

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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 Acting Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A. was honored at its April meeting, the evening of the twenty-first, with an address by Professor John Uri Lloyd of Cincinnati. Professor Lloyd's subject, "The Evolution of American *Materia Medica*," led to many reminiscences and his talk was very earnestly received by the audience.

Secretary Gathercoal introduced the new A. Ph. A. button, samples of which had been received from Treasurer Whelpley and orders were taken for twenty of the buttons. They were voted very neat in design and excellent in finish.

The May meeting will be devoted to a criticism favorable and unfavorable of the changes in the monographs of galenicals for the new pharmacopœia as recently published by the Revision Committee. Several pharmacists, members of the Branch, led by I. A. Becker, pharmacist at Michael Reese Hospital, are preparing criticisms to be presented at this meeting.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.



CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The April meeting was held on the sixteenth of that month at the National College of Pharmacy.

The director of the National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute of Washington, D. C., Dr. J. R. Stewart, described to the large number of members and guests, and to the entire senior class of the National Col-

lege of Pharmacy, present by special invitation, in a most interesting and detailed fashion, the origin and development, manufacture, characteristics, and peculiarities of each vaccine and antitoxin now in practical use, and outlined the character of experimental work now being conducted to increase the scope and efficacy of this form of medication. He supplemented his address with exhibits showing antitoxins in various stages of manufacture and with demonstrations of the uses of various types of syringes.¹ Following his address, he answered all questions propounded to him concerning this line.

When he took his seat, he was given a rousing vote of thanks.

The May meeting was postponed to June 6, 1914, when the branch will visit the Department of Agriculture Drug Farms, opposite the Arlington National Cemetery, in Virginia, at 1:30 p. m. At this meeting, Dr. Stotsenberg, who is in charge of the farms, will, after showing the members around, give a talk on drug plant culture, fake money-making schemes involving such culture, and a number of other subjects interesting to the retail druggist and to the general public.

HENRY B. FLOYD, Secretary.



DENVER.

At the meeting in March, Mr. A. W. Clark read the following paper on "Trade Conditions."

Mr. Clark prefaced the delivery of his paper by reading a clipping from a trade journal which strongly advised that a proprietor should "stand-in" with his clerks. The clipping stated that it was quite as commendable an aspiration to desire to "stand-in" with clerks, as it was to wish to "stand-in" with the public, and that a man who only hires clerks to do the small things in his business will always have a small business.

Mr. Clark, continuing, said:

I shall not attempt in this paper to make an elaborate analysis of trade conditions, or to give the reasons for them, for, as the viewpoint of every business man is obtained, as a rule, from the front-door of his own store, every one has reasons of his own for their existence, and his remedy for those

¹Dr. Stewart's paper appears in another portion of this issue.

conditions which need reformation. My only purpose in reading this paper is to attempt to entertain you; to assist you in passing a pleasant hour in a social way, and to offer to you, only in a general way, a few suggestions for your consideration. Our Branch meetings have been a source of pleasure to me and I presume every member should do his part toward making them of enjoyment and profit to all the members, and it is with that purpose and desire that I offer these suggestions for your consideration.

It seems to be generally conceded that trade is not what it should be and does not amount in volume or show sufficient profit to justify our present expensive methods of securing it.

How may we better these conditions?

Reducing the expense account naturally comes up for consideration first, but this does not always bring the desired result, especially if it is done at the expense of the quality of service furnished.

To cover the field of local druggdom and furnish actual statistics would take much time, besides I am at a loss to know just where to go for the information and facts that will show the real conditions.

The jobber and the banker might furnish some very interesting material, but to make matter of this nature public would be a rank violation of business ethics.

I here suggest as a general underlying principle to be adopted by the man of limited financial resources when starting in business, that he consult and advise frequently with his jobber and banker, making correct statements to them regarding his resources and as his business may progress, of his sales-credits, etc., and that he consult with them both before contracting any considerable debt or signing of binding contracts, etc.

By doing this he will have time to consider the thing himself that he proposes to do, and he will have the advice of the man that has, as a rule, a much broader business experience than he himself possesses.

I believe that many business men would gain very materially by adopting this rule, men that may have been in business for years as well as the young man just nosing his way in.

It is not necessary to suggest this policy to experienced men for it is presumed that they know the importance of it and have benefited by it.

It seems to be the opinion of some that the business of an attorney is to get their clients out of trouble, but as a matter of fact the real business of an attorney is to keep them from getting in, therefore it is well to be advised before acting, and to whom may we go for that advice more freely than to the ones that prosper as we prosper, or who suffer loss should we fail, viz.: the jobber and the banker.

If the above suggestion had been adopted by all our local business men, conditions in Denver, I venture to assert, might be far better than they are today.

As we look over the local field, seemingly, we find too many persons trying to operate or to conduct drug stores.

This statement seems to be substantiated fully if we may judge their success by their financial rating.

Had some of these advised with their jobber or banker I do not believe they would have gone into business.

This condition of an excess number of stores seems to be found more frequently in the city than in the country.

"Can we find any remedy for it that is practical?" is a question often asked.

The elimination of the less competent and the survival of the stronger and better qualified is the usual rule that maintains, and this will in time undoubtedly apply here—it is gradually working out that way. It may be possible to hasten this elimination process by consolidating several stores in one, to be operated under the combined management of the several now independent proprietors.

For instance, when by close application and long hours several stores are operating and each supporting in a limited way, one person, would it not be possible to consolidate several of these stores, giving one three-man store in place of three stores of one man each, and giving better working hours, a fair remuneration and better opportunity to enjoy some of the blessings of our God-given sunshine and the glorious mountain scenery that lie at our very doors,—scenery and sunshine and pure air, not excelled in any part of the known world, all this, without price and with but very little effort, may be enjoyed in Colorado.

Then again, another remedy might be for the proprietor to just simply forget that his store is called a drug store, just forget the drug end of the term and operate a good

store, a little neighborhood store, with a notice on the door, "Open at 8 a. m., close at 6 p. m.; no Sunday business."

Considering the curtailing of expense and satisfaction that would be derived, our proprietor might find himself as well-off financially at the end of the year, as he does now working under present conditions.

This is not intended to reflect on the small man simply because he is operating a small store, but is offered just as a suggestion to fill in, and in all seriousness, the fact remains, that it is almost impossible to do any considerable amount of prescription work in any considerable number of stores in Denver, for the reason prescriptions are not written in proportionate number to the number of drug stores. The wide range in the number of articles possible for the physician to prescribe, and the great number of physicians writing prescriptions in a city the size of Denver make it impossible for the majority of stores to stock all of the items prescribed, that are more or less in daily demand.

To put it another way, comparatively, there are only a few druggists that are justified (considering the limited demand) in stocking all the remedies that are in general use.

The consolidation of several stores in each district, would remedy the conditions just stated and if this be done in all parts of the city, more complete stocks might be carried at a profit where now they show a loss. The people would be better served and a waste, that is now almost criminal from an economic viewpoint, would be corrected and saved.

Will this condition ever be remedied by the American people? For this condition, being true of Denver, applies to other cities in this country.

Making a low price on drugs does not bring more business. Generally speaking, people do not buy more drugs because the drugs are cheap or sold at a low price, that is, in the same way one might buy clothing or merchandise. A man might buy two shirts instead of one, if the price be attractive, but we do not presume he would take two doses of castor oil simply because he could get the two for the price of one.

As a rule the doctor that gives his services for a dollar, does not have as many patients as the two or five-dollar man. After all, it

is not so much the price in either case as it is the man.

If the price of drugs be reduced one-half in the city of Denver, we do not presume (barring the joy-producing variety) the amount consumed would be very materially increased. The personality of the man is reflected in his establishment, be it large or small, and is a special factor in making for success or failure. This applies to all mercantile houses, it extends to railroad management and very much so in the operating of a drug store or pharmacy.

To our methods of doing business we might apply the old saying: "It is not what you do but how you do it."

Then again, it is well to watch the successful man, the man that succeeds. Contact with better men, generally is of benefit to the man that may not be quite so good. We all have much to learn in this game called "trade."

There is an evolution going on in drugdom, in Denver, and in the nation, and no man can stay it or turn the tide very materially. We, as individuals, may assist in the moulding or shaping of it, but we cannot expect to have everything our way.

Large financial interests are taking over numbers of drug stores in the thickly populated centers, seemingly for the purpose of securing an outlet for certain lines of goods.

It does not seem to be their purpose to elevate pharmacy, or the pharmacist, in the way many have hoped for, but, seemingly, their purpose is to commercialize pharmacy, and incidentally the pharmacist.

These conditions, fortunately, have not been as pronounced in Denver as in some other cities.

We seem to have entirely different local conditions to contend with—different from Eastern and different from Western in many respects.

If Denver were a larger city, we might expect them to prevail here.

In the years that have passed, we, in Denver, have prospered to a greater degree than some of our less fortunate brethren in the East. We have had coöperation of the jobber and the retailer, something that has not existed in many Eastern cities, of any considerable size.

Just what the future has in store for us, no

man knows, but let us remember the principles which have stood for prosperity. Do not turn from the old to the new, without considering what is to be gained by the turning.

It seems that much might be gained by legislation and enforcement of present laws—laws that are supposed to protect the people and benefit us as well.

If our laws are unjust and do not correct the evils that exist, let us try and amend the same.

Our Board of Pharmacy should be of service to us in regulating the pharmacy end of our business. Let us work with them to bring about this result. Surely the raising of requirements for qualification, with enforcement of the law, will eventually help to some extent, and at the same time guarantee to the people better and more intelligent drug store service.

Our State Board of Health should work advantageously with us in correcting many evils, that some think now exist.

Every druggist should be willing to assist them in enforcing the law.

The act of March 3, 1907, regulating the sale of food and drugs in Colorado, is in the main good, and, having a standard for drugs, we have an advantage over the grocery man, who really has no standard for many food products.

As business men, we should not feel that we must depend upon the law to protect us, over and above any other class of citizens. We should first learn to protect ourselves. Being amenable to the law and contributing to its support, we have the right to expect the benefit that may be derived from an intelligent enforcement of it.

If our fellow druggists could but realize the benefit gained by social contact in our Branch meetings—even in the way of trade betterment—we would soon have to secure a larger meeting room.

While a talk of this nature may touch upon only a few of the many viewpoints of trade, it may sandwich in with some of the more scientific and interesting ones, for pharmacy and merchandising seem to go hand in hand, more and more, and the pharmacy of the future may be more commercialized than it is today, if the signs of the times are correctly interpreted.

SAINT LOUIS.

The Saint Louis Branch met in regular session at the College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, April 17th, with President Wilkerson presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The Chair then briefly outlined the talk he gave before the Saint Louis Pharmaceutical Society, with the view of uniting that Association with the A. Ph. A. Branch. After some discussion, a motion was made and carried, that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Society to ascertain the feasibility of uniting the two associations. The Chair appointed on that committee, Messrs. Mackelden, Buchler and Bierman.

The subject for discussion was, "Shorter Names and Synonyms for some U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations." Mr. E. A. Sennewald cited a list of U. S. P. preparations which in his opinion should have shorter names or synonyms. Professor Good read a list of synonyms and shorter names that have been presented to the revision committee for some U. S. P. preparations.

The following motion received unanimous indorsement:

Resolved, "That the use of coined names in the United States Pharmacopœia, should be discouraged except those applied to well known products which are no longer protected by patent or proprietary rights."

It was further moved and carried that a copy of this motion be sent to Professor Joseph P. Remington, Chairman of the Revision Committee.

Mr. Mackelden brought up the subject of summer meetings, stating that these outings help to keep up interest in the Branch. A motion was adopted that the President appoint a committee to arrange for summer outings, and Messrs. Mackelden, Hoester and Kring were appointed as that committee.

JULIUS C. HOESTER, Secretary.



PITTSBURGH.

At the May meeting much valuable instruction was given concerning the use of collapsible tubes for the dispensing of ointments, by Dr. F. J. Blumenschein. In opening the subject, the doctor said, "The trend of the times is toward cleanliness, and this trend should find the pharmacist leading the procession. One of the ways by which he can keep to the front is in the use of clean and progressive methods in compounding and dis-

pensing. While most of the pharmaceuticals are being standardized, and methods for improvement in manufacturing and marketing are being proposed, the ointments and allied products are being neglected. Ointments are dispensed in all kinds of containers,—bottles, tin and wood boxes, porcelain and glass jars of various colors,—without a thought as to whether the preparation is affected by light, air, moisture or the container itself. Collapsible tubes for prescription work should be made of pure (block) tin. This should be insisted upon, as they are often made of alloys of lead and other injurious metals. The advantages of collapsible tubes are many. First, the patient can use the last portion of the ointment, with the knowledge that it is just as free from contamination as the first portion, and, second, the dispenser is not required to handle a returned container, from which he might contract anything from simple itch to smallpox. A canvass of the oculists, to learn why they so frequently prescribe ready prepared ointments in tubes, revealed the fact that, while they prefer freshly prepared ointments, they are willing to prescribe something which, while not as good, yet always carries the assurance of being clean. Of course, all ointments cannot, owing to their composition, be dispensed in metal tubes, yet a great many may be so dispensed. The cost is but slightly greater, and they require a little more time to prepare, but these disadvantages are greatly offset by the fact that a better price can be demanded and increased prestige gained by doing things right.

"Ointments which have been fused, or that have to be sterilized, can be readily poured into the tube; others can be placed in waxed paper and rolled into a cylinder in the hand, then placed in the tube and by partly closing the paper, it can be drawn out, leaving the ointment in the tube."

The subject of "The Sale of Heroin; Its Legal and Moral Status," was discussed from every viewpoint, by Drs. J. A. Koch, G. W. Kutscher, Louis Emanuel, President Andrew Campbell and B. E. Pritchard. A motion was unanimously adopted, commending the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill now pending in the Senate, and instructing the Secretary to convey to Senators Penrose and Oliver the request of the Pittsburgh Branch, that they urge the immediate passage of the measure in the interests of humanity.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NASHVILLE.

The Nashville Branch of the A. Ph. A. held one of the most interesting meetings of the year, at Furman Hall, Vanderbilt University, May 14, with Dr. J. O. Burge in the chair.

Dr. J. M. Rogoff made a preliminary report of some pharmacological experiments he has been making, to determine the amount of deterioration of aqueous alkaloidal solutions. His work, so far, has been confined to that upon solutions of morphine, atropine, pilocarpine and strychnine, testing them upon cats and frogs, and his results indicate a gradual deterioration of these solutions with age. His final results will be reported to the Scientific Section of the A. Ph. A., at the Detroit meeting. A paper entitled "Board of Pharmacy Questions," was read by W. R. White, and discussed by Messrs. Ira B. Clark, M. E. Hutton, Dr. E. A. Ruddiman and Dr. J. M. Rogoff. The subject for the evening, "Shorter Hours," was then taken up for discussion.

The Secretary read the results obtained, by sending out 200 return cards. These showed that 84 percent favored shorter hours, and that 92 percent favored closing certain hours on Sunday, but there was much divergence of opinion as to the best way of accomplishing the reform. After remarks by various members, the Branch adjourned until September.

W. R. WHITE, Secretary.



PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the Drug Club, on Tuesday evening, May 5. After hearing the reports of the officers and of the various committees, it was decided, upon motion by Mr. W. L. Cliffe, to recommend to the American Pharmaceutical Association that the proposed national headquarters be located in Philadelphia, and the committee was directed to communicate with the proper officials of the parent body, and advise them of the advantages which Philadelphia possesses for the proposed headquarters.

A vote of thanks to the Philadelphia Drug Club for the use of its rooms for meeting purposes during the past year, was proposed and unanimously carried.

The program of the evening consisted of a discussion of the Harrison Bill and other legislative questions of state importance. Professor Charles H. LaWall presented a

paper entitled "Some Pennsylvania State Laws, Other than Pharmacy Laws, Which affect the Retail Druggist."

Secretary R. P. Fischelis presented a brief review of the Harrison Bill and amendments, and read communications from Messrs. Samuel L. Hilton, Martin I. Wilbert, A. Hopkins Stewart and F. H. Freericks, on the same subject.

C. Mahlon Kline spoke at length on the proposed anti-narcotic legislation, telling of the work of the National Drug Trade Conference and of the various state laws which propose to regulate the traffic in narcotic drugs. Mr. Samuel C. Henry gave the views of the N. A. R. D. on this question, and also spoke favorably on the Nelson Amendment now before the Senate.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was voted that the Philadelphia Branch go on record as approving the purpose of the Harrison Bill, and as favoring the Nelson Amendment. This being the last meeting before the summer recess, adjournment was taken until October.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, Secretary.



NEW YORK.

The April meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the College of Pharmacy on the 13th, with Professor Arny in the chair, and with Louis Berger acting as Secretary, in the absence of Secretary McCartney.

Treasurer Weinstein reported a balance of \$98.87 in the treasury. Chairman Anderson, of the Legislative Committee, informed the Branch regarding conditions at Albany, reporting the passage of the Walters-Seelye Bill placing the regulation of the hours of labor for drug clerks back under the pharmacy act, and of the Boylan anti-narcotic bill. Dr. Anderson also spoke of the amendment proposed to the Harrison Bill, relative to keeping a record, by physicians, of narcotics dispensed by them, and of the opposition created thereby. The progress of the Stevens price-maintenance bill was reported, as well as an announcement of the approaching meeting in interest of the bill.

Dr. George C. Diekman, Chairman of the Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy, read an interesting report, which discussed for the most part the work of the German Apothecaries Society, notably at the Uni-

versities of Berlin and Goettingen, on the examination and exposure of questionable proprietary medicines. The following items were dealt with:

Salicol—a tablet marketed by Dr. M. Weitemeyer, of Erfurt, said to contain aceto-salicylic and citro-salicylic acids, which upon investigation of Von C. Mannich and L. Schwedes, was found to consist of aceto-salicylic acid. The claim made that the tablet contained in addition to the above, citro-salicylic acid, was pointed out to be false and misleading.

C. Mannich and G. Leemhuis, in *Apotheker Zeitung*, No. 19, 1914, page 194, report on the examination of codeine tablets, as follows:

The investigation was undertaken in response to the request of the German Apothecaries Society. The tablets were claimed to contain 0.05 gm. of codeine phosphate each, and had been obtained by a physician through agency of a mail-order concern. Upon examination the tablets were found to be uneven in size and thickness. This variation was very material.

In weight these tablets varied between 0.16 and 0.25 gm. For purpose of ascertaining the codeine content, the following procedure was employed. Ten tablets, weighing 2.07 gm., were treated with 10 gm. of diluted solution of sodium hydroxide, until they disintegrated. The mixture was then shaken out with 100 cc. of ether. Forty cc. of the ether containing the basic codeine were allowed to vaporize at low temperature, and the residue (codeine) dried at 100° C. and weighed.

The residue thus obtained was found to weigh 0.1829 gm. for the 10 tablets, which equals 0.01829 gm. for each tablet. As a control, a determination of the phosphoric acid, by the ammonium molybdate method, was carried out. The amount of phosphoric acid found corresponded closely to the amount of codeine found. Calculation shows that each tablet contained 0.015 gm. of codeine phosphate, instead of 0.05 as claimed.

It would therefore seem that the quantity of codeine phosphate was mis-stated, and that each tablet contained only about one-third of the quantity claimed.

M. Pawlewskis' Eye-Water, which was claimed to strengthen weak eyes, cure cataract and glaucoma, heal inflamed eyelids, granulated eyelids, cure scurvy and bleeding of the gums, was found to contain zinc sul-

phate 1.25 percent; sodium chloride 1.32 percent; water q. s., and it was pointed out that extravagant claims had been made for an old and well-known preparation which is being marketed under a new name.

Schumacher's Cell Regenerator, No. 13, was reported in *Apotheker Zeitung*, No. 18, 1914, page 186, by C. Mannich and S. Kroll, as consisting entirely of sugar of milk.

A physiological determination of the value of certain digitalis preparations was made by Von Dr. Anton Lehnert, Bad Duerkheim; and Professor Oswald Loeb, Goettingen:

The authors examined a number of well-known digitalis preparations, with a view to establishing their therapeutic value in a physiological way. They employed the method of Frankel-Gottlieb, comparing the results found, in the examination of the preparations, with the results found upon using an infusion of digitalis, prepared from titrated digitalis leaves obtained from the firm of Caesar & Loretz.

The folia digitalis titrata, of Caesar & Loretz, was found to show a constant therapeutic value when tested from year to year, which the authors state to be as follows: Each 0.1 gm. of the substance is the equivalent of 5 Gottlieb units.

A Gottlieb unit is designated, the smallest quantity of substance required to produce a systolic cessation of heart-action in a frog, weighing from 29-32 grams, with certainty, within 30 minutes.

Digitalis dialysata Golaz: The preparations intended for intravenous injection, showed only from 16 to 40 percent of their claimed value. The preparations intended for internal medication were found to correspond in their declared value.

Digifolin: This preparation is placed on the market, both in solution and tablet form. Its activity conformed closely to the claimed values, and the contents of the packages were found unchanged after 11 months.

The authors claim that their results have been confirmed by other investigators.

An exhaustive report on concentrated ipecac infusions was referred to as having appeared in *Phar. Zentralhalle*, 1914, No. 11, page 249, the authors of which were Von C. Mannich and W. Duehr, and the conclusions reached were as follows:

(1) That a properly prepared infusion of ipecac contains only about three-fourths of the alkaloidal value of the drug employed.

(2) That an infusion prepared with the aid of a concentrated infusion (1:20) formula of Dieterich, contains only two-thirds the quantity of alkaloid, as will be found in a properly and freshly prepared infusion.

(3) That alkalies should under no circumstances be added. This is sometimes done in order to impart a deeper color to the product.

(4) That the concentrated preparations of the market are unreliable, and that they always contain a much lesser quantity of alkaloid than an infusion properly made.

The report was discussed by Messrs. Raubenheimer, Latham and Weinstein.

Dr. Diner called attention to the approaching meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held at the Hotel Astor, and moved that the Branch send delegates. The motion was carried.

Dr. J. L. Mayer then read the paper of the evening, entitled "The Standardization of Volumetric Acid and Alkali Solutions."*

The paper brought out an interesting discussion, participated in by Messrs. Schmidt, Roemer, Raubenheimer, Niece and Arny.

LOUIS BERGER, Acting Sec'y.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday evening, May 12th, the San Francisco Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was permanently organized. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Albert Schneider; First Vice-President, Jennie M. White; Second Vice-President, Arthur Reum; Secretary-Treasurer, Clarissa M. Roehr; Council Member, Dr. A. Schneider.

Communications were received from Mr. J. W. England and Dr. F. E. Stewart. Mr. England, as Secretary of the Council, conveyed the unanimous approval of that body to the organization of the San Francisco Branch. Dr. Stewart congratulated the members and wished the future success of the Branch.

The following program was presented during the evening:

The United States Pharmacopoeia:—

"From the Standpoint of the Chemist," by Arthur Reum.

"From the Standpoint of the Pharmacist," by Clarissa M. Roehr.

*This paper appeared in full in the last issue of the JOURNAL.

"From the Standpoint of the Pharmacognosist," by Dr. A. Schneider.

"The Italian Pharmacopœia," by Dr. A. S. Musante.

"The British Pharmacopœia," by Miss M. Low and Mrs. R. E. White.

"The Homeopathic Pharmacopœia," by Mr. Lengfeld.

Discussions on the German Pharmacopœia and on the French Codex were postponed to a later date.

The next meeting will be held on June 9th in the office of the Pacific Pharmacist. The members will discuss a paper on "Some Points for the Pharmacist Regarding the Products Used in Organo-therapy," by Dr. John Zieg.

CLARISSA M. ROEHR, Secretary.



CINCINNATI.

The first annual meeting of the Cincinnati Branch, A. Ph. A., was held at Lloyd's Library, May 12, with Vice-President Prof. Theo. D. Wetterstroem in the chair.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. S. Kobbe, presented his annual report, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for his efficient service.

The Secretary followed with a complete record, covering the work of the first year's life of the Branch. The report was accepted with a recommendation to preserve the original minute book and its insertions.

Mr. Edward Voss, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Membership, reported for that committee.

Prof. C. T. P. Fennel, Chairman of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Progress, made a report and, being the accredited member of this Branch to the Council of the parent body, he gave information regarding the work accomplished by the Council. A resolution of regret regarding the resignation of Prof. J. H. Beal as General Secretary, was passed, deploring the necessity for the retirement of one who has performed such efficient service in the cause of American Pharmacy.

The annual report of the Legislative Committee was presented by Hon. Frank H. Freericks in a very comprehensive manner, covering the different pending bills of state and national importance, such as the Duffy Anti-Narcotic Bill, the Itinerant Venders' Bill, the Stevens Bill, the Harrison Bill, the Clapp Bill and others. The report was accepted, and it

was voted that it be sent in its entirety to the JOURNAL for publication.

The presiding officer, Prof. Theo. D. Wetterstroem, read the following resolution, passed by the Agricultural Commission of Ohio, April 28, 1914:

"The Agricultural Commission of Ohio interprets the Insecticide and Fungicide Act and the Feed Stuff Act as exempting from their provisions all drugs, chemicals, etc., recognized by the U. S. P., N. F. or other recognized standards; all preparations extemporaneously prepared or compounded for customers for consumption and not for resale; all preparations for which no claims are made for insectidal or fungicidal properties, and all proprietary medicinal preparations and stock foods upon which license-fees have been paid by the manufacturers."

It was decided to incorporate this resolution in the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Chas. G. Merrell made a report for the Committee on Transportation to the A. Ph. A. meeting, and was followed by the Chairman of the Nomination Committee, Mr. Edw. Voss, Jr., who presented the following ticket:

President, E. H. Thiesing; First Vice-President, F. W. Weissmann; Second Vice-President, J. F. Kutchbauch; Treasurer, Julius Greyer; Secretary, Chas. A. Apmeyer; Executive Committee, A. O. Zwick, three years; C. T. P. Fennel, two years; C. G. Merrell, one year.

The report was signed by F. S. Kobbe, Wm. L. B. Brittain and Edw. Voss, Jr., Chairman.

The report being duly accepted, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the nominees, which being done, the newly elected officers were duly installed by the presiding officer, each pledging his earnest support to the Branch, as well as to the parent body.

CHAS. A. APMEYER, Secretary.

The report of the Legislative Committee is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE CINCINNATI BRANCH OF THE A. PH. A.

Mr. President and Members:

Your Committee on Legislation begs to report at this annual meeting that during the year there has been no legislation, either state or national, which is of particular con-

cern to pharmacists. There are, however, at this time two bills pending in Congress which are of very special interest, and which will be referred to herein.

The state laws of interest to the various branches of the drug trade which were enacted during the year 1913, and which came to be in force since that time, have been reported on at one of the regular monthly meetings during the year. They included the Agricultural Commission Law, the so-called Duffy Anti-Narcotic Law, an amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Law which declared a drug to be misbranded if labels bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which *is false and fraudulent*, and finally the Insecticide Law. Since these laws became effective, the Agricultural Commission has taken up the duties which rested heretofore with the Board of Pharmacy and which were transferred to it. There appear to have been many prosecutions on account of the violation of various laws, particularly, however, with reference to the violation of the so-called Duffy Anti-Narcotic Law. While it is too early to express an opinion on the value of this particular work under the direction of the Agricultural Commission, there is but little doubt that the Commission will have many advantages in the proper enforcement of such laws, and consequently conditions should be correspondingly improved. The Duffy Anti-Narcotic Law and its enforcement by the Agricultural Commission has certainly resulted in numerous prosecutions and convictions, and continued determined activity in this respect is bound to be very helpful in the control of the narcotic evil. It, of course, is not possible for your committee to know the merits of the various prosecutions which have been made. In this connection, it is to be regretted that the Agricultural Commission construes the law as being inapplicable to physicians, dentists and veterinarians, at least such is reported to be the case. It is altogether impossible for your committee to understand how the Agricultural Commission would construe this law as not requiring physicians, dentists and veterinarians to write and file prescriptions when they themselves dispense the drugs in question. There seems to be no room for such strained construction under a plain reading of the Narcotic Law,

and in keeping with its terms physicians, dentists and veterinarians should be required to write and file prescriptions when they themselves dispense the drug. We at this time recommend that this matter be brought more directly to the attention of the Agricultural Commission, and that they be advised that this Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association believes the law to be equally applicable to physicians, dentists and veterinarians who make a practice of dispensing. The Insecticide Law, the many uncalled-for provisions of which were brought to the attention of the Branch during the year, has since been attacked in a suit brought under the direction of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and particularly because of the earnest effort of Prof. Geo. B. Kauffman, the Chairman of its Council. We report with pleasure and satisfaction that the lower court has sustained the contention of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and has held the law to be unconstitutional because of discriminating features. Upon just what ground the decision of the lower court has been based, we do not yet know, because a publication of the opinion has not yet been available.

In considering state legislation generally, and its enforcement, it is of special interest to know, that an Itinerant Venders' Law of the State of Louisiana, in which the Supreme Court of said state upheld special license features and regulations to govern the sale of drugs by itinerant venders, has on error to the Supreme Court of the United States, been upheld by it. The decision of the Louisiana court, which was under review by the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, seems to be in direct conflict with a decision rendered on a similar law, by the Illinois Court of Appeals. We find, therefore, that the highest courts of two different states have come to different conclusions with reference to the constitutional limitations which govern state legislatures, and while the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the conviction as made under the Louisiana law, it must be in mind, that the question before the Supreme Court of the United States was simply to decide whether the Louisiana law infringed upon the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States. Of necessity it had to leave to the state court the question as to whether the constitutional limitations of the state had

been infringed, and as already pointed out in this respect, there was a direct conflict in the decision as reached by the Illinois and Louisiana courts respectively. While some weight is added to the Louisiana decision, because of the affirmance of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet the more important question will still remain for independent decision by the several state courts, and the state courts, generally speaking, outside of the Southern States, would be more inclined to follow the decision of the highest court of Illinois than to follow the highest court of the State of Louisiana.

In proposed national legislation, the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Bill continues to be a center of interest on the part of the various branches of the drug trade, no doubt also on the part of the medical profession. The bill is still pending in the Senate of the United States. Fortunately, the National Drug Trade Conference has seen fit to advocate amendments to the bill as first approved by it, which are in keeping with the needs as pointed out by the Cincinnati Convention of the N. A. R. D. In fact, all of the amendments as they were advocated, have found either total or partial approval by the Drug Trade Conference, including the need for record requirement on the part of dispensing physicians, dentists and veterinarians. However, the proposal of the National Drug Trade Conference, with reference to the record requirement to be made of physicians, etc., who dispense and distribute narcotics, is not sufficiently definite and certain, and will not be particularly helpful to control the illegitimate distribution of narcotics by such persons, unless changed, so as to definitely require a record for each separate distribution, other than the administration of the drug by physicians themselves in cases of emergency. It appears that the need for such further change has been pointed out to various Senators, and we may hope somewhat that the change will still be made before the so-called Harrison Bill finally becomes a law. At any rate, it is now possible to say, that some of the much needed changes will surely be embodied in the law, and also that the discrimination as first made and proposed in favor of dispensing physicians has come very generally to be recognized as being improper and as seriously impairing the effectiveness of the intended law.

Another bill now pending in Congress

which is of particular interest to all of the various Branches of the Drug Trade is the so-called Stevens Price Maintenance Bill. It is the purpose of this bill to allow the manufacturer of trade-marked or proprietary articles to designate the price at which his products shall be sold to the trade and to the consumer. This bill is an outcome of the continued agitation for legalizing price regulation, as first commenced by the National Association of Retail Druggists. The movement and the support for such legislation has now taken on considerable force, and the public generally, as well as its representatives, are being educated on the need for it, and the advocates of price regulation have certainly made wonderful progress, so that it is now within reason to expect that such legislation will be enacted in some form within a reasonable time. The provisions of the Stevens Bill in singling out trade-marked and proprietary articles, are possibly not so complete as they should be, for there seems to be no good reason why the same rights should not be accorded the manufacturer of a patented or copyrighted article, in view of the fact that the courts have held that the owner of patented or copyrighted articles may not dictate the price at which such articles shall be sold by dealers. There is also some question as to the constitutional right of Congress to enact a law which, beyond the contract provisions, is to govern the owner of property which has come to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state as distinguished from interstate. In other words, it is a question, whether when property has come to the exclusive ownership of a resident of a given state he can be denied, beyond the terms of an actual contract, by an act of Congress to dispose of such property as he sees fit. The theory of the Stevens Bill in this respect seems to be based on an assumed analogy with the patent and copyright authority of Congress, and such analogy in fact does not exist. Your committee has not found time to devote special study to this feature, and is not prepared at this time to express a definite opinion with reference to it, but believes it well to call attention to the matter for general consideration. Whatever the case may be, the all-important fact is, that the progress for legalizing price regulation during the year has been most wonderful, and that the public and the legislators are becoming thoroughly im-

pressed with the need for some relief in this respect, and when the campaign of education has sufficiently progressed, there is no doubt about finding some legal and constitutional method for properly taking care of the matter. Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. LAKAMP.

FRANK H. FREERICKS.



CHICAGO.

The Chicago Branch met for the last regular monthly meeting of the season at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy building, the evening of May 19th, with President J. H. Wells in the chair.

Mr. Wells introduced Mr. L. A. Becker, who lead the discussion of the evening on the topic, "The Preparations of the New U. S. P." Mr. Becker made suggestions as to the improvement or correction of several formulas and tests. He criticised the tests for iron in "Aqua," stating that he found the "heavy metals test," of the present Pharmacopœia, more efficient than the proposed test for metals. He said that the proposed test for iron should not read "immediately" but should have a time limit. Iron 1-100,000 required one minute, to develop a positive reaction, 1-500,000 required 3½ to 5 minutes, solutions of 1-1,000,000 showed the color only in 7 to 10 minutes. He pointed out in connection with "Aqua Destillata Sterilisata" and "Liquor Sodii Chloridi Physiologicus," the necessity for extreme care in sterilization, and recommended, for the latter solution, fractional sterilization, using the autoclave at 115° to 120° for 15 to 20 minutes on three successive days, or boiling for one hour on three successive days. Should the pharmacist become the purveyor of this preparation to the physician, the directions as proposed for sterilization, will lead to many disputes, for where there is infection, from either instruments, dressings, suture materials, or preparations, the physician often seeks to put the blame on any other cause rather than to ascribe bad results to his possibly faulty technique or poor judgment. For the pharmacist's protection against accusations of this nature, the process of sterilization should produce unquestionable results.

Mr. Wm. Gray followed Mr. Becker with the following suggestions:

Liquor Cresolis Comp.: Use Sapo Mollis and Cresol equal parts. Dissolve with heat.

Tinct. Iodi: Use 40 cc. of water to the liter of tincture for insuring solution of the K. I.; *Tinct. Aurantii Dulcis* and *Tinct. Limonis Cortex* Retain the present formula; oil will be lost by grating; *Tinctures in General*: There should be some form of standardized concentrated preparation of the assayed drugs, which could be diluted to make U. S. P. tinctures, for the benefit of pharmacists who cannot afford to make such tinctures with assay process for the same. The present Tincture of Nux Vomica is an example. Otherwise the entire preparation of assayed tinctures is going into the hands of the pharmaceutical manufacturer. The plan proposed would allow considerable saving both in cost of container, menstruum and freight.

A communication was received from Mr. R. E. Rhode, who commented as follows: *Aromatic waters* should be made with magnesia instead of talcum. Recently boiled water may lead to better preparations.

Solution of Magnesium Citrate should be made by the cold process, and with Spirit of Lemon, instead of the oil. The proposed process is altogether too complicated for what is practically an extemporaneous preparation and, furthermore, a volatile oil should not be added to a hot liquid. He recommends the return to the use of the name Tr. Saponis Mollis or Spir. Saponis Mollis instead of Linimentum Saponis Mollis.

In the discussion of Mr. Gray's suggestion of "concentrate" for tincture-making, Professor Clark opposed the idea, believing that a druggist using guaranteed assayed drugs, should be educated to prepare U. S. P. tinctures directly from them.

Professor Day suggested that neighborhood-druggists should club together and engage an expert to make the U. S. P. preparations in larger quantities and of standard quality.

Mr. Storer, in commenting on the preparation of Green Soap and Comp. Solution of Cresol, stated that he prepared the soap in 50-pound quantities, with careful manipulation and with not too close an adherence to the formula, and then allowed it to age for three months. From this soap he prepared the Cresol Solution and allowed it to age some months before use. Both preparations were declared to be very satisfactory.

Secretary Gathercoal read a letter from Mr. Fred Meissner, of LaPorte, Trustee of the Pharmacopœia, who stated that the pros-

pects for the new U. S. P. to be in print early this fall were very good indeed.

The annual convention of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Fox Lake, June 11, 12 and 13th, was announced, and a general invitation to be present was issued.

Arrangements for the Chicago delegation to the convention at Detroit were also discussed.

The meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in October.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, Secretary.

The Pharmacist and the Law

NEW YORK ANTI-NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.

The bill known as the Boylan bill, for the regulation of sales of chloral, opium, any of the salts, alkaloids or derivatives of opium, hypodermic syringes or needles, has become a law in the State of New York.

The bill prohibits the sale of these drugs and articles except upon the prescription of a physician, veterinarian or dentist, with the exception of preparations containing minimum quantities of such drugs. The law also provides for the keeping of records by the person prescribing any of the drugs mentioned in the bill, and also for the recording, by every dealer, of the name and the address of every person to whom such drugs or articles are sold. It also provides for the commitment to a hospital or institution of persons proven to be habitual drug-users, and for their detention therein until they are deemed to be cured of their morbid desire. It further provides for the revocation of the license of any pharmacist, physician, veterinarian, dentist or registered nurse, who may be addicted to the abuse of any habit-forming drug, or who has been convicted of violation of any of the provisions of the act, but, while in the first instance, it provides for the re-issuance of a license on the reformation of the habits of a habitual drug-user, the revocation of a license after conviction, seems to be intended to be of permanent continuance,

not subject to a revision. The full text of the bill follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW, IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1. Chapter 49 of the laws of 1909, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter 45 of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by adding after article 11 a new article to be article 11a thereof, to read as follows:—

ARTICLE 11a.

Habit-Forming Drugs.

Sec. 245. Sale prohibited; exception. No pharmacist, druggist or other person shall sell, have or offer for sale or give away any chloral, opium or any of its salts, alkaloids or derivatives, or any compound or preparation of any of them except upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist, provided that the provisions of this article shall not apply to the sale of domestic and proprietary remedies, actually sold in good faith as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this article, and provided further that such remedies and preparations do not contain more than two grains of opium or one-fourth grain of morphine or one-fourth grain of heroin or one grain of codeine or ten grains of chloral or their salts in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, nor to plasters, liniments and ointments for external use only.

Sec. 246. Prescriptions; certificates. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail or give away any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter, except as herein provided without first receiving a written prescription signed by a duly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist. The prescription must contain substantially the following:—The name in full of the physician, veterinarian or dentist issuing such prescription, his office address, his office hours and telephone, and the name, age and address of the person to whom and date on which such prescription is issued. It shall be unlawful for any duly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist to issue any such prescription containing any of the drugs, their salts, derivatives or preparations mentioned in section 245 of this chapter except after a physical examination of any person for the treatment of disease, injury or deformity. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell at retail any of the drugs or preparations of any of those mentioned in section 245 of this article without first verifying the authority of any prescription containing more than four grains of morphine, thirty grains of opium, two grains of heroin, six grains of codeine or four drams of chloral. Such veri-