

data for the future writer of the history of American pharmacy. Papers need not be lengthy nor confined to any one topic, just so that they aid in setting forth the history of some phase of pharmaceutical life and activity.

Your co-operation is earnestly asked in this plan for gathering historical material and its success depends entirely upon a generous response by members to this appeal. However, papers of historic value are cordially invited from members in every section of the country to round out the work of the Section on Historic Pharmacy as a complete presentation of historic data bearing on pharmacy and pharmacists in America. The time to begin writing your paper is *now*. Contributions may be sent either to the Chairman of the Section or to the Secretary, as may be most convenient, the only further favor asked being that they be sent as early as possible so that a programme can be made up for the Section's meetings.

Hoping for a generous response to the Association's request and assuring its thanks in advance to contributors,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. ALPERS, Chairman.

F. T. GORDON, Chairman.

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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



SAINT LOUIS BRANCH.

(February Meeting.)

The Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association held a regular meeting in the Saint Louis College of Phar-

macy, 2110 Locust street, Tuesday evening, February 10, 1914, with President Wilkerson presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and preliminary matters disposed of, the program was taken up.

Mr. Arthur C. Schulte read a paper entitled "Windows and Window Dressing," which was printed in full in the March issue of THE JOURNAL. Mr. Schulte's paper was discussed by J. A. Wilkerson, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, O. J. Cloughly, A. W. Pauley, C. T. Buehler, Professor Francis Hemm, Theodore Schwerdtmann, J. W. Mackelden, J. C. Bailey and Julius C. Hoester.

The subject for the next meeting will be a discussion of shorter names and synonyms for some U. S. P. and N. F. preparations.

JULIUS C. HOESTER, Secretary.



NEW YORK BRANCH.

(February Meeting.)

A regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the evening of February 12, 1914. President H. V. Army presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The treasurer's report was also read and approved.

The Membership Committee submitted the names of two applicants for membership in the parent association.

As Professor W. C. Anderson, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, was absent, Mr. Roemer reported for the committee, calling attention to the provisions of the Town-Blylan anti-narcotic bill, which he indicated if enacted would restrict the sale of all narcotics. He also referred to the Blauvelt Senate Bill No. 5, which confines the sale of bichloride of mercury to prescriptions. The bill also indicates that prescriptions are not to be repeated and no copies of prescriptions are to be given. The drug must be in cubes and colored green.

Dr. Geo. C. Diekman, chairman of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, called attention to the adulteration of oleic acid with paraffin and fish oils. He also gave a method for the detection of oil of sesame in olive oil, an assay method of morphine in tablets and called attention to a false nuxvomica, which contained no strychnine, as well as a false buchu. He also reported on a

sensitive reaction for bromine and on the water absorbing capacity of a mixture of oil of theobroma and yellow wax. The report was discussed by Messrs McElhenie, Raubenhaimer, Horstmann and Mayer.

The Secretary announced that he had carried out the instructions given him at the previous meeting by writing the Madison Square Garden Drug and Chemical Exposition that the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association would not participate in their exposition and that the Madison Square Garden Drug and Chemical Exposition had acted without authority when indicating by advertisement and otherwise that the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association would co-operate and at the same time indicated that the Secretary of the above named exposition company had acknowledged the letter and complied with the Association's demands, which were to the effect that they immediately discontinue using the Association's name in connection with their exposition.

Dr. Jacob Diner indicated that this incident should prove a valuable lesson to the Association and its members. He stated that individual members should be careful not to involve the Association in commercial enterprises.

John Roemer presented a paper on "Value of Present Methods of Water Analysis in Relation to Disease." He called attention to its many uses as in commerce, manufacture, fisheries, its value and necessity to the existence of man, to the diversity of mineral waters, the disadvantage of hard water in manufacturing, the significance of the purity of our drinking water. The speaker emphasized the extreme sensibility of water tests, both chemical and bacteriological. He indicated that the chemical methods were being supplanted by the bacteriological methods and questioned if the latter gave the clue as to the contamination of water with the typhoid germ; since the test was for the bacterium coli communis rather than for the typhoid bacterium. Mr. Roemer referred to two general classes of water, rain water and surface water, and stated that the organic matter in water was of vital concern to the analysis. He described the ammonia and chlorine determination processes. In analyzing water its source should be considered, stated the speaker.

A discussion followed in which Messrs

Diner, Mayer, Niece and Horstmann participated.

Mr. Roemer was formally thanked by the Branch. The meeting then adjourned.

FRANK L. MCCARTNEY, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The regular February meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held Wednesday, February 18, 1914, at the National College of Pharmacy, George Washington University, 808 I street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

More than thirty members and guests were present at 8:15 when President W. S. Richardson called the meeting to order, and this number was considerably augmented by late arrivals.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and as no new business was presented, Mr. Richardson introduced Mr. Martin I. Wilbert, of the Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health Service, whose subject was announced as "What the American Medical Association has Done, and What the American Pharmaceutical Association Proposes to do, with Regard to the Patent Medicine Problem."

Mr. Wilbert entered into a general and most enthusiastic discussion of his subject, outlining the history of the growth of the patent medicine business, the efforts of the American Pharmaceutical Association to curb this growth, the efforts of the press to control it, and the manner in which the American Medical Association has dealt with it.

It was pointed out that the American Pharmaceutical Association had, as early as 1853, recognized the evil of the growing patent medicine business and had then adopted resolutions for its suppression. Each passing ten years seemed to revive interest in this subject, but nothing more definite than a number of good resolutions has resulted to the present time.

Judging from the manner of appointment of the present committee, the conditions leading up to its selection, and the attitude of the Association, however, it was stated that it would be unfair to believe the present interest temporary, but, on the contrary, every indication points to the accomplishment of good.

The conditions under which the American

Medical Association undertook its work against patent medicines, and how this work is being carried on, Mr. Wilbert elaborately detailed. A number of the publications of that Association to enlighten the public in this crusade were exhibited and discussed. These were passed around for inspection.

Mr. S. L. Hilton, Mr. J. Leyden White, Dr. F. B. Campbell, Dr. Henry E. Kalusowski, and a number of others feelingly praised the American Medical Association for its stand and pledged themselves to heartily support our Association in its combat against this evil.

The Secretary, Henry B. Floyd, then read a paper covering his observations with regard to the laboratory equipment of local pharmacies. The scarcity of proper reference works, the inaccuracy of scales, weights, graduates, and containers, and the utter lack of sufficient laboratory equipment, was lamented, and the belief was expressed that the only remedy for these conditions rests in a new pharmacy law, by pharmacists, and for pharmacists. Numerous inaccuracies which have caused unthinking, but wholly conscientious, druggists, to be haled into court, were cited, and the avoidance of similar mistakes outlined.

A very vigorous discussion, lasting more than an hour and a half, followed, when the meeting adjourned.

The March meeting will be held March 18, at the College of Pharmacy.

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary.



DENVER BRANCH.

The February meeting of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held Tuesday evening, February 17th, at the Albany Hôtel, the usual dinner preceding the meeting. It had been planned to hold the meeting at Hover's this month and officially open our library, to be known as the Colorado Pharmaceutical Library, but some delay in a shipment of books for the library made it necessary to postpone this event to the March meeting.

Messrs. A. W. Clark, H. C. Washburn, R. H. McKenzie, C. J. Clayton, C. D. Charles, W. T. Hover, S. T. Hensel, L. A. Jeancon, S. T. Kostitch, L. L. Alkire, C. H. Skinner, A. Swoboda, B. F. Seymour, S. L. Bresler, W. W. Grant, W. A. Hover and F. W. Nitardy gathered at the hotel about 6:45 p. m. The

minutes of the January meeting were read and approved. The following resolution was offered:

"Be it Resolved, By the Denver Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in regular meeting assembled, that we most respectfully urge the speedy passage by Congress of the Federal anti-narcotic measure, H. R. 6282, known as the Harrison bill."

(Signed) W. A. HOVER, President.
F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.

Mr. A. W. Clark moved it be adopted and a copy forwarded to the United States senators from Colorado. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Branch membership recommendation made by the Secretary in his report at the last meeting was then taken up, the Secretary reading the section of the report referring to the matter, and after short discussion, Mr. Clark moved that the names of the members in question be submitted to the Membership Committee for action, and that the Secretary be guided by their report. The motion carried.

Mr. Nitardy then proposed the creation of an associate membership in the Branch, briefly explaining his objects. A lively discussion ensued, in which considerable opposition was voiced, seemingly on account of a misunderstanding regarding the scope of the proposed associate memberships. On further explanation and discussion, it was decided to create an honorary instead of associate membership, and on motion of Mr. Bresler, Messrs. R. S. Hiltner, chief of the U. S. Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory of Denver, and S. T. Kostitch, pioneer druggist of Denver, were proposed as honorary members. Mr. Hover suggested the inclusion of Dr. William W. Grant in this list and the motion so amended was carried, Messrs. Hiltner, Kostitch and Grant being declared honorary members of the Branch.

President Hover then announced the appointment of the following committees:

Membership Committee—L. L. Alkire, Chairman; L. A. Jeancon, W. T. Hover.

Program Committee—S. L. Bresler, Chairman; L. A. Jeancon, Victor Lagasse.

Committee on Education—Prof. James Seymour, Chairman; S. T. Hensel, Prof. H. C. Washburn.

Committee on Qualifications for Registered Pharmacists—A. W. Clark, Chairman; Emmett Powers, F. J. Lord.

Library Committee—F. W. Nitardy, Chairman; Prof. James Seymour, L. L. Alkire.

Committee on Fraternal Relations—A. W. Clark, Chairman; C. J. Clayton, F. J. Lord.

Committee on Permanent Quarters—Chas. J. Clayton, Chairman; S. L. Bresler, Prof. H. C. Washburn, Hugh SeCheverell.

President Hover then called on Prof. Washburn of Boulder for a few remarks. Prof. Washburn responded with a brief talk touching on the progress of the school of pharmacy and the outlook for the future. Prof. Washburn stated that in the first year of its existence the school had two students, the second year 11 and this year 23. Certainly an excellent showing.

President Hover, before introducing the guest of the evening, stated that he wanted to say a word in regard to the narcotic evil and its remedy and hoped that Dr. Grant would also touch on the subject in his address. He expressed the belief that with the proper co-operation between the medical and pharmaceutical societies and the city authorities the evil could be practically eliminated providing that the city would take steps to care for and treat the unfortunates now addicted to the habit. He believed a policy of this kind, while being at first an expense to the city, would in time mean a saving to the taxpayer, by eliminating a large element that now fills our jails and hospitals and at the same time relieving much suffering and doing humanity a real service. He then introduced Dr. William W. Grant, speaker and guest of the evening.

Dr. Grant responded with an eloquent address, touching at length on the development and objects of the American Medical Association, with special reference to its educational work, its Journal and its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry. He also touched on the faults of certain members in both professions and some of the unethical practices which prevail. He believed that in time these would be eradicated. His association was working strongly towards that end and with the active co-operation of the pharmaceutical profession more could be accomplished. In regard to the narcotic evil he said he believed his association would be glad to co-operate with our Branch and the combined forces might be able to induce the city to take some action in the right direction. In regard to the pharmacist, he said he had always honored him and be believed that as

a whole our profession was made up of men just as honest, high-minded and sincere in purpose as those of the medical profession. He felt at home amongst them and enjoyed their company.

On closing, President Hover thanked Dr. Grant for his instructive talk, which he felt, would be an inspiration to all. He then asked the opinion of various members on the question of having a committee appointed to meet with or co-operate with the County Medical Society or a committee thereof, in an effort to bring the best influences of the medical and pharmaceutical professions to bear on the city authorities with the object of eradicating the narcotic evil and caring for its present victims.

Messrs. Clark, Clayton, McKenzie, Swoboda and Bresler expressed themselves on the subject, whereupon it was decided to delegate this work to the Committee on Fraternal Relations.

The discussion then turned to a controversy between Parke, Davis & Co. and Dr. Puckner of the Council on Chemistry and Pharmacy of the A. M. A. The majority opinion seemed to favor Dr. Puckner. Elixir Lactopeptin and similar preparations of questionable merit were then discussed. The discussion brought out the opinion that while such products were admitted to be of no therapeutic value, their only service being as a vehicle, their use and demand on prescriptions was nevertheless increasing. The hour being late the meeting adjourned.

F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.



NASHVILLE BRANCH.

On March 12th the regular meeting of the Nashville Branch was held at Furman Hall, Vanderbilt, with Dr. J. O. Burge presiding.

The Committee on A. Ph. A. Home reported that the resolutions adopted by the branch at the last meeting had been presented to the Council for consideration, with the endorsement of the business organizations of Nashville.

The members of the Branch congratulated Dr. J. H. Rogoff on his return from Washington with his bride. His marriage to Miss Fannie Harned took place in Washington, D. C., on February 22d. The ceremony, at the bride's home, being performed by the groom's father.

After a tour of Northern and Eastern cities

Dr. and Mrs. Rogoff came to Nashville, Tenn., their future home.

The bride is the daughter of one of Washington's most prominent citizens. Dr. Rogoff, who has owned several drug stores in Cleveland, O., is now Professor of Pharmacology at Vanderbilt University, Medical Dept.

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman entertained the Branch with the presentation of a number of difficult prescriptions, with criticisms which were freely discussed, a few of which follow:

℞ Sol. cocaine hyd. 4%.
Sol. adrenalin hyd. aa 1 dram.
Water, q. s., ad 1 oz.

M. Turns red and precipitates after a time. No explanation.

℞ Tr. iron $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Ichthyol 5 drams.
Elix. lact. pepsin q. s., 3 fl. oz.

M. A brown, sticky mass of iron ichthyol sulphionate is formed.

℞ Pot. iod.
Aspirin.
Sod. bicarb.
Tr. iron, aa 5 drams.
Water q. s., 4 fl. oz.

M. Potassium iodide and the tincture of iron liberate free iodine and form some hydriodic acid. The sodium bicarbonate precipitates some ferric hydrate; a fruity odor was observed. CO₂ is liberated.

℞ Tr. card. co. 1 dram.
Sat. sol. sod. sulph. 4 oz.

M. Half of bottle is solid mass. Alcohol in the tincture throws out sod. sulph.

℞ Sod. phos. 2 oz.
Pot. bicarb. 2 drams.

M. Mixture becomes damp.

℞ Acid salicyl. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Pot. iod. 4 drams.
Water, q. s., 3 oz.

M. Hydriodic acid is formed and iodine is liberated.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.

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NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

The February meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held jointly with the Scientific Section of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association in convention assembled at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, on February 19, 1914.

After spending three-quarters of an hour inspecting the new building the joint meeting was called to order at 9:45 a. m. by Dean Wulling, chairman of the Scientific Section of the State Association.

Part 1 of the program was completed at the morning session, after which the joint meeting adjourned and the N. W. Branch convened at once to consider the report of the nominating committee for officers for the ensuing year. The following having been nominated were unanimously elected:

President, Mr. C. T. Heller, St. Paul.

Vice-President, Mr. A. D. Thompson, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. L. Newcomb, Minneapolis.

Executive Committee, Mr. A. J. Kline, Minneapolis; Mr. F. M. Parker, St. Paul; Mr. W. S. Smetana, Hopkins; Mr. F. A. U. Smith, St. Paul.

Representative to the Council of the A. Ph. A. (for three years), Dean F. J. Wulling, Minneapolis.

Immediately after lunch an hour or more was spent in examining the various educational and scientific exhibits on display, including much of the new equipment of the college.

At 2 p. m. the Scientific Section of the State Association was called to order by Chairman Wulling and brief informal exercises dedicatory of the new buildings were held. At 4 p. m. the joint meeting again convened and part 2 of the scientific program carried out.

The program of the morning and afternoon joint sessions was as follows:

Morning Session.

1. Protect the Interests of the Unfortunate—Mr. John Nielson.

2. The Advantage of Dispensary Practice to Students of Pharmacy—Mr. Oscar J. Bloomo.

3. A New Lime Water Apparatus—Prof. G. Bachman.

4. A Practical Strainer and a Bottle Filler Contrivance—Mr. W. A. Frost.

5. Recreation for Pharmacists—Mr. A. J. Kline.

6. Importance of Food and Drug Chemistry in the U. S.—Mr. C. H. Rogers.

7. Should the Drug Store Experience now Required of Graduates be Dropped?—Mr. H. W. Rietzke.

8. Vegetable Drugs of the Future—Prof. E. L. Newcomb.

9. Historical—Dean F. J. Wulling.

Afternoon Session.

1. Specifications for Buying Chemicals and Drugs—Mr. C. R. Noyes.

2. Some Aromatic Chemicals—Dr. J. S. Brewer.

3. Reports of the College and the Building Committees—Mr. A. J. Kline.

In the first paper presented at the morning session Mr. Nielson made a plea for the better care of those unfortunates who have become addicted to the use of narcotics. He stated he believed that the present narcotic laws in the various large cities and the states were being enforced to a large degree and that the result had been to drive those addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs from the larger cities to the rural districts and hence the subject of narcotic legislation is fast becoming a matter of prime importance to pharmacists of the smaller cities and country districts. Mr. Nielson felt that a record should be kept by pharmacists and physicians of those addicted to the use of narcotic drugs and that the future care and treatment of such persons should be placed in the hands of the members of the State Board of Health. Attention was called to the danger of abruptly cutting off the supply of narcotics from those who are accustomed to their continual use.

Mr. O. J. Blosmo, instructor in charge of the hospital and dispensary drug rooms of the University of Minnesota, stated that both theoretical and practical training are necessary for the acquirement of skill and efficiency in pharmacy. Practical training should consist in part of practice in the manufacturing and dispensing of drugs, preparations and prescriptions to be taken by the patient. Dispensary practice by pharmacy students brings them in close touch with physicians, enabling the students to keep abreast of the rapid advances in the medical profession. From personal experiences Mr. Blosmo felt that a new era in pharmacy had been entered, physicians' prescriptions are written more specifically, fewer patents and proprietaries are used and doctors are more particular in respect to the quality and standard of drugs. Statistics were presented to show the large number of physicians with whom the dispensary student comes in con-

tact and also the number and variety of prescriptions, thus affording the widest possible range of experience. Manufacturing by the pharmacist is emphasized in dispensary practice and the small amount of apparatus usually required is pointed out, as well as the small amount of time required and the financial benefits to be derived. Dispensary practice affords many valuable opportunities which cannot be obtained in other college courses and such training should constitute a part of the instruction given by all colleges of pharmacy.

Prof. Bachman confined his remarks chiefly to the "Preparation and Preservation of Lime Water." From personal observations he stated that he had come to the conclusion that lime water was the most poorly prepared and preserved preparation the pharmacist makes. He stated he knew of a druggist who made his lime water by throwing a pound or more of commercial lime into a two-gallon bottle, filling with tap water and dispensing this for lime water; the bottle was not even provided with a syphon. To further illustrate the lack of care in making this preparation, Prof. Bachman called attention to the pharmacist who makes his lime water when called for, by throwing a tablet of lime into an eight-ounce or pint bottle of water, shaking and selling this cloudy mixture. He further stated that no matter how carefully the selection of lime is made or how well the lime water is prepared, if it is kept in an ordinary container it would soon deteriorate, due to the CO₂ gas in the air precipitating the calcium hydroxide, thus rendering the lime water worthless. A lime water apparatus made according to the drawings of Mr. F. W. Nitardy, of Denver, was fully demonstrated and recommended to the members of the Association as a practical outfit which would solve the lime water problem.

The paper by Mr. W. A. Frost on "A Practical Strainer and a Bottle Filler Contrivance" was listened to with exceptional interest. The use of each apparatus was demonstrated and the speaker stated he had found the appliances of great practical value. The strainer is especially suitable for the rapid straining of thick mucilaginous substances such as quince jelly, elm or flax seed mucilage. This apparatus consists of a rack about twenty inches in height, having a horizontal top provided with an opening in the

center to receive a conical glass percolator of from one and one-half to two gallons capacity. Over the lower orifice of the percolator a muslin bag with a capacity of about a quart is tightly tied. The substance to be strained is poured into the percolator and forced through the muslin bag by pressure with the hands. The advantages of the apparatus were stated to consist of rapid straining with a minimum loss, and a process whereby the preparation is to a large extent protected from contamination by dust, etc. The bottle filling device consisted of an ordinary spring stoppered funnel which was placed in the straining rack above described and over which was inverted the container with the liquid to be bottled. A second rack placed above the first held the inverted bottle in position. By this arrangement a large number of bottles of almost any size could be rapidly and accurately filled.

In discussing "Recreation for Pharmacists," Mr. Kline called attention to a number of activities from which not only pleasure but also profit may be derived. Among the diversions which Mr. Kline had found to be enjoyable and educational, he mentioned the culture of flowers, vegetables, mushrooms and poultry. From the last two hobbies mentioned the speaker stated that he derived a fair margin of profit in addition to the recreation.

Mr. Rogers, in his paper on "The Importance of Food and Drug Chemistry in the United States," pointed out the changes that had been wrought in articles of food and also in the drug trade since June, 1906. He also showed that food and drug chemistry had a direct bearing on the lives and happiness of American citizens. Several instances of note were cited to illustrate how beneficial had been the result of the application of this branch of chemistry. Attention was called to the myriad of remedies which have not as yet been taken up for analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry. The analyses of a number of familiar articles were given, which showed them to be fake preparations. In conclusion, Mr. Rogers heartily endorsed the movement to place upon the statute books of Minnesota an up-to-date pure drug law.

"Should the Drug Store Experience now Required of Graduates be Dropped?" was briefly discussed by Mr. Rietzke. He pointed out the wonderful development of practical courses of instruction in accredited colleges

of pharmacy and the woeful lack of professional experience which the apprentice now receives in many drug stores. The speaker felt, however, that the drug store experience is a most valuable asset, especially when received in a store which reflects the true progress of pharmacy. He believed that pharmacists should give more attention to instructing the apprentice, that the embryonic pharmacist should be encouraged to secure the very best pharmaceutical education possible and that time and help should be offered the student whenever possible.

Prof. Newcomb, in speaking of "Vegetable Drugs of the Future," called attention to the rapid changes for better drugs that have taken place during the last few years. In the past little attention has been paid to the proper methods of collection, packing, transportation, storage, etc., and even today little is known concerning the effects of variations in these factors upon the medicinal value of drugs. Many drugs today are packed in more suitable containers than heretofore used. The nature of the medicinally active principles of drugs was discussed and numerous references were given to show that many of these substances as they occur in the plant are quite unstable compounds and that changes in their composition brought about by fermentation, oxidation, enzyme action, etc., result in products of variable pharmacologic activity. These changes may or may not be desirable. In the proper drying of some drugs it was pointed out that there appears to be a fixation of the medicinally active principles with the protoplasmic constituents of the plant, and that such drugs not only yield to extraction processes readily, but that when preparations made from these are administered, absorption takes place more rapidly than from preparations not so prepared. Tables were presented showing the comparative action of various samples of digitalis as determined by the guinea pig and frog-heart methods, and it was shown that the absorption of the preparation made from carefully collected and dried leaves took place in about 25 percent less time than in any other preparation, and that the total action was above that of any commercial drug tested. Prof. Newcomb stated that if pharmacists are to prepare U. S. P. and N. F. preparations which will yield the action the physician has a right to expect, attention must be paid to all factors which affect even

the innermost nature of the drug. It was suggested that pharmacists give special attention to the twenty-two drugs unanimously passed upon by the U. S. P. IX Sub-committee on Scope. An exhibit of these twenty-two drugs was provided and mention made of the evident good quality of a number. The results of a large amount of work on the drying and packing of drugs was presented and the specimens exhibited.

Dean Wulling's paper dealt briefly with the history of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, for whose new building and equipment the legislature and regents appropriated nearly \$110,000 a few years ago. The paper was a preliminary to the pharmacy building exercises which took place early in the afternoon. The paper was supplemented in the later afternoon scientific program by the usual annual college historical paper.

In speaking on "Specifications for Drugs and Chemicals for Medicinal Use," Mr. C. R. Noyes called attention to the numerous grades and varieties of drugs and chemicals which are used for technical purposes, where the requirements are frequently quite different from that of medicine. On account of the great multiplicity of forms and grades of drugs and chemicals, pharmacists should specify definitely what they desire. The speaker felt that drugs of inferior quality for medicinal purposes sometimes find their way to the retail pharmacist, not on account of the desire for cheap products, but through lack of the use of proper U. S. P. names and specifications. The best and safest thing for the retail pharmacist to do when ordering pharmacopœial articles is to specify U. S. P. on every article which is included in that book. Druggists should be cautious about dispensing for medicinal purposes articles bearing the label "for technical use only," and the "so-called" "chemically pure" articles represent a "super-excellence" which is often entirely unnecessary and wasteful for such uses. The Pharmacopœia is a thoroughly practical as well as scientific standard. The requirements in the Pharmacopœia are in almost every case especially suitable for medicinal purposes. U. S. P. chemicals frequently cost no more than technical bulk goods, the quality of which is unknown. On the whole, the pharmacopœial revision committee has laid down standards which are not expensive to comply with. Insist on chemicals labeled

U. S. P., refuse goods labeled with such specifications as "pure," "purified," "white," "medicinal," "redistilled," etc., unless, of course, they are to be used for some purpose other than medicinal. In concluding his paper, Mr. Noyes called attention to specific cases of drugs and chemicals where it is exceptionally important that the U. S. P. grade be used for medicinal purposes.

In introducing the subject "Some Aromatic Chemicals," Dr. J. S. Brewer stated that he was anticipating the requirements of the retail drug trade by two or three years, but many of the substances which he desired to call attention to were already in demand on account of the high price of natural raw materials. The magnitude of the synthetic perfume industry was illustrated with photographs of several Swiss and German factories showing both exterior and interior views which afforded an excellent idea of the expensive apparatus necessary to produce this class of oils. From a very small beginning and the production of a comparatively few articles, the manufacture of aromatic perfume materials has reached enormous proportions and now forms a very important part of the chemical industries of the world. The speaker gave a practical demonstration of the similarity of odor between the synthetic and natural products, showing samples of oil of rose, true and synthetic, oil of neroli, true and artificial, and the two varieties of oil of jasmine. Commercial varieties of these artificial oils are mostly mixtures of certain chemicals, and percentage composition formulas were given which would enable one to prepare, at a very reasonable cost, all three of the oils mentioned. In connection with oil of rose, it was stated that not a drop of the true article was now being brought into the country, that the ultimate consumer could not afford to pay the price that would have to be charged for a pure article and that the purchaser simply wanted what he paid for. Samples of so-called oil of rose were shown which contained a large percentage of geraniol and phenyl-ethyl-alcohol and which would still congeal at a reduced temperature on account of reinforcement with a stearopten. It was clearly shown that by clever manipulation the specific gravity, rotation and other characteristics of oils could be so adjusted as to make many of them answer to most of the prescribed tests. The chemistry of the manufacture of synthetic violet oil or

Ionone was discussed at some length and illustrated with samples of both the alpha and beta varieties. By reason of the expiration of certain patents and on account of new processes coming into use, the price of this article is now within the reach of all and the writer recommended its use in perfuming the ordinary toilet creams and in the manufacture of perfumes, toilet waters and lotions, such as are frequently made in the drug store. The following basic aromatic chemicals were discussed and samples shown to demonstrate the character and perfume strength: Alcohol Cinnamyllic, Anisic Aldehyde, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzyl Acetate, Geraniol, Citronnellol, Citral, Jacinthe, Iso-Eugenol, Phenyl-Ethyl-Alcohol and Methyl-Heptin-Carbonate.

EDWIN L. NEWCOMB, Secretary.



CHICAGO BRANCH.

The March meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the evening of March 17th. An illustrated lecture on the "Production of Diphtheria Antitoxin" was delivered by Dr. H. M. Letton, of the Research Laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. The meeting was well attended, about one hundred members and guests being present.

Dr. Letton displayed with the lantern fifty very fine views fully illustrating each important step in the process of preparing antitoxin. His lecture, remarkable for its clearness and interesting detail, was very favorably received.

The lecture was followed by a discussion which included not only diphtheria antitoxin but also the present therapeutic status of anti-tetanic serum, typhoid vaccine and other serum products.

The meeting adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Letton for his courtesy to the Branch.

F. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

At the March meeting of the Philadelphia Branch A. Ph. A. the following officers were elected, to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Prof. E. Fullerton Cook; First Vice-president, Samuel C. Henry; Second Vice-President, Prof. J. W. Sturmer; Secretary, Dr. R. P. Fischelis; Treasurer, Mr. M. M. Osborne.

Committee on Practical Pharmacy: Prof. Charles H. LaWall, Chairman; Mr. W. W. McNeary, Mr. A. Hunsberger.

Committee on Professional Relations: Mr. W. L. Cliffe, Chairman; Mr. F. M. Apple, Dr. F. E. Stewart.

Committee on Membership: Mr. A. J. Staudt, Chairman; Mr. William E. Lee, Mr. Quintus Hoch.

The report of the Treasurer indicated a comfortable balance on hand.

The scientific program of the evening consisted of a contribution by Mr. Franklin M. Apple, entitled: "Indispensable Insurance for Pharmacists." Mr. Apple's paper brought out an interesting and lengthy discussion participated in by Messrs. LaWall, Cliffe, Cook, Henry, Osterlund, Sturmer, and others.

AMBROSE HUNSBERGER, Secretary.



PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch held Friday evening, March 13, was honored by the presence of Richard H. Lackey, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, who was an interested participant in the proceedings.

President Lackey was given an opportunity to urge all those present who were not members of the state body to affiliate, especially would it be a fitting manner for the pharmacy students present to thus start their pharmaceutical career right by early identifying themselves with that useful, militant body of pharmacists.

The secretary suggested that the Branch invite Geo. B. Parker, Esq., whose handsome lantern slide exhibit and talk covering the wild flowers of Pennsylvania, was so entertaining a feature of our last meeting, to attend the 1914 meeting of the State Association and present his interesting and instructive entertainment for the benefit of those present from other sections of the state. A motion to that effect was made by Dr. J. A. Koch, and warmly supported by Dr. A. F. Judd, and the motion prevailed. The secretary was instructed to interview Mr. Parker and endeavor to have him accept the invitation.

Dr. Louis Saalbach in a review of the proposed changes with new standards and descriptions submitted by the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, criticized the method suggested for testing the purity

and genuineness of salicylic acid, which, he claimed, is not a good method for distinguishing the natural product from the synthetic, and looks as though it will result in putting a premium upon adulteration. It will be a very easy matter to so prepare the synthetic product as to have it respond to the test proposed to determine the genuine article.

Dr. Blumenschein said: It looks very much now as though the output of natural salicylic acid, so labelled, is greater by far than the supply of oil wintergreen can possibly produce, so one can draw his own conclusions.

The status of bichloride of mercury in the face of the deluge of proposed legislation that it is being subjected to, was discussed, the subject being opened by B. E. Pritchard, who presented numerous editorial comments from various leading pharmaceutical journals bearing upon the absurdity of the prominence that is being given to that one particular toxic drug, both by the press and the legislative bodies of many states and the United States.

Mr. Lackey said: The enormous sale all over the country of bichloride tablets for the plainly understood purpose of preventing conception demands some effective legal method for its being stopped. Do we as reputable pharmacists want to put ourselves on record as willful purveyors of the article for that purpose? It is our plain duty to use every means in our power to make it as difficult as possible for the public to obtain these dangerous tablets.

Dr. Saalbach submitted a specimen of leaves of absorbent paper saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury and so graded as to make it possible to readily prepare a solution of bichloride of a definite percentage, which can be used to replace the widely sold tablets, and thus by curtailing their sale make both criminal and accidental use of the tablet less prevalent. On motion the Branch put itself on record as favoring the universal use of the saturated paper leaf form and as opposed to the continued use of the dangerous tablet form of bichloride of mercury. Dr. Darbaker suggested, and the suggestion was on motion adopted, that the sheriff and coroner be notified of the adoption of the resolution adopted.

Dr. Saalbach submitted a specimen prescription for the purpose of indicating how extremely careless some physicians are con-

cerning the dangerous character of bichloride, as follows:

℞ Hydrag. chlor. corros. one drachm.

Sodii chlor. one ounce.

Div into 12 powders. Sig—Use as directed.

Dr. Koch said, it was for the purpose of trying to reach some wise method to recommend in the securing of proper legislation that will not be too far reaching in character to restrict the distribution of bichloride tablets that had impelled the selection of the subject for discussion before the Branch.

The secretary called attention to the Act passed by the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature, hurriedly drafted and rushed through both houses in five days, that Governor Tener, at his request, had refused to sign, because it was so drastic in its provisions that it would have legislated the drug itself clear off the map, which would be a senseless thing to do.

The Pharmacist and the Law

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

SELLING WRONG MATERIAL—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE. A dairyman sued a druggist for negligently delivering to the plaintiff five pounds of common salt in lieu of five pounds of Epsom salt, as ordered, which, as alleged, proximately caused the death of the plaintiff's cow to which he administered a dose of it—two pounds, as the evidence showed. The defendant pleaded contributory negligence. On appeal from a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff, it was held that whether or not the defendant was guilty of error or negligence in supplying the plaintiff with an article radically different in fact from the article ordered, and whether or not that negligence, if found, proximately produced the untimely demise of the plaintiff's cow, were disputed questions of fact to be determined by the jury. But that the plaintiff was himself guilty of the grossest negligence, which was immediately productive of the animal's death, was a clear conclusion of law from which there was no escape.

There is no confusing similarity in the appearance of common salt and Epsom salt.