

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

### CINCINNATI.

The March meeting of the Cincinnati Branch A. Ph. A. proved to be a very enjoyable and instructive session. After disposing of the routine business of the Association, President J. C. Otis introduced the first speaker of the evening, Mr. Benedict Salkover, who presented an exhaustive discourse of "Statistics on Dyes," saying the object of his paper was not to present anything original, but rather to bring home a few facts concerning products, which play such a tremendous rôle in the commercial and scientific American world of to-day. When coal undergoes destructive distillation in coke ovens or gas retorts, the average products are: Coke 72 percent, gas 22 percent, tar 6 percent. This tar contains some 155 different chemical compounds, none of which are dyestuffs. They are benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthalene, anthracenc, methyl anthracene, phenanthrene, and carbazol, the latter being a constituent of anthracenc. The crude gas given off on distillation contains the first three to some extent. Special purifiers have been devised for their removal and separation. The ten substances enumerated form 6 percent to 12 percent of the coal tar, the amounts present varying with the character of the distillation. The ten crude coal-tar products are separated from one another and from the great variety of carbon compounds accompanying them in the tar by fractional distillation.

From these ten so-called "crudes," the chemist prepares nearly three hundred so-called "intermediates," compounds that are not dyes but are capable of being converted into coloring matters. A number of these "intermediates" are used also in the manufacture of medicinal preparations and photographic chemicals. Leading intermediates are: Aniline oil and salts, pure aniline and toluidine, nitrobenzol, phthalic acid, salicylic acid,

resorcinol, etc. These are really the raw materials from which about nine hundred different dyestuffs may be obtained. In a general way, regarding value, the average intermediate sells for five times the cost of the crude, and the average finished dye for ten times as much as the average intermediate.

The lecturer described a number of different processes employed in the manufacture of dyes, and gave many statistics and causes for the shortage of dyestuffs at the present time. He was warmly thanked for his interesting discourse.

Dr. E. P. Zeumer, the next speaker, presented a highly instructive lecture, profusely illustrated with lantern slides, the subject being "Bacterial Vaccines." An abstract of this interesting lecture may be of interest. The subject of immunity is being studied as never before by the brightest minds in the medical profession, since it is recognized as the most important and perplexing question in the whole realm of medicine. With study and experiment our actual knowledge becomes greater, yet in reality our knowledge becomes less. This paradox is explained by the fact that the more we actually learn, and the further we penetrate the mysteries of infection, the greater the subject becomes and there opens before our vision a wide field, concerning which we realize that we have actually learned little. We know that various forms of microorganisms exist everywhere. The human animal is constantly and invariably the host of a great variety of germs, many of which possess the power of causing disease. If nature had not provided a method of combating the action of pathogenic microorganisms, the human race would have long since ceased to exist, our ancestors would have died long ago. That this is not the case is apparent to everyone and the explanation of this fact is found in the phenomenon of immunity, which is the power of resisting the action of

disease-producing germs. Immunity is a relative term, since all persons are not equally immune, or do not possess in the same degree the power of resisting infection. By "natural" immunity we mean that the body possesses a sufficient degree of resistance so that the disease-producing germs, which it harbors, either all the time or occasionally, are unable to make it succumb. By "acquired" immunity we mean that the body did not naturally possess sufficient resistance to successfully combat infection, but it was added or developed in the body in the necessary amount by use of certain measures. An example of natural immunity is found in tuberculosis, a most wide-spread disease, in fact, some authorities claim that every human being at some time during his life has been infected with tuberculosis, which statement is fully substantiated in the autopsy room. By "active" immunity we mean that immunity is forced upon a patient by treatment which will stimulate his own immunizing powers. By "passive" immunity we mean that active immunizing material has been administered to the patient, thus overcoming the poisons excreted by the disease-producing germs, as in the injection of antidiphtheritic serum into a patient suffering from diphtheria. An example of active immunity is the administration of so-called bacterial vaccines, which may be used either in prophylactic or preventive as well as curative measures.

The term "bacterial vaccines" should not be confused with the commonly used term vaccine, the latter referring to small-pox vaccine, which is quite a different substance. A bacterial vaccine, in short, is merely a suspension in sterile salt solution of the dead bodies of the disease-producing germs. Bacterial vaccines are usually administered under the skin, sometimes, under certain circumstances, they may be injected directly into the vein. The dose is measured in terms indicating the number of dead germs in each Cc. of salt solution.

It was greatly due to the brilliant discoveries of Sir A. E. Wright, a famous physician of London, England, that the bacterial vaccine therapy was placed on a firm scientific basis, as well as the recognition of the so-called opsonic therapy. Metschnikoff introduced his so-called phagocytic theory, meaning thereby that certain of the white blood corpuscles had the power of overcoming disease-producing germs by digesting them, thus the polymorphonuclear leucocyte exhibited this power, which

fact has since been proven. Wright elaborated on this theory by assuming that the leucocytes exerted this power by the presence in the blood of a hypothetical substance, by him termed "Opsonin," a word derived from two Greek words, meaning "to prepare food for" or "to prepare for digestion." Further research has amply proven the correctness of the theories of these workers, until now the use of bacterial vaccine is universal.

Dr. Zeumer then proceeded to demonstrate by means of lantern slides and explained the essential steps in the preparation of vaccine and the determination of the opsonic index, showing in detail the technique of measuring the opsonic power of a given patient. He showed a pure culture of one of the common disease-producing germs, the staphylococcus pyogenes albus, or the white pus-producing germ, how the emulsion of the germ in salt solution is obtained by centrifugal action, how the enumeration of the bacteria in a given portion reserved for the count is done, basing the calculation upon the fact that there are given billion red corpuscles, on the average, in each Cc. of blood of the average normal individual, and finally, how the standardized suspension or "vaccine" is usually put up in glass ampoules.

Then the Doctor illustrated the determination of the opsonic index, stating that three things are required for same: 1, suspension of the disease germ in question; 2, the blood-serum (free from all corpuscles) of the patient; 3, an emulsion of the white blood corpuscles or leucocytes of the patient. In addition to these is required the blood-serum of a number of normal individuals for comparison. He showed various differently and specially constructed apparatus, such as ampoules, pipettes, pricking needles, etc., as well as the technique of handling and also administering bacterial vaccines.

Dr. Zeumer's highly instructive presentation of his subject was greatly appreciated by his audience, who tendered him a rising vote of thanks. CHARLES A. APMEYER, *Secretary*.

The following officers have been elected by the Cincinnati Branch for the ensuing year: *President*, Louis Werner; *First Vice-President*, Theodore D. Wetterstroem; *Second Vice-President*, Frank H. Freericks; *Treasurer*, Julius Greyer; *Secretary*, Chas. A. Apmeyer; *Executive Committee*, C. T. P. Fennel, 3 years; Charles G. Merrell, 2 years; J. C. Otis, 1 year. *Member of the Council*, C. T. P. Fennel.

## CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The business of the April meeting of the City of Washington Branch A. Ph. A. consisted in the passing of resolutions on the disposition of the Year Book and JOURNAL, and copies of these resolutions will be submitted to the secretaries of the local branches and the various committees of the Association concerned with this subject.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to an address by Dr. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and a full report of which appears in another place in the JOURNAL.

## COLUMBUS.

The February meeting of the Columbus Branch A. Ph. A. was held February 14, at the office of the Midland Publishing Company, President Topping presiding. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. Professor Dye reported progress for the Committee on Membership.

Communications were read from New York and Philadelphia Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association in reference to the publication of the JOURNAL and Year Book. The latter Branch suggested that the yearly dues of the members be increased to compensate for an assumed deficit that might arise from the continued issuance of these publications. This suggestion met with unanimous disfavor; the opinion was freely expressed that an increase of dues was unnecessary for the proper maintenance of the Association. Resolutions were passed presenting these views, and also that the Year Book be brought up to date.

The Secretary was directed to send a letter of condolence to the widow of Frank Harrington, late member of the Columbus Branch, A. Ph. A.

Resolutions strongly favoring amendment and revision of the U. S. Patent and Trademark Laws were prepared and adopted and copies of these resolutions were ordered sent to congressmen and senators, and also to national and state pharmaceutical associations, importuning them to take similar action.

The resignation of Mr. Spease as secretary of the Branch was received and accepted, and Mr. E. C. Marshall was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby. Mr. E. N. Webb delivered an address upon "The Mortality of Proprietary Preparations," that was interesting and instructive. At its conclusion the

president expressed the thanks of the Branch to Mr. Webb and the address was discussed by many of the members present.

## NEW ENGLAND.

A meeting of the New England Branch A. Ph. A. was held at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy on Wednesday evening, April 4, at which it was voted that it was the desire of the Branch that the publication of the Year Book be continued.

A joint meeting of the Branch with the Boston Association of Retail Druggists was held at the College of Pharmacy on April 10th, at which Mr. H. C. Lythgoe, Analyst, Massachusetts State Department of Health, spoke of the new Pharmacopoeia in its relation to the work of his department, and discussed such of the recent activities of the department as might be of interest to pharmacists.

Assistant District Attorney A. C. Webber was also present and explained in detail the provisions of the bill now before the State Legislature which aims to regulate still more carefully the sale of narcotic drugs and hypodermic needles and syringes.

HUGH C. MULDOON, *Secretary.*

## NEW YORK.

The April 1917 meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Mayer in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday the 9th, at 8.30 P.M.

Fifty-five members were present.

The minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted.

*Report of the Member of Council.*—Professor Hostmann read a communication from Dr. Edward Kremers deploring the fact that pharmacy seems to have been overlooked in national movements. An extract from the N. A. R. D. Bulletin No. 176 on the same general topic was also read.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the National Drug Trade Conference that it was the sense of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association that the said Conference endeavor to obtain proper recognition for pharmacy in such plans as were being devised by the Council of National Defense.

*Membership Committee.*—In the absence of Chairman Walter, the Secretary presented the application for membership in the parent association of Milton Eugene Rohrbach, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the following applications for membership in the local Branch: Charles S. Herron, 100 William St., and Horatio N. Fraser, M.D., 5 East 47th St., both of New York.

The Secretary was directed to follow the usual course with regard to these applications.

*Legislation and Education.*—Chairman Mayo read an exhaustive report on a number of bills now pending. The report was ordered accepted.

*Fraternal Relations.*—Chairman Diner reported that since no committee has as yet been appointed by the County Medical Society, he had nothing to report.

*Progress of Pharmacy.*—Chairman Diekman read a number of interesting abstracts on the following subjects: "Manufacture of Quebracho in Argentine and Paraguay;" "Artificial Seasoning of Wood;" "Aqueous Solution of Mercurous Acetate;" "Method of Estimation of Nicotine in Tobacco;" "Impure Reagents;" "Production of Burmah Cutch;" "Concrete Experiments;" "Alkaloidal Reactions."

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this report, which was ordered accepted.

*Special Committee.*—Dr. Diner, Chairman of the Alpers Memorial Committee, submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Architect of the Universe to gather unto Him our late brother and esteemed fellow member, William C. Alpers, and

WHEREAS, We have thereby been deprived of an ardent worker and a true exponent of Professional Pharmacy, therefore be it

*Resolved,* That we, the members of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, deeply feel the loss that we have sustained, and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of this Branch and that a further copy be sent to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for publication therein.

This report was accepted and the Secretary ordered to send a copy to the family of the deceased, after which the committee was discharged with the thanks of the Board.

*Communications.*—Communications from

the Montana Branch, the Washington Branch, Mr. Hilton, President Wulling, General Secretary Day, Mr. Stockberger, Professor Remington and Mr. Main were read by the Secretary and ordered filed.

*New Business.*—A very interesting paper on "The Pharmaceuticals of the New Pharmacopoeia" was read by Dr. J. Leon Lascoff. The paper was augmented by a large exhibit of U. S. P. galenicals. A number of very interesting points were brought out.

The discussion following the reading of this paper was led by Professor Cook, of Philadelphia. He described the enormous amount of work done in preparing the new Pharmacopoeia and answered some of the criticisms in Dr. Lascoff's paper. Professor LaWall supplemented Professor Cook's explanation and cited some unique tests, etc., found in the text of the Ninth Revision. Considerable further discussion followed.

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the speakers.

Mr. Mayo reported the death of Professor Louis Diehl and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions.

On this committee President Mayer appointed Mr. Mayo, Chairman, Professor Raubenheimer, and Professor Anderson.

Dr. Lascoff reported the death of Professor George Ferguson, and President Mayer appointed the following to serve on a committee to draw up suitable resolutions: Dr. Lascoff, Chairman; Dr. Diner and Professor Diekman.

HUGO H. SCHAEFER, *Secretary.*

#### NASHVILLE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Nashville Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in joint session with the Nashville Drug Club on April 19th, with Dr. J. O. Burge presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved; D. S. Sanders made the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Retail Grocers' Association and the Retail Furniture Dealers' Association against the unfair competition carried on by various mail order houses without the payment of taxes. The coöperation of these three bodies was assured and a joint committee appointed to visit the Retail Merchants' Association in an effort to secure their aid. He stated that the Larkin Company had already expressed their intention of testing the constitutionality of the Ten-

nessee laws. A motion was passed commending the stand taken by the Butterick Publishing Co. in refusing to take further advertising from mail order houses.

C. S. Martin reported on the six laws, regulating the sale of liquors, which were passed by the last legislature. He called especial attention to the provisions of the Drug Store Alcohol Bill, a companion bill to the Bone Dry Law, which becomes effective May 1. This bill requires that the druggist keep a complete record of all alcohol and wine received and dispensed, and imposes a tax of \$30 annually if these are dispensed without being in combination with other medicines. It also requires that physicians write prescriptions, calling for alcohol or wine alone, in triplicate, one copy to be sent to the druggist, one to the pure food inspector, and the other to be filed in the physician's office. The licenses of druggists and physicians will be revoked on the second violation of this law and a fine and sentence may also be imposed. Under this law, ministers and priests who buy wine for sacramental purposes are required to take an oath to that effect. Ira B. Clark, S. C. Davis, D. S. Sanders, J. B. Sand and D. J. Kuhn were appointed as a committee to meet with the Pure Food Commissioner and Attorney General to draw up regulations for its enforcement.

Dr. J. O. Burge presented a paper giving formulas for denaturing alcohol, which have been approved by the Government.

WILLIAM R. WHITE, *Secretary*.

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Branch A. Ph. A. was held Tuesday evening, April 15th, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, with the new President, Ambrose Hunsberger, in the chair.

Subsequent to the transaction of routine business the Secretary read a communication from the New York Branch A. Ph. A., being the report of an inquiry made by a special committee of that body into the matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the Association and further consideration of the Year Book and JOURNAL affairs, with suggestions for overcoming the probable deficit in the Association's publications. This report, impartial and carefully written, was well received by the local branch, and a motion was offered and subsequently adopted "that, in view of the great care and evident fairness demonstrated

in the report of the New York Branch's Special Committee, a committee of three be appointed by the President to further consider said report and resolutions, and who shall report their findings to the branch at a later date." The following committee was subsequently appointed by the chairman: C. H. LaWall, *Chairman*; R. P. Fischelis, F. M. Apple. Then on motion of R. P. Fischelis, seconded by C. H. LaWall, a set of resolutions was unanimously adopted by the Branch whereby the services of the body were unqualifiedly placed at the disposal of the Federal Government. The motion also embodied instruction to forward copies of the resolutions to President Wilson, Governor Brumbaugh and Mayor Smith (Philadelphia). A committee was appointed to consider means of taking further action in the matter. The following gentlemen were appointed to serve on the committee: C. H. LaWall, J. K. Thum, Henry Kraemer, R. P. Fischelis and S. C. Henry.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The present crisis in the affairs of Our Country demands the most efficient coöperation of its citizens with the officials who are in charge of mobilizing the Nation's resources; be it

*Resolved*, That the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association express its desire to coöperate to the fullest extent with the proper authorities in determining how its members can best serve the Country in its hour of need. And be it further

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of the President of the Branch as chairman and five other members of the Branch be appointed to act in an official capacity for the Branch in the matter of conferring with the proper authorities as to ways and means of utilizing the pharmacists' facilities; and be it further

*Resolved*, That allied pharmaceutical bodies be apprised of the action of the Philadelphia Branch and urged to coöperate in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in making the movement national in scope; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson, Governor Brumbaugh and Mayor Smith, of Philadelphia.

IVOR GRIFFITH, *Secretary*.

The evening's scientific program was opened, with an exceedingly interesting paper presented by L. Wayne Army, director of the

Mulford Drug Gardens on "The American Crude Drug Industry." The speaker, from experience in drug culture, stated that the growing of drug plants offered no great inducement to amateur gardeners or horticulturists, especially from a financial standpoint. Most of the fortunes, pictured in several contributions to the press, which were to fall to the successful American drug grower, existed only in the minds of the writers. Contrary to popular opinion, little has been accomplished, according to the speaker, on the line of increasing the alkaloidal strength of drug plants, by intensive culture or careful hybridization. The success gained was accomplished by selective methods, consisting of propagation of the select seeds or plants in each crop.

The slides shown by Dr. Arny afforded little consolation to the amateur gardner who would start a "drug farm" in a city lot, for the wide

fields of belladonna, cannabis and other drugs were possible only after much scientific study and constant experimentation.

Dr. Arny's able presentation was discussed by Prof. LaWall, Dr. Fischelis and others.

Apothecary Thum, of the German Hospital, then presented a paper on "The Carrel-Dakin Solution." He stated that on one occasion a surgeon failed to obtain any result at all from the use of a Dakin solution which had been prepared at a pharmacy (?) close at hand and submitted the solution to him for analysis. No trace of hypochlorite was found and consultation with the compounder elicited the information that the solution had been prepared from calcium chloride and not from chlorinated lime.

Discussion of the paper was participated in by Messrs. Gershenfeld, LaWall, Fischelis, Apple and others.

IVOR GRIFFITH, *Secretary.*



DR. ALEXIS CARREL at work.—Courtesy of *World's Work.*



MADAME CARREL. The cut shows the application of the Carrel-Dakin Solution.