharmacy then. It is hoped that the responses will be general and generous. Papers or historical material may be forwarded to the Historian, the Chairman of the Section or to the Secretary.

FREDERICK T. GORDON,

Secretary Historical Section.

2113 W. Norris St., Philadelphia, Pa.



AMENDMENTS TO KANSAS PHARMACY BILL.

Representing the influence of the Committee on Drug Reform in connection with the Legislative Committee of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association:

1. Applicants for examination by the State Board shall have had, beside the practical experience of four years in compounding physicians' prescription, in the general duties of pharmacy, at least one year of high-school work or its equivalent and otherwise be duly qualified.

2. All prescriptions of practicing physicians shall be filed and retained by the dispenser, serially numbering, dating and filing the same. Said serial number, date and signature, together with proper directions, shall be placed upon the package or container in which said medicine is dispensed. Failure to keep prescription files in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this law. The prescription files of the druggists shall be open to inspection by the proper authorities at all times.

3. Practitioners of medicine administering or supplying to his patients such articles as may be fit, proper and necessary, and dispensed by him, shall comply with the Kansas Food and Drugs Law and be subject to inspection as provided in said law. And it is also further provided that it shall be lawful for retail dealers to sell the usual domestic medicines and remedies in unbroken packages, not including any article enumerated in Schedule A and B. In case such dealers shall procure a license from the State Board of Pharmacy for a fee of \$2.50 annually, not

as a registered druggist but as a licensed dealer and said annual fee shall be paid within thirty days of the expiration of said license, otherwise said fee shall be \$5.00.

4. Every one dispensing from a private stock shall be responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he may sell or dispense.

5. The State Board of Pharmacy is authorized and directed to make and publish uniform rules and regulations not in conflict with the law, which rules and regulations may include, if necessary for the proper execution of the law, the collection and examination of medicines and drugs kept for sale or dispensing by any pharmacist or kept in stock by any physician, merchant or dispenser. Samples thus collected may be submitted to the Drug Laboratory established under the Food and Drugs Act. This Laboratory is located at the University of Kansas, School of Pharmacy.

L. E. SAYRE.

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 typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

The last meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held on the evening of March 4, 1913, with President Stewart in the chair.

The following resolution was submitted and adopted by the Branch:

WHEREAS, William McIntyre, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and its first President, who has been a constant attendant at the meetings of the Association, died suddenly in the midst of his activities February 1, 1913; be it

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association record upon its minutes the natural feelings of regret incident to the loss of a faithful officer, and a wise counselor whose honorable

career as a pharmacist and citizen with high ideas of civic usefulness will cause his name to be cherished by his associates with loving remembrance.

We convey our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Committee: (Signed)

EDWIN M. BORING,
W. L. CLIFFE,
FRANKLIN M. APPLE.

In the absence of Mr. George M. Beringer, chairman of the committee having under consideration a set of resolutions offered at the previous meeting of the Branch, Prof. F. P. Stroup submitted the following on behalf of the committee:

To the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The Committee, to whom was referred the resolutions offered by Dr. F. E. Stewart at the last monthly meeting of the Branch, met at the home of Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger, on Wednesday evening, February 26. In the absence of Mr. Charles E. Vanderkleed, who had been appointed as Chairman, the Committee organized with Mr. George M. Beringer as Chairman, and Mr. Ambrose Hunsberger as Secretary. After very careful consideration of each paragraph of the resolutions, we re-cast the same and present herewith our recommendations in the form of the following re-draft:

WHEREAS, Progress in the science of medicine and pharmacy is dependent upon co-operative materia medica research on the part of the medical and pharmaceutical professions and manufacturing houses engaged in the materia medica supply business; and

WHEREAS, Cooperation is impracticable unless all concerned adopt the same code of ethics for regulating their relations with each other and the public at large; and

WHEREAS, Cooperation between practitioners of medicine and pharmacy in the investigation, classification and standardization of materia medica products and in the development of knowledge concerning the physiologic action, therapeutic effects and comparative value of such agents is impracticable when these products are controlled by manufacturing houses or their sale promoted by misleading advertising; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association request the cooperation of the American Medical Association and allied organizations and of Government Departments in formulating a plan by which a bureau of control, representative in character, shall be established, whose duty it shall be to frame rules and regulations for the guidance of those interested in the manufacturing, prescribing and dispensing of such products; and be it

Resolved, That the work of the proposed bureau shall include such functions as the following:

1. The naming of each new materia medica product in conformity with scientific nomenclature.

2. The determination and publication of tests for the identity and purity of each new product introduced.

3. The study of methods of selecting, preparing, preserving, standardizing, compounding and dispensing new materia medica products, and publishing the same for the benefit of those concerned in the professions of medicine and pharmacy.

4. The study of the patent laws relating to materia medica inventions with the view of modifying them to accomplish their true object, namely, the promotion of progress in the science of materia medica and in the arts of pharmacy and therapeutics.

5. The study of the trade mark laws to determine their proper application to commerce in drugs so that brands of materia medica products may be clearly identified and the manufacturers protected from the counterfeiting of brand marks and the public protected from fraud.

6. The scientific classification of materia medica products and preparations; and be it

Resolved, That the manufacturers engaged in the pharmaceutical and pharmaco-chemical industries be requested to organize scientific departments through which the physicians, pharmacists, chemists, botanists, physiologists and other experts employed by them may be properly recognized and the manufacturer thus held responsible to the medical and pharmaceutical professions; and be it

Resolved, That bulletins stating the results of collective investigations of each new materia medica product should be published by the scientific departments of the manufacturers under the consorship of the bureau.

Each bulletin should contain all available knowledge concerning the product or preparation under investigation. It should include a name which shall be equally free to all having the right of manufacture and, if such exists, a name for the brand which shall identify the manufacturer; include tests for identity and purity; methods of preparing the product or preparation and of standardizing it if a method is available, and also include knowledge available at the time concerning the therapeutic properties, doses and methods of exhibiting the product; and be it

Resolved, That the manufacturers should send sufficient supplies of each new materia medica product or preparation undergoing collective investigation to hospitals, dispensaries and other public institutions, and to a selected list of well known clinicians for clinical test; and be it

Resolved, That the knowledge thus accumulated should be epitomized and published by the bureau in some form of special publication.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. BERINGER, Chairman,
CHARLES E. VANDERKLEED,
JOSEPH W. ENGLAND.

The presentation of the report of this Committee brought forth considerable discussion, which resulted in a motion to lay upon the table for future consideration.

Following this action a motion to reconsider prevailed and the report of the Committee was adopted with instructions to the Secretary to submit the resolutions as adopted, to the consideration of the parent body.

A spirited debate preceded the final adoption of the resolutions, a majority of the members indicating their desire to have this Branch go on record in favor of the resolutions, believing that a step forward would be made in the uplift of pharmaceutical practice. The most strenuous objection to the resolutions was voiced by Prof. Henry Kraemer, who is a member of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. In stating his objection Prof. Kraemer "advised against the adoption of these resolutions in the present form for two reasons: (1) Because much of the proposed work was being already effectively done by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, and (2) because it seemed improbable to him that the A. Ph. A. could finance such an undertaking."

The following list of names was presented by the Nominating Committee as its choice for officers of the Branch to serve during the ensuing year:

President—W. L. Cliffe.

First Vice-president—Freeman P. Stroup.

Second Vice-president—Charles E. Vanderkleed.

Secretary—Ambrose Hunsberger.

Treasurer—Robert Fischelis.

Committee on Practical Pharmacy—E. F. Cook, Dr. John R. Minehart, Samuel C. Henry.

Committee on Professional Relations—H. C. Blair, Frank E. Morgan, Richard Cuthbert.

Committee on Membership—William E. Lee, Frederick T. Gordon, William A. Pearson.

A motion was adopted instructing the Secretary to cast a ballot electing the list as presented.

Adopting the further suggestion of the Nominating Committee, it was decided to omit electing officers for the Scientific Section, it being suggested instead that if it

was deemed desirable to hold a special scientific meeting, that the First Vice-president of the Branch be empowered, as Chairman of such a meeting, to make the necessary arrangements, and that the Treasurer of the Branch act as Secretary and keep the minutes of any such scientific meetings.

The Nominating Committee consisted of Julius W. Sturmer, John K. Thum and Henry Kraemer.

The death of Prof. Oldberg being announced, a committee to draw up proper resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kraemer, Blair and Stewart. Prof. Kraemer eulogized the high character of Prof. Oldberg, saying that he stood as a high mountain peak in American Pharmacy; that he had done more to further professional relations and elevate pharmacy than any other man, and that he was a man of fine character, unfailing courage and extraordinary ability.

Discussion of the topic of the evening, "The Status of the Qualified Assistant as to Qualifications, Responsibilities and Limitations," was opened by Mr. Samuel C. Henry. The speaker described the arduous efforts made in the direction of placing the Qualified Assistant in a proper and generally understood position. Much effort has been spent, said the speaker, in the direction of elevating pharmacy in general. Qualifications had been raised in every direction except that of the Qualified Assistant, who was left to remain in the same position of responsibility, or lack of the same, that he had occupied since time immemorial. The problem involved in the Qualified Assistant, consisted chiefly in that no one seemed to know the limit of his responsibility. While it was generally assumed that under present laws, a Qualified Assistant had the right to assume full charge of a drug store, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, the question arose, What is a temporary absence? Any absence was temporary, so long as the absentee contemplated coming back. This might mean a week or a year. This confused condition of affairs resulted in many stores being run practically by Qualified Assistants. Since this was a fact, and there being no evident inclination to limit the present so-called rights and privileges of the Q. A., a step in the right direction would be to require higher qualifications from him. The speaker strongly favored four years of practical experience in a retail store as a pre-

liminary to the issuance of a Qualified Assistant's certificate.

Mr. F. M. Apple thought the Qualified Assistant situation was a disgrace to Pharmacy, and strongly urged an extension of the number of years of practical experience, and further recommended a practical examination by the State Examining Board, approaching in its requirements of proficiency, the averages necessary for the certificate of Registered Pharmacist. The speaker also directed attention to the reprehensible practice of retail druggists who dishonestly vouched for the time of men who really do no actual practical drug store work.

The topic was further discussed by Messrs. Kraemer, Fishelis, Blair and others present, and the debate ended with the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. Ph. A., request that the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board require practical examinations of the applicants for the certificate of Qualified Assistant Pharmacist."

This resolution was unanimously adopted upon motion of Mr. Apple, seconded by Mr. Henry.

AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The regular March meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held March 12, 1913, at the National College of Pharmacy, the meeting being called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, the president.

Dr. S. L. Hilton was called upon and read the following communications addressed to him, from the Honorable Francis Burton Harrison, M. C.:

"February 24, 1913.

"It gives me pleasure to accept your kind invitation to be present at the meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the National College of Pharmacy on Wednesday evening, March 12, at 8 p. m."

"March 11, 1913.

"Several days ago you were kind enough to extend me an invitation to be present at a meeting of the Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association on tomorrow evening, which I accepted. I regret exceedingly that I will be unable to attend on account of a meeting of our Committee (Ways and Means) at the same time,

to discuss tariff matters, and I want to assure you that I am greatly disappointed."

The communications were received and regret expressed that Congressman Harrison was unable to attend as anticipated.

Mr. Hilton was then elected Secretary pro tem, in the absence of the Secretary.

Dr. Kebler made a short statement covering the subject of anti-narcotic legislation and called upon Mr. M. I. Wilbert to open the question.

Mr. Wilbert's paper showed the extent to which anti-narcotic legislation had advanced throughout the fifty-five political divisions of the United States, and that the laws governing the sale of narcotics were becoming more stringent and more uniform; that the necessity for interstate regulation of the sale of narcotics has become generally apparent, and that if a measure to govern such traffic were introduced into Congress, it would receive the support of law-respecting pharmacists and physicians. He pointed to the endorsements of the National Drug Trade Conference held in Washington, January 15, 1913, and to that of the Ninth Annual Conference on Medical Legislation, held in Chicago, February 25, 1913, for a bill of this character, and showed clearly that the objections thereto were of minor character and could be effectually eliminated. He described the merits of H. B. 28,277 (the Harrison Bill), and made clear that such a bill would effectively remove the present deplorable conditions existent with regard to the sale of narcotic drugs.

In addition he submitted statistics showing that 1,170,000 kilos (22,722 cases), of coca leaves were produced in Java, and of this quantity 179,540 pounds, representing approximately ten tons of cocaine, or one-half the product, was used in the United States. This quantity does not include the production of coca in other countries, much of which is imported into this country.

Mr. Hilton called attention to the Drug Trade Conference meeting and pointed out some of the defects of the bill, H. R. 28277, apparent to the conference, namely Section 4 and Section 10.

With the further discussion of the Harrison Bill, Dr. W. C. Woodward called attention to the fact that it was unfortunate that a law of the kind proposed would necessarily be a burden in a greater or less extent to the pharmacist, who would be the one

affected by it. He also remarked that the government in this matter had a dual potentiality, that of regulating interstate commerce, and, further, that of going into a state and taxing those engaged in the traffic, both of which being made necessary by the features involved. Provisions requiring the limiting of the issue of licenses to those actually registered and licensed as physicians and pharmacists, he believed, were absolutely imperative, and he regretted that both Dr. Hamilton Wright and Congressman Harrison were not present to hear the views of the members in this matter. He stated that Dr. Wright had represented the United States Government at The Hague at several conferences held for the purpose of controlling habit-forming drugs of the world, and that he no doubt would learn something and would be willing to meet those interested half way, so that an agreement might be reached, and thereby secure by act of Congress a law controlling said products, saving the honor of the United States before The Hague.

A bill as proposed by the Drug Trades Conference was then presented by Mr. Wilbert.

Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, said specifically that he was in favor of such legislation but had not sufficiently considered what had been offered to express any definite view on the pending, or proposed official capacity to enforce the present laws to their limit. He favors—although he did not express himself fully—the drafting of a bill covering the sale of cocaine solely, and that another bill be provided for the other habit-forming drugs. He, himself, desires statistics of a definite character showing what becomes of narcotic drugs, i. e., what part is legitimately used and what per centum is illegitimately used.

The question of external remedies containing narcotics was brought up by Mr. W. S. Richardson, who believes that the sale of which should not be restricted by the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Following a minor discussion of the question raised by Mr. Richardson, the bill as proposed by the Drug Trade Conference was again taken up and defended by Dr. Woodward, who declared that the physician could not keep an accurate and complete record of each dose of a narcotic which he might pre-

scribe. Further discussion was participated in by Messrs. Fuller, Wilbert, Kebler, Alsberg, Richardson, Hunt, Hurlebaus, Flemer, Mankin, Hilton, and Dr. Crampton, all favoring the enactment of a law by Congress controlling interstate commerce in habit-forming drugs. Dr. Crampton dwelt at some length upon an agreement of interests, and also cooperation with proper executive officers having the enforcement of such laws in the drafting of proper regulations for the enforcement thereof, and upon the coordination of all revenue laws which is so desirable.

The next meeting will be held April 16, 1913.

Respectfully, submitted,

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary.



SAINT LOUIS BRANCH.

The Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in regular session in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy on February 28, 1913, with President Ilhardt in the chair.

The minutes of the January, 1913, meeting were read and approved.

In the absence of all the members of the Memorial Committee the secretary read their letter to Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt expressing the sympathy of the Branch in the death of his wife.

The secretary then presented a bill for \$5.25, covering the expense of postage used in sending out calls for the January and February meetings, and other correspondence of the Branch. On motion of Mr. Collins the bill was allowed.

A motion was then made by Dr. Whelpley, seconded by Professor Hemm, and carried, that the secretary make a full report of all oral communications, and to record by title only the written papers.

The chair then took up the program, and called upon Professor Suppan, who presented a note on the Aconitine Content in Tincture of Aconite as given in a synoptical report sent out by Professor Ladd, State Food Inspector of North Dakota. In commenting on the report, Professor Suppan stated that the results given were very interesting, but they were defective in the respect that they failed to state by what process the tinctures other than those prepared from the fluidextracts were made; nor was

there anything in the report to indicate how long the tinctures examined had been kept in stock—an important point to consider in view of the fact that aconite and its preparations deteriorate readily.

Doctor Whelpley then made a motion, which carried, that Professor Suppan be instructed to continue his investigations, and to make determinations of the Aconitine Content in Tincture of Aconite as found in the drug stores of Saint Louis.

The chair then called upon Doctor Whelpley, who read a paper entitled, "The Proposed Home of the American Pharmaceutical Association." On supported motion the paper was received and filed.

Professor Suppan made a motion, seconded by Mr. Gietner, that the Branch go on record as favoring a permanent Home for the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Professor Suppan then stated that he had a talk with Mr. L. P. Jensen, noted landscape architect, who is willing to give us an illustrated paper at a future meeting of the Branch on the plants growing about Saint Louis which now are used in preparations sold by the retail druggists of this city. He concluded by saying that a paper of this kind would be very interesting, especially in the early spring, for it will furnish us a kind of guide for our visits to the Missouri Botanical Garden, and in gathering plants for our herbarium.

The speakers of the evening were extended a vote of thanks and on motion the meeting adjourned.

J. W. MACKELDEN, Secretary.

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PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

Those who were present at the meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch, Friday evening, March 14, were fortunate in being permitted to listen to two very instructive lectures, each filled with a fund of information of the most interesting character. Dr. A. F. Judd gave a talk on the rubber-growing industry, beginning at the original source from whence rubber was first found along the course of the Amazon River, Brazil. The care taken by the Brazillian government to maintain its monopoly of the product and how it was eventually defeated in its purpose. The story of how the seed was obtained and the manner in which it was successfully gotten out of the country and the

experimental work done to give it an adopted home in other sections of the world by the distribution of the seed thus obtained. Dr. Judd said that had the destructive methods pursued in the securing of the sap, followed by those who were engaged in its production in Brazil continued, and the smuggling of the seed out of that country under the auspices of the English government had failed of success, there would long since have been a rubber famine, and the immense manufacturing plants devoted to the manufacture of articles made from rubber of today could never have been brought about.

Dr. J. H. Wurdack continued his lecture, the first chapter of which he delivered at the February meeting, and his description of how the various rocks are formed, and the processes through which they pass, the difference in their chemical constituents and what causes these differences was extremely interesting and replete with instruction. Dr. Wurdack told how heat, moisture, pressure and the action of the elements all play their respective parts in the producing of the many kinds of rocks we know and of which our knowledge consists largely of their names only.

The old officers of the Branch were re-elected as follows: President, Andrew Campbell; First Vice-President, Louis Saalbach; Second Vice President, P. G. Walter; Third Vice President, Leonard K. Darbaker; Secretary, B. E. Pritchard; Treasurer, P. Henry Utech. For Committee Chairmen: Membership, Chas. E. Willets; Practice, F. J. Blumenschein; Medical Relations, Geo. W. Kutscher; Education and Legislation, J. H. Beal; Publicity, B. E. Pritchard.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

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CHICAGO BRANCH.

The March meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was especially designed for the graduating classes of the Schools of Pharmacy represented in the Branch.

In addition to a goodly attendance of teachers and students from the Chicago pharmacy schools, a large delegation of students, led by Professors Timmons and Linton from Valparaiso, attended the meeting, which was held on Tuesday evening,

March 18, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy.

The topic of the evening was "The Building up of a Drug Business," and the discussion was led by Mr. James W. Morrison, who presented the subject of the relation between wholesaler and retailer. He said to the young men that no one should consider purchasing or establishing a drug business who had not sufficient money to pay for at least two-thirds of the initial investment. Furthermore, that a reputation for honesty and fair dealing even as a clerk counted more when it came to establish a line of credit with the wholesaler than did a good bank account or rich relatives.

Mr. I. M. Light presented the advantages of organization to the retailer and dwelt at length on the activities of Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, the largest local organization of druggists in the world.

Professor George D. Oglesby spoke from the standpoint of ethical pharmacy and especially of the difficulties of conducting a purely ethical pharmacy.

Mr. C. A. Storer discussed prescription pricing and the value of side lines; President W. B. Day presented the necessity and value of moral and business honesty, and a number of others, retail druggists and pharmacy teachers, discussed the subject.

Resolutions of sympathy relative to the death of Professor Oldberg and of Mrs. Fred W. Meissner, of LaPorte, were unanimously adopted.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Sec'y.



NEW YORK BRANCH.

The regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the month of March, was held on the evening of Monday, the tenth. President C. O. Bigelow was in the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were not read, but in the future the reading of the minutes will not be dispensed with.

A healthy cash balance was reported by Treasurer Joseph Weinstein.

For the Committee on Membership, Louis Berger, chairman, announced the beginning of a definite campaign for new members.

Peter Diamond, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, asked for some light on the matter of a joint meeting with the county medical society. Secretary Craig

read a letter from the medical committee bearing on the same subject. Mr. Diamond was instructed to consider the feasibility of a joint meeting.

Included in the report of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, presented by G. C. Diekman, were references to the following topics: "Adulterated Linseed Oil in Germany;" "Narcophine, a Succedaneum for Morphine;" "The Improvement of Medicinal Plants by Cultivation;" "Poisoning by Camphor;" "The Signs of Overdosage in Digitalis Medication;" "Reversed Rhythm of the Heart;" "A Certain Cure for Tapeworm;" "Ichthyol and Substitutes Therefor," and "The Preparation of Organic Reagents for Inorganic Analysis." These topics were discussed by Messrs. Weinstein, Mayer, Mansfield, and Raubenheimer, and the report was duly received.

W. C. Anderson, reporting as chairman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, made a brief but comprehensive review of the pharmaceutical phases of national legislative activity. At the invitation of Mr. Anderson, John Roemer told of the pharmaceutical measures getting attention from the state law-makers at Albany. C. A. Mayo remarked that there were pending in the twenty-nine state legislatures then in session, sixty-four bills affecting pharmacy. T. F. Main brought up in addition the matter of the effect of the state weights and measures law upon the drug trade. The report of the committee was duly received.

As chairman of the Committee on Memorials, C. A. Mayo presented two sets of resolutions in memory of Ewen McIntyre and Thomas P. Cook. These resolutions were duly adopted.

A paper entitled "A Home for the American Pharmaceutical Association" was presented by H. V. Army, and was received with a considerable display of enthusiasm in the project with which it dealt. The author pointed out quite clearly the advantages that would accrue to the Association and to pharmacy as a profession if the organization which represents the best and most advanced interests in all branches of the calling had a home wherein its executive headquarters and its publication offices might be located, and which might afford laboratory facilities for original research and the application of suggestions relating to official drugs and formulas.

The matter with which Mr. Arny's paper had to do was discussed by Messrs. Roemer, Mayer, McElhenie and Mansfield. The outcome was the adoption of a motion that the paper be offered for publication in the JOURNAL of the Association and that the New York Branch lend its aid and influence to the furtherance of the project.

In a paper entitled "On the Uniformity of Drug Standards and Uniform Requirements in Dispensing," John Roemer reintroduced the subject brought up at the February meeting in a paper received from L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Roemer was of the opinion that Mr. Sayre was endeavoring to interest the American Pharmaceutical Association in the necessity for some endeavor toward the correction of the evil that lies in the exemption of dispensing physicians from the provisions of pharmacy and drug laws. His belief was that only through legislation could the desired end be attained and the welfare of the public safeguarded.

Apathy on the part of the pharmacists, said Mr. Roemer, is largely responsible for the deplorable condition that exists because of the dispensing of drugs without the law. Therefore he contended that pharmacists should assume the right to essay the correction of this condition and should, through their associations, co-operate with the better thinkers of the medical profession against the evil which assailed both. The medical societies are ready to co-operate, he said, and the American Pharmaceutical Association should ally itself with the American Medicinal Association to begin the crusade.

Mr. Roemer's paper was received with an expression of thanks. But the matter was not allowed so to be closed. Secretary Craig deprecated the continued indication of a side-stepping policy and advocated some definite declaration in the matter, that would show that the Branch recognized the need for reform and was in favor of reformative action. Mr. Arny supported Mr. Craig, condemning in no uncertain terms the impertinence and boldness of dispensing physicians. Messrs. McElhenie and Berger also spoke upon the subject. And the following motion was adopted:

It is the opinion of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association that there is a crying need for reform in the matter of the exemption of dispensing physicians and the drugs they dispense, from the

provisions of the state laws relating to the practice of pharmacy; and the Branch is further of the opinion that the American Pharmaceutical Association should give to the question of such reform, earnest consideration.

Adjournment was taken at 10:50 o'clock.
HUGH CRAIG, Secretary.



NEW ENGLAND BRANCH.

A regular meeting was held at Hotel Nottingham, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 19. There were about fifty present.

President Henry A. Eastabrook invited Mr. J. G. Godding to outline the plans for an Association home, which he did, the Branch then voting to endorse the movement to establish such a home where the property of the Association can be properly cared for.

The speaker of the evening was George C. Frolich, Ph. G., on "Biologicals and the Retail Pharmacist."

Mr. Frolich, an expert actively engaged in the distribution of biological products now and for many years past, made a really remarkable address on the manufacture, use and sale of these products. While necessarily technical to a great extent, his remarks on the storing and handling of serums and vaccines were sufficiently practical for anyone and the profits to be derived by following his advice are certainly going to be large.

A short time was devoted to the organo products, such as Thyroid, Suprarenal and Pituitary extracts.

An exhibition of commercial antitoxines and vaccines was placed at the disposal of those who cared to examine them, and many grasped the opportunity to do so.

R. ALBRO NEWTON, Secretary.



NASHVILLE BRANCH.

The Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held its regular meeting in Furman hall Thursday afternoon, March 13, with President J. O. Burge in the chair.

W. R. White, of the membership committee, reported the approval by Secretary J. H. Beal of the plans of the committee to begin a campaign of the Southern states for new members and the awarding of the contract

to a local firm for the printing of the literature to be sent out.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, chairman of the general entertainment committee, read many letters from pharmacists throughout the state accepting appointment on the committee and pledging their best services in helping to entertain the American Pharmaceutical Association, which meets here in August. He requests that the chairmen of the special committees report the names of their full committees to him as soon as possible.

The aid of all druggists in the city is solicited in preparing to entertain this great body of pharmacists, whether they are members of the Association or not.

A novel combination badge and watch fob with a picture of the Hermitage on a pendant was proposed to give to attending delegates and was referred to the badge committee.

A publicity committee will be appointed to boost Nashville in each of the drug journals.

A communication from the German Apothecaries' Association of New York was received, announcing an European trip which the association will give to pharmacists of this country next year. All of the great manufacturing industries of the old country will be visited.

Dr. J. O. Burge was appointed chairman of a local committee to work up interest in the trip at the Association meeting here in August.

The Branch then adjourned to meet again April 10.



CINCINNATI BRANCH.

The first meeting of the Cincinnati Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Lloyd's Library, West Court street, March 18. A large and enthusiastic membership and friends greeted Chairman Theo. D. Wetterstroem, who at once opened the meeting by requesting Temporary Secretary C. A. Apmeyer to read the minutes of the preliminary meeting held February 11, which being done, said proceedings were readily adopted by all members present.

The report of the Committee on Organization was presented by Mr. Frank H. Freericks in a very masterly manner. He submitted a type written copy of the Preamble, Constitution and By-Laws, which were adopted by the members, after voting on each article and section and finally ratifying same as a whole.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was submitted by Chairman Edw. Voss Jr., and resulted in the election of the following officers, to serve to May, 1914:

President, Prof. John U. Lloyd.

First Vice-President, Theo. D. Wetterstroem.

Second Vice-President, Fred W. Weissmann.

Treasurer, Fred S. Koppe.

Secretary, Chas. A. Apmeyer.

Executive Committee, three years, Chas. T. P. Fennel; two years, Chas. G. Merrell; one year, Dr. A. O. Zwick.

The installation of officers followed, during which each newly elected officer responded heartily and pledged himself to further the interests not alone of the babe newly born but also of the parent body.

The next meeting will be held April 8, 1913, and the Program Committee promises some real treats.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Sec'y.

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.



MRS. FREDERICK W. MEISSNER.

Mrs. Frederick W. Meissner died of uraemic poisoning at LaPorte, Ind., on February 28, 1913. Her maiden name was Alice G. Clement, and she was born at Rising Sun, Ohio county, Indiana, on September 12, 1861. Her marriage to Frederick W. Meissner took place in December 2, 1891. She had four children—Clement F., Roger M., Virginia N. and Frederick W.

Mrs. Meissner was a gentle home-woman, finding life's happiness greatest in loving devotion to her family, and yet interested, also, in fraternal and social work. The sympathies of the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association will go out in fullest measure to their fellow member—Frederick W. Meissner, in his bereavement.