

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

The Saint Louis Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association met in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy on March 20, with J. A. Wilkerson presiding.

The reading of the minutes and all preliminary matters were dispensed with to give the time to the discussion of the paper. Dr. Gustav Rehfeld gave "Some Facts and Demonstrations on Lloyd's Reagent and Alcresta Alkaloids." The paper appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Rehfeld was extended a vote of thanks for his paper and his interest in the Branch.

The following took part in the discussion of the paper: Miss E. Kingsland, Theodore R. Schwerdtmann, Victor H. Kremmenacher, Ambrose Muller, Francis Hemm, William K. Ilhardt, Chas. H. Horton, Leo Suppan, O. J. Cloughly, J. M. Good, F. W. Sense, M. J. Noll, David S. Ralston, Paul L. Goodale, Stephen E. Ludwig, W. F. Kahre, J. A. Sanger, Edmund D. Amour, Ward H. Lee, Gustay Kring, John O'Kane, A. C. Boylston, O. L. Biebinger, Chas. E. Caspari, C. T. Buehler, Chas. Gietner, J. A. Wilkerson and J. W. Mackelden.

JULIUS C. HOESTER, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON BRANCH.

The stated March meeting of the City of Washington Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Na-

tional College of Pharmacy on March 18, 1914, and called to order by the President, W. S. Richardson, at 8:15 p. m. A good attendance was noted.

The first subject of the evening was "Price Standardization," by Mr. J. Leyden White. Mr. White graphically described conditions in pharmacy today and traced the origin of cut prices to monopoly. He presented House Bill 13305, a bill "to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public." The history of this bill, as well as the origin of the Fair Play League, was related, and also the "ins" and "outs" of price protection.

While the reception of this bill before noted has not been overly cordial in Congress, Mr. White stated that a number of those who had radically opposed it at the outset had been won over, without the loss of any of the original supporters.

After hearing his address, the branch tendered Mr. White a vote of thanks.

Mr. Martin I. Wilbert then read a paper on "Russian Oils," wherein he gave a complete history of their origin, use in medicine, their preparation, and alleged medicinal virtues. He further invited attention to the fact that the average retailer can purchase these oils at 80 cents a gallon and bottle them himself and have a product superior to that for which he is paying 40 to 60 cents a pint under fancy names.

In the absence of Mr. S. L. Hilton, who has made extended observations of these Russian oils recently, Dr. H. E. Kalusowski read his paper, which covered his experiments with all the leading brands of oils on the market. Samples were exhibited and their merits reported. In addition, Mr. Hilton has made many experiments to produce a wholly satisfactory aromatic oil. Samples of these, thirty or more in number, were exhibited and passed among the members for inspection. The samples flavored with cardamom, natural wintergreen and the combined oils used in aromatic elixir (compound spirit of orange) attracted much favorable comment.

Following a full discussion of the matters which had been brought before the branch by the addresses made and the papers read, the branch adjourned.

The next meeting will be April 15, 1914.

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary.

CINCINNATI BRANCH.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd presided at the March meeting of this branch, which was held at the Lloyd Library on the tenth of the month. The report of the Secretary was read and approved, and letters were read from Hon. William Gordon and Hon. W. Gard in approval of House Bill No. 1.

Miss Lydia DeCourcy read an admirable paper entitled "Woman in Pharmacy." At its conclusion she was given a vote of thanks and it was voted to request the JOURNAL to publish the paper in full.

Mr. H. W. Jones gave a very interesting address on "Digitalis and Opium." He described the action of the active principles of digitalis, and said that the tincture was not the most efficient form in which to administer this drug; that the best form to exhibit it is the official infusion made from properly selected leaves. Speaking of opium he called attention to the variability in morphine content of different samples, and said that absorption by the drug of moisture from the air or the abstraction of water from the drug by a dry atmosphere was responsible for that variation, which was often a difference of 5 to 6 percent from normal. The drug therefore should be kept in air-tight containers and should be assayed just prior to its use in manufacturing official preparations. He described "normal opium" as having a percentage composition of morphine 12 percent, narcotine 5 percent, codeine 6 percent, meconic acid 1 percent. There was a general discussion of the paper by the members, after which Mr. C. A. Apmeyer read a paper entitled, "Notes on Heat and Temperature," in which he described the various kinds of thermometers in use, and the reasons for the selection of alcohol and mercury in their construction. He called attention to the fact that in melting ice in a capsule over heat, that the temperature remains constant to 0° C., although heat is continuously applied, until the ice is melted, and after that occurs and the liquid begins to boil, the temperature remains constant to 100° C. until the last particle of water disappears. From these facts we may reason that some relation exists between the state of aggregation of a substance and that agent which we call "heat." It was heat which liquefied the ice and it was heat which converted the water into steam, yet the temperatures remained constant to

0° C. and 100° C. A certain amount of heat is unaccounted for. What has become of it? He explained the production of heat by friction and said that an intimate relation existed between the amount of heat generated and the amount of energy expended, which connection was stated as The Law of the Correlation of Energy. We must come to the conclusion that heat is associated in some way with the condition of the molecules of which all bodies are composed. He explained the kinetic energy and the potential energy of molecules, and said that when heat was applied to a body it either increased the motion of the molecules (the kinetic energy) or made a change in the position of them (the potential energy), or it may produce both effects. When the movements of the molecules are accelerated, there occurs a rise in temperature, which can be measured by a thermometer. What is called "temperature" is the degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. Heat is absorbed whenever solids pass into the liquid state or when liquid bodies pass into the gaseous condition, as in the manufacture of artificial ice or in a freezing-mixture. The heat added to a body without producing increase of temperature, is absorbed in changing the relative arrangement of its molecules and is known as "latent heat." Mr. Apmeyer concluded his discourse with a discussion of the "Increase of Volume Caused by Heat," referring particularly to the expansion and contraction of gases, in which connection he quoted The Law of Charles: "If the pressure remains constant, the volume of the gas increases regularly as the temperature increases and decreases as the temperature decreases." An interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, in which Professors Lloyd and Wetterstroem and others participated.

On account of the convention of the American Chemical Society, which was held in Cincinnati, April 6-10, the meeting was adjourned until May.



NEW YORK BRANCH.

A regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the evening of March 9, with Dr. H. V. Army presiding.

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

The membership committee introduced Dr. M. R. Smith as a new member of the local branch and parent association.

As Professor W. C. Anderson, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, could not be present, his report was read by Dr. Joseph L. Mayer, which report reviewed such proposed legislation affecting pharmacy as was pending at Albany and Washington.

Mr. McElhenie, representative of the branch in the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, read a letter from G. M. Beringer, President of the A. Ph. A., favoring the adoption of the coffin-shape as the official form for tablets of mercuric chloride in the new edition of the U. S. P. He indicated that, while the Norwich Pharmacal Co. had applied for patent on this form of tablet, they would be willing to assign all rights to the A. Ph. A. Mr. McElhenie stated that he favored the acceptance of this firm's offer and indicated that he had voted accordingly.

A letter from Mr. Hugh Craig, addressed to the Council, was read, and in this letter he indicated that in his opinion it was a waste of time to endeavor to formulate a restriction as to the shape of tablets of mercuric chloride. Mr. Craig further indicated that it appeared to him that the Association should not take a hand in the manufacture of, or the supervision of the manufacture of any article of commerce.

Mr. McElhenie also read Mr. Beringer's reply to Mr. Craig's letter, in which Mr. Beringer expressed the belief that Mr. Craig had failed to grasp the real situation presented in the Council letter and stated that the question of the official shape of tablets of mercuric chloride is only one of the means of safeguarding the careless handling of the tablets, and the idea was not presented as the sole means that should be adopted. Mr. Beringer agreed with Mr. Craig that it was necessary to educate the public to the importance of exercising the proper care in the handling of all poisons.

Mr. Berger, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Relations, reported that a joint meeting of the County Medical Association and the branch would not be held during this season, but that a propaganda meeting would be held in May, at which Professor Remington would be invited to present information concerning the progress that is being made in the revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

Doctor G. C. Diekman, as Chairman of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, reported in detail on a new reaction for acetylacetic acid in urine and the detection of albumin in urine by means of Eschbach's reagent in presence of hexamethylen-tetramine. He also called attention to the necessity of testing cod liver oil for free iodine, especially when it was to be made into a mixture with other substances. Dr. Diekman also called attention to the fact that foreign countries were not free from the misbranding evil, and cited as an example, a product offered in Germany as boranium berries, which upon examination were found to consist of a mass of sugar to which had been added phenolphthalein, oil of peppermint, and a fruit gelatin, while the name would indicate that the item offered was a berry gathered from a plant or tree. He stated that many such instances were noted in current numbers of foreign pharmaceutical publications. This report was discussed by Messrs. Diner, Raubenheimer, Weinstein, Mayer and Roemer.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Curt P. Wimmer. His subject was "Colloids and Their Importance to Pharmacy." Little was learned of colloidal chemistry until during the past fifteen years, although true colloidal solutions have been prepared as far back as 1802, stated the speaker. He pointed out that Thomas Graham, an English scientist, made the first systematic investigation along these lines during the early sixties, but states that the present view of the nature of colloids is diametrically opposed to that of Graham, who distinguished two worlds: the crystalline and the colloid world. The present accepted view is that there is but one world, and that the colloid state can be assumed by any substance, solid or liquid, under appropriate conditions.

The speaker indicated that the invention of the ultra-microscope gave great impetus to the work on colloids. As a general definition for colloidal solutions, Dr. Wimmer stated a colloid is a solid, liquid or gaseous substance in a certain state of subdivision or dispersion, in another solid, liquid or gaseous substance. Dr. Wimmer dealt at length with the preparation of colloids and their mechanical, optical and electric properties, together with the osmotic pressure, gravity, jellification, coagulation, pectinization and absorption of colloidal substances. His lecture was generously illustrated by interesting experiments,

and both Dr. Wimmer and his assistant, Dr. Jeannot Horsmann, were given a vote of thanks by the branch. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Roemer, Diner, Raubheimer and Mayer participated.

Under the auspices of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association a joint meeting of pharmacists and physicians will be held on the evening of May 18th at 8 o'clock at the College of Pharmacy Building, 115 West 68th St., New York City.

The subject will be "Pharmacopœial Revision." Professor Remington, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee of Revision, will lead the discussion.

It is earnestly hoped that all pharmacists in and about New York will attend this meeting and at the same time bring with them as many of their physician friends as possible.

FRANK L. McCARTNEY, Secretary.



DENVER BRANCH.

The March meeting of the Denver Branch of the A. Ph. A. was held Tuesday evening, March 24th, at the Albany hotel. The following members were present: Messrs. E. Powers, W. T. Hover, L. A. Jeancon, H. SeCheverell, W. S. Payne, F. J. Lord, S. T. Hensel, L. L. Alkire, W. A. Hover, S. L. Bresler, W. O. Scholtz, A. W. Clark, A. Swobodia, A. C. Cole, C. J. Clayton, B. Strickland, C. H. Skinner, S. T. Kostitch, J. P. Dow, Prof. J. Seymour and F. W. Nitardy.

The meeting was called to order by President Hover about 8:15. The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved and the Secretary reported that a copy of the resolution on the Harrison bill passed last month had been forwarded to Senators Shafroth and Thomas; also that the matter of a refund to the branch of a portion of the annual dues had been taken up in the Council.

The Library Committee reported that most of the books for the library had arrived and that everything would be in shape for the formal opening for the April meeting.

Dr. S. L. Bresler read a paper entitled, "Should Our Present Pharmacy Law be Enforced or Amended?" He called attention to the objectionable elements which had crept into the profession and queried whether these could be eliminated without more precise defi-

inition by law of the terms "pharmacy" and "drug store," a precise statement of what persons shall be given the right to conduct these two establishments, and more power being granted to the Board of Pharmacy "to revoke licenses and to close pharmacies if in their discretion the store is a detriment to humanity." He was of the opinion that a stricter enforcement of the law would result in knowledge which would be of great assistance in formulating new legislation. Dr. Hensel's paper was very favorably received and was discussed by Messrs. Hensel, Hover, Clayton, Nitardy, Clark, Scholtz, SeCheverall, Cole and Clark. Secretary Nitardy called attention to the new A. Ph. A. button and received orders for twenty of the same, which he agreed to have at the next meeting.

Mr. A. W. Clark then read a very interesting paper "On Trade Conditions," which the pressure upon our columns of other matter forces us to defer printing until a later issue.

A lasting applause showed the appreciation of those present of this valuable paper.

President Hover opened the discussion by complimenting Mr. Clark for the carefully prepared paper which furnished so much food for thought. He commented on the economic waste referred to in Mr. Clark's paper in connection with the prescription departments of the small store and expressed the hope that pharmacists would co-operate to eliminate this waste by consolidation of prescription departments or such other means as might be available.

Messrs. SeCheverell, Jeancon, Clark, Hover, Hensel, Seymour and others took part in the further discussion of this subject. Mr. Jeancon brought out the value of profitable side lines and propaganda work to help out in the prescription department, especially to help reduce the stock of many proprietaries that often have to be carried. He also stated that buying new articles short from another druggist in just the quantity called for on the first one or two prescriptions had saved him much money, as in a great many instances there was no further call for an article after the first prescription.

President Hover's paper on "Bank Credit" was, on account of the lateness of the hour, deferred to the next meeting.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

F. W. NITARDY,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch was held at the College of Pharmacy, Friday evening, April 17. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the secretary, Dr. Louis Saalbach recorded the proceedings. The important feature of the evening was the illustrated lecture by Dr. L. K. Darbaker on "Medicinal Plants," in the presentation of which Dr. Darbaker was ably assisted by one of the members of the Senior class of the college, Harry B. Honaker. In opening the subject Dr. Darbaker said, "The average pharmacist is not usually familiar with many of the plants which yield official drugs, and," he added, "for that reason I propose to test the knowledge of those who are present by putting into each person's hands a sheet of paper numbered to correspond with the slides as they are thrown on the screen, and will ask that each will put down his guess as to what particular plant is as it is shown without identification. I will then run the series a second time, giving the correct names of the plants, when we shall see what we shall see."

The correctness of the doctor's statement was abundantly certified to by results, as comparatively few sheets were found to bear any appreciable number of proper identifications. The pictures formed a very instructive lesson in botany, and the entertainment furnished was valuable as well as interesting. On the whole it proved a very excellent example of the very little we know of the source and origin of many drugs with which, in their commercial shape, we are very familiar, and many of which we handle in our every day work.

The second number on the program, "Activities of Enzymes and Bacteria," by Dr. J. H. Wurdack, was fully as interesting and instructive as the preceding one, although along a widely different line of study. After a short talk covering the subject of enzymes in general, Dr. Wurdack proceeded to explain in detail the cycle which nitrogen follows in passing from one compound to another. He discussed the various nitrogenous compounds of animal excretion and decomposition and their change into ammonia salts; nitrites and nitrates which are used by plants to form the numerous proteids that serve as food for animals and are, through the latter, reverted back to the activities of ammonia,

forming bacteria, thus completing the nitrogen cycle. He also explained quite lucidly the activities of the ammonifying, nitrifying and denitrifying, nitrogen-fixing micro-organisms, ending his talk with an account of the reactions occurring in biological sewage disposal. A full discussion followed the doctor's lecture, and he was asked many questions on the subjects that had been covered, all of which he very satisfactorily responded to.

The lateness of the hour precluded the taking up of the next number on the program. "Discussion of Heroin Sale, Legal and Moral Status."



PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held on Tuesday, April 7, at the Drug Club. President E. F. Cook called the meeting to order promptly at 8 p. m. During the short business session which preceded the scientific program of the evening, Mr. J. Rosin was elected to membership in the Branch, and Mr. Theodore Campbell was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year to replace Mr. M. M. Osborne, who was compelled to decline the office because of ill health.

The scientific program was particularly interesting because of the many recent developments and improvements in the use and preparation of biological products and the large attendance of physicians and pharmacists proved that the program was well appreciated.

The following papers were read:

1. Theory Underlying the Use of Serums and Vaccines—By Dr. A. P. Hitchens.
2. A Consideration of Autogenous Vaccines from the Standpoint of Their Preparation and Administration—By Dr. Vincent Lyon.
3. Phylacogens: History, Theory, Preparation, Indications, Dosage and Clinical Results—By Dr. F. C. Waldecker, of New York.
4. Clinical Results from the Use of Curative and Prophylactic Sera and Vaccines—By Dr. J. Hamilton Small.

(The first two papers are printed in this issue.)

The discussion which followed the reading of the papers was participated in by Drs. S. Solis-Cohen, Joseph Head and F. E. Stewart, and also by Messrs. F. M. Apple and W. L. Cliffe.

It was pointed out that the results obtained from the use of bacterial vaccines were not

always encouraging and that stock vaccines as well as autogenous vaccines give variable results under different conditions. In answer to a question propounded by Dr. Apple as to the length of time required for the preparation of autogenous vaccine, Dr. Lyon pointed out that the average length of time would be about seventy-two hours. Dr. Lyon further stated that he believed the preparation of autogenous vaccines would be unprofitable for pharmacists.

The next meeting will be devoted to a consideration of legislative matters.

The executive committee has outlined the following subjects to be discussed during the meetings of the coming year:

"Newer Remedies." (Joint meeting with physicians.)

"Recent Advances in Chemistry."

"Changes in U. S. P. and N. F."

"Commercial Subjects."

"Where May We Expect Modern Pharmacy to Lead?"

"Regulation of Sale of Narcotics and Habit-Forming Drugs and of Poisons."

It is the intention of the committee to arrange with the different Colleges of Pharmacy for lectures on and demonstrations of the new methods and tests of the U. S. P. IX.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, Secretary.



NEW ENGLAND BRANCH.

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, April 22d, at the Hotel Plaza in Boston. After the dispatch of routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Fred A. Hubbard, Newton, Mass.

Vice President—F. W. Archer, Dorchester, Mass.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. Albro Newton, Southborough, Mass.

Chairman, Committee on Professional Relations—Frank F. Ernst, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Chairman, Committee on Membership—William H. Glover, Lawrence, Mass.

The gathering was a joint meeting of the Branch and the Boston Association of Retail Druggists.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock, after which the following speakers were heard: John R. Sawyer, William H. Glover, R. A. Newton, Frank F. Ernst, and Elie H. LaPierre on

"Individual Propaganda," Fred W. Connolly on "Liquor in the Drug Store," and James F. Finneran on "The Attitude of the State Sealer on Apothecaries' Weights and Measures." This latter subject brought out so much discussion that it was nearly midnight when the meeting was adjourned.

R. ALBRO NEWTON, Secretary.

The Pharmacist and the Law

ABSTRACT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

POISONOUS INGREDIENTS—"INJURIOUS TO HEALTH." The flour bleaching case has resulted in a construction by the United States Supreme Court of sub-division fifth or section 7 of the federal Food and Drugs Act, which reads as follows: "That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated * * * Fifth, If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health." Part of the charge of the federal District Court, excepted to by the milling company, read: "The fact that poisonous substances are to be found in the bodies of human beings, in the air, in potable water, and in articles of food, such as ham, bacon, fruits, certain vegetables, and other articles, does not justify the adding of the same or other poisonous substances to articles of food, such as flour, because the statute condemns the adding of poisonous substances. Therefore the court charges you that the government need not prove that this flour, or food-stuffs made by the use of it, would injure the health of any consumer. It is the character—not the quantity—of the added substance, if any, which is to determine this case." On the other hand, the defendant requested the court to charge the jury substantially that the burden was upon the prosecution to prove that by the treatment of the flour by the Alsop Process it had been caused to contain added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredients, to wit., nitrites or nitrite reacting material, which might render the flour injurious to health; and in that connection that the government must prove that any such added ingredients were of such a character and contained in the flour in such quantities, condi-