

pepsin products, that it was not below its claimed and labelled strength of 1:2000, but considerably above it, and was, therefore, correctly labelled and not misbranded, the claim was made by the Assistant District Attorney that it was misbranded, because according to the regulations of the Board no Essence of Pepsin could be sold in Pennsylvania that was labelled Essence of Pepsin unless it was of the N. F. strength of 1:3800, i. e., one part would digest 3800 parts of coagulated egg albumen according to the U. S. P. test. Thereupon Mr. Biddle objected and gave as his reason for so doing that regulations were not laws and at once Judge Audenried interposed and said if your case rests upon the effectiveness of regulations drawn by your Board, then I wish to state most emphatically that the legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania never intended that such a body of men as constitute this Board or any Board, *should have the power to read regulations framed by them into the organic law of this state.* When Mr. Maurer admitted that that was the crux of the whole case, the judge ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty and dismissed the case.

This decision, hence, establishes for the drug trade the important fact that regulations drawn by executive boards appointed to execute Pure Food and Drug Laws have not the effect of law, and in so far as they affect or modify the law in any way are null and void. The Sharp & Dohme Essence of Pepsin case, hence, promises to be a crucial and important one for many existing conditions and cases pending based upon the regulations of executive boards held out to have the force of law. Very truly yours,

A. R. L. DOHME.

Sharp & Dohme Laboratories, Baltimore, Md.

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SUNDAY REST AND SHORTER HOURS.

EDITOR A. PH. A. JOURNAL:

SIR—To the real professional pharmacist the "wide-open" Sunday as exhibited by such a vast number of drug stores must ever be as a blot upon the good name of such an honorable calling. The writer is not familiar with the attitude of the A. Ph. A. in regard to the Sunday closing question, but he has become convinced, through long years of experience, that the drug store is kept wide open on Sunday for the single and sole pur-

pose of making money. Pharmacy will never come into its own, nor will she be able to draw into her ranks the most desirable of men and women as long as this condition exists. Genuinely Christian men, who desire to be consistent, cannot keep their stores open on Sunday.

The hours of employment would not be legally tolerated in any other line of work. Any candid man will acknowledge that they are excessive.

Legislative enactment should place a maximum limit to the working hours. It is as important to the state that the health and happiness of the drug clerks be conserved as it is of any other of her citizens.

Proprietors drive the good clerks into business for themselves. It is but natural. The human element enters in. It is an ill-spent life devoted entirely to the pursuit of wealth. A clerk, who is married and has a family, must not only sacrifice his earnings but his Sundays as well. Family and home life are but a vague dream to him. It is a social wrong. It is awful for the wife and children. For one, I register my protest against it and plead for the cooperation of the A. Ph. A. to cure this cancerous growth.

Respectfully,

ELLIOTT D. COOK,

Red Bank, N. J.

P. C. P., 1906.

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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NASHVILLE BRANCH.

One of the most enthusiastic and interesting meetings in the history of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Furman hall, Van-

derbilt University, Thursday afternoon, May 8, with President J. O. Burge presiding.

A communication was received from Prof. W. B. Day, of Chicago, president of the Association, thanking the Branch for the use of slides giving stereopticon views of Nashville which were shown at their last meeting.

A large number of these slides have also been sent to the New York Branch to be exhibited at their next meeting. In these views are some beautiful productions of the scenery around the city and they are proving a great drawing card at the Branch meetings and will no doubt cause many to attend the meeting of the general association body here in August.

R. W. Vickers, of Murfreesboro, chairman of the publicity committee, reported the following as members of his committee: W. R. White and Ira B. Clark, Nashville; T. A. Robinson, Memphis; W. I. Gates, Whiteville; T. J. Shannon, Sharon; J. J. Ingle, South Pittsburgh; Sterling Miller, Chattanooga; A. C. Albright, Knoxville, and Lindsey Bunting, Bristol.

J. B. Sand, chairman of the hotel committee, made a full report, giving the rates the different hotels had made to the convention and the number of delegates each could accommodate.

Many inquiries are being made to the hotels about accommodations, and several large reservations have already been made, a whole floor being secured by the Boston delegation.

Ira B. Clark, chairman of the membership committee, reported that the secretaries of the boards of pharmacy and of the state associations of the South were showing much enthusiasm in cooperating with the committee in its campaign for new members. W. R. White, of this committee, also reported that the southern wholesale druggists were also rendering valuable assistance in this campaign by helping to distribute the literature.

Two applications for membership were received and approved.

A report was made by W. R. White, chairman of the entertainment committee, on some of the proposed features of the entertainment of the convention, and a general discussion followed in which many valuable suggestions were offered.

The offer of a prominent firm to donate

half a carload of grape juice to the committee was ordered gratefully accepted.

Mrs. W. C. Anderson, chairman of the program committee of the Women's Section of the Association, which was recently organized, asked for space on the program for two sessions, and was referred to the Council.

A get-together meeting of the local druggists and their wives and daughters was decided on, to be held about May 20, W. R. White and J. O. Burge being appointed a committee on arrangements.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, who will give an address before the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, was instructed to invite that body to attend the convention.

The election of officers being postponed, the Branch adjourned to meet again June 10 at the same place.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.



PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

The large number of members, students and visitors who were present at the meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch of the A. Ph. A. on Friday evening, May 9, were well pleased with the good things in store as revealed by the program when it was read, but all were much more pleased after the promised treat had materialized.

Dr. J. H. Beal's "Illustrated Talk on Yellowstone Park" was the feature of the meeting which was looked forward to with pleasant anticipation which was more than realized. Dr. Beal had with him lantern slide views of many interesting and curious objects to be met with in a trip through the park, and as each one was thrown upon the canvas, the doctor told what there was of interest to be said about it from his viewpoint. Throughout his talk the doctor brought out many incidents connected with his trip attaching to both himself and others of the party, and as all of its members were men and women prominent in pharmaceutical circles, these side references kept many of his auditors on the alert for some reference of a personal character concerning some person with whom they were acquainted. By this means, as the various scenes were thrown upon the screen, it made one feel just as though he or she was enjoying the actual trip while listening to a guide, with the added pleasure of hearing quaint re-

marks and personal allusions to members of the party thrown in.

Dr. Beal used no notes, but simply relied upon his memory and what the picture before him would bring to mind. Occasionally, there would come a view that did not awaken a responsive chord in his mind, and at such times the doctor would honestly admit the fact, and pass on to the next scene. This did not occur often, however, and only served to make his talk more intensely intimate and personal in its character. Dr. Beal explained to his hearers that he had not seen his collection of slides for at least ten years until he opened them up in the lecture hall for this occasion.

To those who have enjoyed the privilege of having heard Dr. Beal's lecture on "The Limestone Caverns of America" and have witnessed the remarkable set of views which accompany it, we would advise that they make use of their persuasive powers on the doctor to favor them with his "Illustrated Talk on the Yellowstone Park."

A very instructive and valuable paper was presented by Mr. C. E. Hoffman, a student of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, in which he treated of Oil of Lemon, from its manner of production on down the line until it reaches the consumer. He dealt with the means and methods of adulteration, manner of assaying the oil for citral and some of the uses made of the latter in commerce. Mr. Hoffman also presented interesting facts concerning the near oils of lemon, such as Citronella, Bergamot, etc. This paper was followed by interesting discussion in which Drs. Koch, Emanuel and Saalbach joined, and many valuable points were brought out concerning Oil of Lemon and its constituent citral in commercial practice.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.



ST. LOUIS BRANCH.

A regular meeting of the St. Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, April 18, with President Ilhardt presiding. The minutes of the February meeting and the report of the meeting held at the Missouri Botanical Garden (Shaw's garden), on March 17 were read and approved.

The Chair then took up the program and called upon Mr. Julius C. Hoester, who gave

a comprehensive oral talk on Serum Therapy. In his opening remarks Mr. Hoester stated that the term Serum Therapy is a misnomer, for there is a vast difference between Serums, Bacterial Vaccines and Toxins. While he appreciated the fact that considerable confusion appears to exist in the minds of many people, due to the synonymous use of these names by unscientific persons either in their conversation or in their writings, there should not be any misapprehension of these terms by pharmacists, for they are capable of fully understanding their relative significance.

He then explained that Bacterial Vaccines or Bacterins are suspensions of killed pathogenic bacteria in physiologic salt solutions; that a Serum usually implies the clear liquid which separates from the corpuscles and other constituents entering into the formation of the clot during the process of the coagulation of the blood from an animal which has been subjected to immunizing treatment with bacteria or their products; that Toxins are metabolic productions of pathogenic bacteria, which, injected into a suitable animal organism, are capable of inciting the elaboration of specific antibodies.

Continuing, he said that Bacterial Vaccines are prepared from cultures of pathogenic bacteria grown upon suitable culture media under the most favorable conditions. After a careful count of the bacterial suspension is made the organisms are killed and the suspension is diluted with a sterile physiologic salt solution to obtain the desired bacterial content in each cubic centimeter, then 0.2 percent tricresol is added as a preservative.

Serums are made by a process which first requires the preparation of the toxin or killed cultures. With Antidiphtheric Serum and Antitetanic Serum, pure cultures of diphtheria or tetanus bacteria are grown on bouillon. As the germs grow a toxin is produced and after a time the bouillon becomes an aqueous solution of toxin, which is filtered to remove all bacteria. The clear filtrate which contains only the toxin is then injected into a healthy horse, beginning with very small doses. The dosage is gradually increased until the horse is thoroughly immunized and his blood is charged with anti-toxin. The horse's jugular vein is then tapped and a quantity of the blood is collected in sterilized glass tubes, which are

closed with plugs of sterile cotton. These are then set aside until the clot separates. The serum is then decanted, a preservative is added, and after being assayed for its antitoxin value, it is put into glass bulbs or syringe containers, ready for use.

The Antistreptococcic and Antigonicoccic Serums are produced by injecting killed cultures of the specific bacteria into horses instead of the toxins, otherwise the process is the same as for the other serums.

The therapeutic action of a serum or vaccine when injected into a human being depends upon its power to counteract the poisons or toxins developed in the body by infectious diseases or to render the person immune for a time to the disease.

As to the proper serum or vaccine to use will depend the correct diagnosis of the disease. If the infections are localized, or semi-localized, Bacterial Vaccines are most useful, but in acute general infections the serums should be used. However, neither are infallible, and should be regarded as an auxiliary means of treating the infectious diseases, and as supplementary to the other sources of modern surgery and medicine.

He then classed the vaccines as Stock Vaccines and Autogenous Vaccines. The Stock Vaccines are those prepared in bacteriologic laboratories, and are produced from strains of virulent bacteria obtained from reliable sources. Autogenous Vaccines are especially prepared for use in a given case from cultures of bacteria obtained from the patient himself, and are administered to the patient from whom the original culture is obtained.

Mr. Hoester then briefly described the process of preparation of the bacterial vaccines which now have a recognized place in modern therapeutics, such as Gonococcus, Staphylococcus (in three varieties, albus, aureus, citreus), Streptococcus, Furunculosis, Typhoid, and Colon Vaccines, etc.; also those which will come into more general use, but have not passed the experimental stage, as Neoformans, Pneumococcus, Micrococcus Catarrhalis.

Mr. Hoester was then asked the question, "What are Phylacogens?" Answering, he said that the term Phylacogen has been coined to identify a number of modified bacterial derivatives prepared by Parke, Davis and Company, according to a method originated by Dr. A. F. Schaefer, of California,

and used in the treatment of infectious diseases.

Phylacogens are neither bacterial vaccines nor sera as is usually understood by the popular mind, but are sterile aqueous solutions of metabolic substances, or derivatives generated by bacteria grown in culture. They are made from a large variety of disease-producing bacteria, and after being killed, are removed by filtration through porcelain. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Leo Suppan, Gustav Kring, J. W. Mackelden, Louis Lieberstein, W. K. Ilhardt, Sidney Willette.

A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Hoester and on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. MACKELDEN, Secretary.



CHICAGO BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held at the University of Illinois school of pharmacy building, Tuesday evening, May 20.

Upon motion by Mr. Gathercoal, seconded by Dr. Bernard Fantus, and after discussion and careful consideration, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we endorse the proposition and recommendation of the Committee on Drug Reform of the A. Ph. A., which is embraced in the following statement:

"First. That every one who dispenses medicines, whether pharmacist, dispensing physician or other person, shall be responsible for the quality of such medicines dispensed.

"Second. That all drugs and medicines, by whomsoever dispensed, shall be subject to the same supervision, inspection and examination, as applied to the stocks of dispensing pharmacists and shall be held to the same standard, namely, that established under the Food and Drugs Act.

"Third. That physicians who dispense their medicines, except in emergency, shall be required to write the prescription therefor over his signature, serially numbering, dating and filing the same. Said serial number, date and signature, together with proper directions, shall be placed upon package or container in which said medicine is dispensed. The prescription files of such physicians shall be open to the same inspection and supervision as those of pharmacists."

The principal topic of the evening was

the A. Ph. A. building. The discussion was lead by President Day. He said: "The marked growth of the American Pharmaceutical Association during the last seven years, its increase in influence no less than in membership, and more especially the development of a strong monthly JOURNAL, with the advantages that this implies—all these features serve to emphasize the need of a center around which the activities of the Association may be collected to and from which they may extend through the whole field of pharmacy.

"Looking back over the history of our Association, we may trace the successive steps in its upbuilding. Early in its life, the importance of having a permanent Secretary was discerned, and how well the selections were made is apparent when we consider that two men filled this office for nearly half a century, J. M. Maisch from 1865 to 1893, and Chas. Caspari, Jr., from 1894 to 1911.

"To a limited extent, then, the office of the permanent Secretary became the headquarters of the Association's activity in the interval between the annual meetings. But how meager were the advantages thus afforded for carrying on the work without interruption! A year ago our present Secretary stated that the Association did not possess a complete set of its own proceedings—and naturally the opportunities for accumulating a library such as exchanges for our proceedings would have afforded—were lost beyond recall.

"Not the least advantage of a permanent home—a fireproof building where suitable equipment and facilities could be provided—would be this very feature of developing a library—exchanges with our JOURNAL, books sent for review, and donations of books by members, would in a short time result in a collection of books of considerable proportions and be of great assistance to pharmaceutical research.

"Our historical collection would provide the beginning for a museum which, through the efforts of our Historical Section would in time become an important feature. Many interesting pharmaceutical relics would be presented to such a museum if the donors could be assured that the exhibits would be safely cared for and yet be available to the inspection of those who were interested.

"Of more immediate need to the Association is a suitable laboratory where oppor-

tunity could be given for testing the formulas for the official standards, the Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, as well as for the proposed Receipt Book. Special research work might also be undertaken here, such as was contemplated when the Centennial Fund was established. Should the Association decide to establish a Council on Proprietary Medicines—as has been recently suggested—a laboratory would be a prime requisite.

"The proposed A. Ph. A. home would constitute a true memorial to our illustrious dead, whose memory could be perpetuated by tablets suitably inscribed and placed in its library. Pharmacists of the type of Procter, Maisch, Prescott, Ebert, Hallberg, Oldberg and others whose names will come to our minds in this connection would be most appropriately honored in this manner.

"The office of the Secretary and the rooms devoted to the publication of the JOURNAL, the National Formulary, Receipt Book and such other publications as the Association may undertake, will, of course, be located in this building, which should be so constructed as to allow for additions as needed.

"The home should be located on a convenient but not costly site, preferably in a large city so as to furnish the publication facilities required, and we believe should be reasonably near to the center of population of our country.

"Two financial considerations present themselves: First, the raising of a fund to purchase a site, and to erect a building and equip it. Second, to provide for the necessary expenses of supporting such a home and of utilizing its possibilities as fully as possible. With the growth of the JOURNAL, the larger income from membership and the available proceeds from our permanent funds, I believe that the expense of supporting such a home may be safely assumed. But the problem of raising the fund amounting to perhaps fifty thousand dollars for the site and building, remains. I believe that a general call upon our members and the entire drug trade of the country, in this worthy cause, would meet with a liberal response. We have seen how quickly the Hallberg fund of nearly five thousand dollars, was raised. I am confident that the response to our appeal for a building would be equally prompt and generous.

"And just a word, in conclusion. I wish we might avoid the use of the title 'A Ph. A. Home.' It has already caused some confusion regarding the real purpose of our project. 'Homes' of various kinds, for the aged, indigent and infirm are common. So that there be no misunderstanding, why not call it the A. Ph. A. Building?"

The project received hearty endorsement from many of the members present and the following resolution, offered by Mr. F. W. Meissner, was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. heartily endorses the project of an A. Ph. A. Building, concurs in the sentiments regarding same expressed by President Day, and pledges itself to give all possible moral and financial support to the establishment and maintenance of such a building."

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



DENVER BRANCH.

The April meeting of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held Tuesday evening, April 22, at the Albany Hotel.

The usual business meeting was preceded by a dinner, a custom which has done its share towards making the Denver Branch meetings so enjoyable and successful.

The meeting was called to order by President Hover about 8 o'clock and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Before the regular program for the evening could be taken up, the question arose as to what had been done by the Council as to the publication of an annual volume by the A. Ph. A. After some discussion it was reported that so far as known the Council had taken no cognizance of our resolution. Whereupon Mr. Clayton moved to adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at its December, 1912, meeting, adopted a resolution voicing a protest against the action of the Council of the A. Ph. A. in discontinuing the publication of the annual volume of proceedings; and

WHEREAS, Said resolution has been printed and favorably commented upon by various pharmaceutical journals, thus evidencing that the protest is not merely a local one; and

WHEREAS, Up to the present time, the Council has taken no action toward a reconsideration of the subject; be it

Resolved, That we again call upon the

Council to give this matter due consideration, to the end that a great majority of the members of the A. Ph. A., who are unable to attend the annual meetings, may not be deprived of the most valuable return for the investment made by them in the payment of annual dues; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the Council, and to the various pharmaceutical journals for publication.

The motion was seconded and the resolution adopted by a unanimous vote.

The program for the evening was now taken up, committee reports being the first in order.

The Membership Committee reported that no new members had been secured during the last month, but hoped to be in position to report an increase in the Association family at the next meeting.

The Legislative Committee reported that no adverse legislation had been passed by the session just ended, but that some good bills had also failed. The Cocaine Law was passed and will take effect July 1.

The Liquor Amendment, relieving druggists in dry territory of the burden of carrying a State Retail Liquor Dealers' license, failed to pass. The State evidently needs the revenue.

The Committee on Qualifications for Registered Pharmacists made the following report:

Your committee appointed at our last meeting to confer with the State Board of Pharmacy regarding the requirements by the Board for full registration and granting proper recognition to the Assistant, beg to submit the following report:

A meeting was arranged for and held at the Brown Palace Hotel March 19, 1913, W. F. Thebus, D. Y. Butcher, S. L. Bresler of the State Board being present and three members of your committee.

We presented our request that they raise their requirements for full registration and encourage the taking of the Assistant Certificate by Applicants failing to pass the requirements for full registration.

We reviewed the discussion had at our last meeting and assured the Board that in our judgment proprietors would recognize the Assistant Certificate if the conditions were fully understood by the pharmacists of the State.

Dr. S. L. Bresler, the Secretary of the Board, stated that for a number of years after the adoption of the pharmacy law the Board had not encouraged the recognition of the Assistant Certificate. This naturally discouraged the proprietors from giving employment to any but full registered clerks.

The continuing of this practice was discussed and the Board unanimously agreed to encourage applicants, especially young men and women, to work for the Assistant Certificate, as this will give them recognition under the law and every privilege granted by the law, except being permitted to conduct or manage a pharmacy on their own account, or assuming the management of such business for others.

The members of the Board assured us they were willing to do everything in their power to raise the standard of pharmacy in this State, and would, immediately after the next examination, issue a letter to all pharmacists, both registered and assistants, in the State of Colorado, informing them of such action, believing that in this manner full publicity will be given to proprietors and employes, and should result in stimulating every aspiring young person to obtain the Assistant Certificate as soon as possible, at the same time protecting the public from incompetent service.

The letter to be sent out under the seal of the State Board submitted to your committee, also to the Denver Pharmaceutical Association at their regular monthly meeting, your committee fully approve. It was also unanimously approved by the Denver Pharmaceutical Association.

We give you the letter as submitted, through the courtesy of Secretary of the Board, and is as follows:

"DEAR SIR—At the last meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, held in Denver, March 28 and 29, a new ruling was adopted to raise the standard of the assistant pharmacists and to grant them better rights than in the past. From now on the Board will recognize the assistant pharmacists in the temporary absence of the registered pharmacists, and every pharmacy, drug store, dispensary, and hospital will have to be at all times in charge of either a registered pharmacist, or in his absence, of an assistant pharmacist.

"Kindly take notice at this time, as the Board will inspect all the stores within a reasonable time, and would prefer to find all the stores conducted within the limits of the law."

In discussing the requirements for full registration and especially regarding the raising of said requirements to the equivalent of a college education, the members of the Board called our attention to the State law and the fact that this is not optional with the Board, but is prescribed by statute.

This may be a good point for the members of our Branch to bear in mind, and should an amendment to our present law be considered at the next session of the Legislature you may desire to have this covered at that time.

The members of the Board were unanimous in their request that your committee urge the members of this Branch to encourage a higher educational and moral

training for the apprentice, assuring us they would do everything in their power to raise the standard of pharmacy in Colorado.

The Board do not at this time believe it advisable to formulate two sets of questions for the applicants for registration, but with their new rule of a higher percentage requirement for the full registration certificate and the recognizing of the Assistant Certificate are of the opinion that many advantages will eventually be obtained for the pharmacists of Colorado.

Before closing our report, we desire to extend to the members of Colorado State Board of Pharmacy our sincere thanks for their courtesy in calling a special meeting to hear your committee, for their cordial reception, for their interest shown in the work being done by the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A., and for their expressed desire to assist in every legitimate manner possible, in bettering the conditions of pharmacy.

Respectfully submitted,
A. W. CLARK,
F. I. LORD,
EMMETT POWERS,
Committee.

It was moved to adopt the report. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Hover suggested that the Rocky Mountain Druggist publish a brief notice every month explaining the new Board of Pharmacy ruling. After a short discussion the committee was requested to see that this ruling received the proper publicity.

It was brought out that the daily papers who published the examination results did not give the names of those who passed for assistant. Mr. McKenzie suggested that the names of both classes be published without discrimination as "having successfully passed the examination."

The committee was requested to take this matter up with the State Board.

The Library Committee made the following report:

The Library Committee begs to make the following report of the progress of its work since your appointment of this committee, February 18, 1913:

The first meeting of this committee was held March 4th at Mr. Alkire's store, all members of the committee being present. At this meeting the committee decided to send the following letter to all druggists in Denver and vicinity:

DENVER, COLO., March 6, 1913.
Brother Druggists:

Pharmacy of Colorado and Denver in special received a decided boost and a high and praiseworthy fraternal spirit was evident at the February meeting of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. when this body went on

record in favor of establishing a pharmaceutical library in Denver. It may be easy to cast your vote in favor of a proposition of this nature, but more than this was done. Listen! Nine of the members present voluntarily subscribed a total of \$160 in subscriptions ranging from \$5 to \$100 in less time than it takes to tell you about it. A snug number of pharmaceutical books were offered, including a copy of the U. S. P. of 1820; bound volumes of pharmaceutical journals; text books, etc., as well as the free use of a desk, shelf room and suitable quarters for housing the library at present. All in all, a fine start has been made and a committee appointed to carry out the work outlined.

To carry out the plan successfully this committee needs your support and aid, and this letter is a plea for same. We know it would be idle to elucidate the benefits to be derived from this library and we also feel sure that no comment on this point is necessary. But we do most earnestly solicit your support, whether financial, in form of books, or moral.

We shall appreciate a few dollars or less if you can afford it; we shall appreciate any book or literature along pharmaceutical lines or related sciences in English or foreign languages, new or old, that you may care to give; and, last but not least, we shall greatly appreciate your moral support;—that is, boosting the work, availing yourself of the benefits of this library and encouraging others, your clerks and apprentices in special (let them read this letter), to make use of it. For the greatest value of any library lies in the knowledge it disseminates.

Will you indicate on the enclosed card what support you can give us? Please sign it and mail to us now before the matter slips your mind. Thanking you, we remain,
Yours fraternally.

On March 7th, 184 of these letters were sent out, and a postal addressed to the Chairman enclosed with each.

A letter was also sent to President Fine of the State Association, asking for the transfer of the so-called "Library Fund" in the State Association Treasury to this committee. The following reply was received:

BOULDER, COLO., March 12, 1913.

Mr. F. W. Nitardy:

My Dear Nitardy—Replying to your letter regarding the \$100 appropriation for the benefit of the Pharmaceutical Library, will say my memory was a little hazy on this point and before replying I wrote our Secretary for information as to status of this fund and now have his minutes before me.

From these it appears that this fund was to provide a permanent meeting place for the Board of Pharmacy and to provide equipment for same, all of which was to remain the property of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association.

From this, the only record of our action taken at Manitou, our right to turn this

fund over to the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. for a library seems a little doubtful, and though I should personally be very glad if we can do it, it seems to me it ought to come before the whole Executive Committee, and if in their judgment we have the right to so dispose of the fund, I would favor such action at our Glenwood meeting as would enable us to do so.

I am writing Mr. Clayton to this effect and will ask him to lay the matter before each member of the Executive Committee, and assure you it is my desire to see the fund turned over at the earliest moment consistent with our rights in the matter.

Yours truly, E. G. FINE.

This reply revealed that several of our members as well as your Chairman of this committee were in error about the conditions under which this fund had been placed in the hands of the State Association by the State Board of Pharmacy.

A letter was also sent to the Secretary of the Denver Pharmacy Association asking support for the library from this organization, with the result that this body voted \$50 to our fund at its next meeting.

On April 8th the committee held its second meeting at Prof. Seymour's School of Pharmacy, all members being present, and outlined plans for further work. At this meeting a second letter to Denver druggists who had not responded to the first letter was decided on, and these were sent out soon after this meeting. This letter reads as follows:

DENVER, COLO., April 10, 1913.

Brother Druggists:

On the 6th inst. we wrote you in regard to the work of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. towards the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Library. Nothing having been heard from you, we are taking the liberty to address you again on this subject in the hope that we may be favored with an expression from you.

It is the committee's aim to establish a library that will meet as nearly as possible the wishes and desires of every druggist in Denver, and to accomplish this we should greatly appreciate it if you will send us a list of such books as you would like to see placed in the library. You will greatly facilitate our work if you will do this now. It can readily be seen that without such an expression from you and other druggists the committee will be more or less at sea when it comes to purchasing books.

Hoping that you will favor us with your valuable suggestions at your earliest convenience, we remain,
Yours fraternally.

Letters were also sent to a list of Pharmaceutical journals, asking them to put our library on their mailing list.

A letter to pharmaceutical authors was also written to be sent out as fast as the proper list can be collected.

In the meantime the Library Committee

received the following subscriptions towards the Library Fund:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| W. A. Hover..... | \$100 00 |
| A. W. Clark..... | 5 00 |
| W. O. Scholtz..... | 25 00 |
| R. H. McKenzie..... | 5 00 |
| F. J. Lord..... | 5 00 |
| S. L. Bresler..... | 5 00 |
| John Best..... | 5 00 |
| S. T. Hensel..... | 5 00 |
| L. L. Alkire..... | 5 00 |
| H. Cordes..... | 5 00 |
| A. Swoboda..... | 10 00 |
| L. Wilson..... | 5 00 |
| F. W. Nitardy..... | 5 00 |
| Denver Pharmaceutical Association.. | 50 00 |
| J. A. Martin..... | 5 00 |
| A. S. Ryan..... | 5 00 |
| C. L. Bieser..... | 5 00 |
| H. M. Snider..... | 5 00 |

Total\$260 00

Of this, \$80 has been received by the Chairman.

The following books have also been offered to the Library:

U. S. P. of 1820 and U. S. Dispensatory of 1833, by C. M. Ford.

Gray's Lessons in Botany, 1879; Wood's Library of Standard Medical Authors, 1879, by H. Cordes.

Mercks' Index, 1896; Digest of Comments on U. S. P., by Mrs. Kern.

Green's Chemistry, 1829; Bottger's Qualitative Analysis, 1906, by Emmett Powers.

Manual of Therapeutics, P. D. & Co., by W. O. Scholtz.

The Modern Pharmacist—N. A. R. D.; Proceedings of the N. W. D. A. for 1906-7-8-10 and 11; Mercks' 1907 Index; Digest on Comments on the U. S. P., 1906 and 1908; State Pure Food and Drug Law, 1911; Proceedings of the New Jersey Ph. A. of 1907 and 1909; by the Rocky Mountain Druggist.

A set of Schimmel's Semi-Annual Reports from 1909 to date, by Mr. Barada of Kansas City.

Dr. Oldberg's "Pharmacy"—a very valuable text book on practical and theoretical pharmacy finished by Dr. Oldberg just before his death. Published and presented to us by Prof. George D. Oglesby of Northwestern University, Chicago.

"Medicinal Plants"—Millspaugh—two volumes containing 180 large color plates of medicinal plants, embodying over 1,000 drawings and describing medicinal plants indigenous to and naturalized in the U. S. These two most valuable volumes were presented to the library by Mr. E. L. Scholtz.

Bound volumes of the Druggists' Circular, about 20 years, by W. A. Hover.

Set of proceedings of the A. Ph. A., about 35 years, by John Best.

American Illustrated Medical Dictionary, by R. N. McKenzie.

King's American Dispensatory (2 volumes); American Homeopathic Dispensatory; United States Dispensatory, 1868;

Urological Dictionary, King; National Dispensatory, second edition; Atfield's Chemistry; Bound volumes of the Druggists' Circular, 1884 to 1887, inclusive; Pharmaceutische Chemie, Fluckiger, 1879; United States Pharmacopœia, 1880; Essentials of Materia Medica, Garrod, 1865, by John A. Martin.

A portion of these books are in the hands of the committee now.

Respectfully submitted,
 F. W. NITARDY,
 JAMES SEYMOUR,
 L. L. ALKIRE,
 Library Committee.

It was moved the report be adopted and the motion was carried.

The ownership and name of the library were discussed. President Hover suggested that the Denver Branch continue in the ownership of the library for the present, and Mr. Lord suggested the library be known as "The Colorado Pharmaceutical Library." Both suggestions were adopted by motion.

The Special Committee appointed for the purpose presented the following resolution for adoption:

It is with the sincerest sorrow that the Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association announces the loss of one of its most valued members on October 18, 1912, when Lester B. Bridaham was suddenly called from his labors to that eternal rest which awaits the weary and toiling pharmacist.

The craft in Colorado has parted with one who had always held a warm place in the affection and esteem of his colleagues.

Mr. Bridaham's experience in pharmacy extended from the rudiments of bottle-washing through the career of dispenser and traveling salesman to the position he occupied at the time of death as manager and director of one of the largest establishments of its kind in the West. Varied experiences of our friend were such as to enable him to sympathize with and understand his fellow pharmacist in all his undertakings, and none were more ready than he to respond when occasion required, to render any assistance in his power. He was at all times a liberal giver and willing worker in all that made for the advancement of pharmacy and the betterment of those engaged in it.

In testifying feebly as we now do to the high character and services of our beloved associate, we extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their irreparable loss and commend them to the tender mercies of Him whose ways, though inscrutable, are most wise and just, and Who doeth all things well.

R. H. MCKENZIE,
 CHAS. M. FORD,
 Committee.

The report was adopted.

The Secretary reported that he had communicated with Prof. Ramaley on the subject of botanical excursions and received the following reply:

Boulder, Colo., April 7, 1913.
Mr. F. W. Nitardy, Denver, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your communication of recent date I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to serve as conductor for your excursions this summer. I shall be away from town most of the time, at least on Sundays, as I have already arranged to carry out some botanical studies that will take all of my spare time.

It occurs to me that you might be able to secure Professor Ellsworth Bethel, of the East Side High School, Denver. Mr. Bethel is a botanist of ability and knows really more about the local flora than any man living in the State.

Regretting that I cannot be of service to you, I am,
Yours very truly,
FRANCIS RAMALEY.

The Secretary then wrote to Prof. Bethel and received the following reply:

EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL, April 20, 1913.
Mr. F. W. Nitardy, City:

DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 17th inst. and in reply thereto will say that I do not know that I shall be able to join you in your excursions. I should be very glad to assist you in any way possible and should be pleased to determine any specimens which you may collect and where possible will go out with your party for a few hours, at least, if you will let me know when you are going. I suppose that most of you are familiar with the more common medicinal plants, such as the various sages, "Osha," Oregon grape, ergot (a fungus parasite of our grasses), aconite, etc. However, there are many plants which should be investigated. I believe that no work has been done along the line of research since the demise of my good friend, and co-laborer, John Kochan.

I usually have a Sunday engagement with the Colorado Mountain Club as naturalist and I believe that your members would get more from a membership in this club than from any other source, as their special interest lies in studying the local natural history. This organization has a number of members familiar with the more common plants, though I believe that no one is working on the technical phase but myself.

Let me know when you have your walks, and if possible I shall gladly give my assistance gratis where there is not too much time involved.

I have a good collection of plants poisonous to stock at the State House and propose arranging a set of all medicinal plants also, and should appreciate your cooperation in making it as complete as possible. I should be pleased to have you call at High School

any day after 12:30 and talk the matter over with me.
Yours very truly,
ELLSWORTH BETHEL.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Ford would report on the subject of transportation in connection with the excursions. Mr. Ford stated that he believed the street car would be the best means, as all other means would make the excursions an expensive proposition.

After some discussion it was decided to invite Prof. Bethel to the next meeting and have the discussion continued then.

The subject of a permanent home for the A. Ph. A., on the program for discussion, was also deferred to the next meeting.

The subject of a permanent home for the State Board of Pharmacy and the State and City Pharmaceutical organizations was next discussed. It was suggested that the State University in establishing its third-year course in Denver this fall may be induced to combine with us in this movement. As no definite information as to the plans of the various bodies interested was available, nor the amount of money available for this purpose from the various sources known, Mr. Nitardy moved that a committee of five, including the President of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Association, the President of the Denver Pharmaceutical Association, the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy of the U. of C. be appointed by the President to investigate the feasibility of joint and permanent quarters and report at the next meeting. The motion carried and President Hover appointed the following committee:

Charles W. Ford, Chairman.

E. F. Fine.

L. L. Alkire.

S. L. Bresler.

Prof. H. C. Washburn.

The discussion of the subject was continued to the next meeting.

The subject of weekly druggists' lunches was then taken up and discussed. No definite action, however, was taken on the matter as it was thought best to have the city Association take the subject up also.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was then taken up. The question arose as to what means would best prevent the growth of mould and fermentation. It was brought out in the discussion that the syrup formed a very suitable media for the growth of

yeast and fungi and that proper protection against contamination of spores, etc., would eliminate the trouble. To this end it was suggested to keep the syrup in bottles not larger than one pint and sterilize same or rinse them with sulphuric acid and distilled water before using.

Compound Syrup of Phosphates and Decolorized Tincture of Iodine were also discussed. It was stated that experience had proven that the crystallization of Ca. Salts as well as discoloration through caramelization of the sugar in this preparation could be overcome by keeping the product in a refrigerator. Mr. Clayton suggested that a solution of Iodides might form a more agreeable and just as effective preparation as our present Decolorized Tincture.

The hour being very late, it was moved to adjourn.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.



CINCINNATI BRANCH.

The deferred meeting (postponed on account of street car strike) of the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., was held May 27, 1913, President J. U. Lloyd presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been approved, the Secretary read a communication from Prof. J. H. Beal, advising the election of a representative of the Cincinnati Branch on the Council, which being done, resulted in the selection of Prof. C. T. P. Fennel, the term being for three years.

Mr. Charles G. Merrell accepted the position on Committee on Transportation to the Nashville meeting, as well as to act as Chairman of a local committee to be selected by him, their duties being to devise ways and means for the entertaining of visiting members en route to the meeting.

Mr. Frank Freericks gave assurance of practical support in this direction on behalf of the American Druggists Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. Freericks spoke regarding the proposed Home and Laboratory of the A. Ph. A., urging Cincinnati as the best and most central location; and it was decided to have the President appoint a committee of three, the President being a fourth member ex-officio, with instructions to take active and energetic steps with the above object in view.

The business meeting being ended, the

President introduced to the expectant audience the speaker of the evening, Dr. Otto Juettner, who in a delightfully entertaining manner presented his lecture, "Pioneers of Medicine in Cincinnati."

This lecture is highly instructive and the stereopticon views presented with it vie with the eloquence of the words of the speaker.

The lecture takes us back to the time of Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a leader of men and one of the greatest teachers of medicine the world has ever seen; Elijah H. Smith, a medical philosopher and humanitarian of rare attainments; David Hosack, a surgical genius; Jacob Bigelow; Nathan Smith, whom S. D. Gross calls the best all-around American physician of his time, and many other men of similar caliber, who were blazing the path of progress on behalf of medical science in New England and throughout the eastern parts of our country. Thus he shows you that the early eastern physicians, at least those who took a leading part in the development of American Medicine, were educated men and not pioneers or self-made men in that sense of the term.

In the West, however, where every foot of ground had to be wrested from the embrace of primitive nature, the real pioneers in every line of human activity were produced. In the medical history of the West, he points out our great figure, whom he describes as the Father of Western Medicine, one of the greatest physicians America has produced, a nobleman by nature, the peer of any of the eastern pioneers in medicine, Daniel Drake, who died in 1852, who was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and in 1840 was teaching at the Louisville Medical Institute.

Dr. Goforth, who came to Kentucky in 1788, but in 1800 moved to Cincinnati, then called Losantiville. He is credited with being the first physician in the West who practiced vaccination.

He calls Dr. John Hole the father of the local profession. He was among the first settlers in 1789. Among others he mentions John Filson, a physician who coined the name "Losantiville."

Israel Ludlow, who landed at Yeatman's Cove in 1788; Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who arrived at Ft. Washington, 1790, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and being an

enthusiastic member of the military "order of the Cincinnati," changed the name of the village, Losantiville, to Cincinnati.

The first obstetric event in the young village, the birth of David Cummins, after whom Cumminsville was named, suggests the name of the first midwife, Mrs. M. McKnight, of whom Dr. Daniel Drake speaks with much respect.

And so on the lecturer takes you through the years of Cincinnati, showing the growth and development of medical progress up to the present time.

The pictures and the manner of delivery are fascinating and the auditor reaches the end long before he is ready for it. At the conclusion of the lecture, Dr. Juettner was heartily thanked by the society, the auditors declaring themselves to have spent an entertaining and instructive evening.

Adjournment.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 13.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1913.

To the Members of the Council:

Motions No. 22 (Appropriation of \$25 for National Drug Trade Conference), and No. 23 (Election of Members; Applications Nos. 118 to 154, inclusive), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

The New York Branch submits the following communication:

"The members of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association hear with much regret that the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has rescinded the motion passed at the Richmond meeting of 1910 directing the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy as a separate bound volume, and that the plan now proposed is to publish the Report piecemeal in the issues of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of the New York Branch consider such treatment of the Report as a serious error and have therefore passed the following resolution, which it submits to the Council through the General Secretary:

Resolved, That the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association requests the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association to reconsider its vote,

directing the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy in monthly installments in the JOURNAL, and that the Council be further requested to publish the Report in a separate bound volume, as agreed upon at the Richmond meeting."

In connection with this subject, it is in order to state that at the Denver (1912) meeting of the Association, the action of the Richmond (1910) meeting was reconsidered, and it was decided to publish the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy covering the period from June 30, 1910, to December 31, 1911, with the official data, etc., as a separate volume or Proceedings (Volume 59, 1911), and also, that future Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy be published monthly in the JOURNAL, beginning January, 1913, (Journ. A. Ph. A., 1912, 1103).

In view of the importance of this question—if it is to be reopened—and the fact that it cannot properly be disposed of by mail-vote, and that, no matter which way the vote goes, the subject will be brought up again at the Nashville meeting, it is suggested that the consideration of the subject be postponed until that date.

Furthermore, the Committee on Publication is considering the question and will report upon it at the Nashville meeting.

The subject has been discussed in Council Letters No. 3 (November 19, 1912), by C. Lewis Diehl; No. 4 (December 2, 1912), by H. H. Rusby; A. H. Clark and W. B. Day; No. 6 (December 13, 1912), by James O. Burge, J. M. Good and Thomas F. Main. and No. 7 (December 26, 1912), by A. H. Clark.

Motion No. 24 (Appropriation of \$100 to National Drug Trade Conference, Second Meeting). Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that the sum of \$100, or so much thereof as is necessary, be appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the second meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference. The above appropriation is approved by the Committee on Finance.

Motion No. 25 (Election of Members). You are requested to vote on the following applications for membership:

No. 155. Sister Mary Bernard Welch, Hotel Dieu, 4004 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La., rec. by Philip Asher and H. M. Whelpley.