

"Some Experiments on Rhythmic Precipitation" (illustrated), by Curt P. Wimmer.

The following papers were read by title and referred for publication:

"Problems of the Manufacture of Medicinal Chemicals, Directly Resulting from War Conditions," by B. L. Murray.

"Problems of the Manufacturing Pharmacist, Directly Resulting from War Conditions," by C. H. Briggs.

"An Unusual Oil from *Monarda Punctata*," by Max Phillips.

"The Volatile Oil of Canada Balsam," by Max Phillips.

"Camphene in Hemlock Oil," by E. V. Lynn.

"Ozonides and Peroxides of the Terpenes as Therapeutic Agents," by E. V. Lynn.

"Oleoresin of *Pinus Ponderosa*," by E. R. Miller and E. V. Lynn.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chairman, E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Hugo H. Schaefer, New York, N. Y.

First Vice-Chairman, C. B. Jordan, Lafayette, Ind.

Second Vice-Chairman, C. O. Ewing, Washington, D. C.

The officers were installed and Chairman Edward Kremers thanked the members for their coöperation, and expressed his opinion that the work accomplished and papers presented were eminently satisfactory. Chairman E. N. Gathercoal, in assuming the office, thanked the members for the honor conferred on him by the election. A vote of thanks was tendered the temporary officers, and thereafter the Scientific Section adjourned.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON THE ACTIVITY OF LIQUOR HYPOPHYSIS.*

BY PAUL S. PITTENGER.

Through the statements of the salesmen of one of the large manufacturers of glandular products the impression has become quite general that traces of alcohol destroy the physiologic action of liquor hypophysis.

In other words, they claim that very often when the physician does not obtain the desired results from an injection of liquor hypophysis, the failure is due to the fact that the physician sterilized the hypodermic syringe with alcohol and that the small amount of alcohol left in the syringe destroyed the action of the extract.

As the above statements are made without the support of experimental data I concluded to carry out a series of experiments in order to determine whether or not small amounts of alcohol would influence in any way the activity of the extract as shown by tests upon the blood pressure and the isolated uterus.

The experiments were carried out in two different ways. In some of the experiments the syringe was first washed out with alcohol after which the extract was drawn up into the syringe, and then immediately injected. In the rest of the experiments a small quantity of alcohol was added to the extract and the solution allowed to stand one-half hour before injecting.

The results of eight experiments upon the isolated uterus and of ten experiments upon the blood pressure show that in every case exactly the same effects

* Read before the Scientific Section, A. Ph. A., Chicago meeting, 1918.

were produced by the extract to which the small amount of alcohol had been added, as were produced by the plain extract.

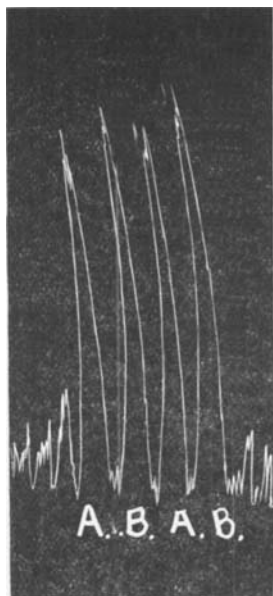


FIG. 1.—Shows that small amounts of alcohol do not influence the activity of liquor hypophysis upon the isolated uterus. A.—0.025 mil liquor hypophysis. B.—0.025 mil liquor hypophysis to which has been added 0.05 mil alcohol.

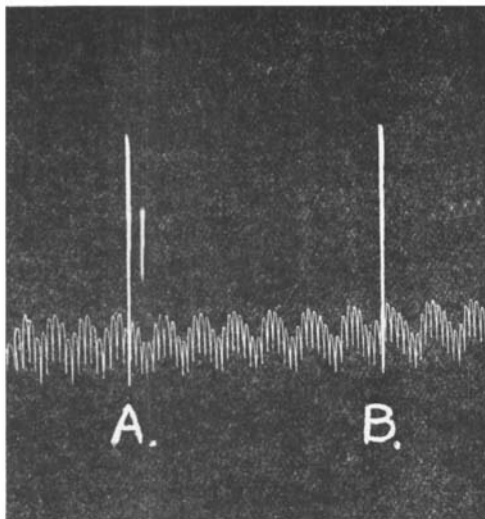


FIG. 2.—Shows that small amounts of alcohol do not influence the effects of liquor hypophysis upon the blood pressure. A.—0.2 mil liquor hypophysis. B.—0.2 mil liquor hypophysis to which has been added 0.05 mil alcohol.

Conclusion.—Small amounts of alcohol do not destroy the physiologic activity of *Liquor Hypophysis*.

PHARMACODYNAMIC LABORATORY,
H. K. MULFORD CO.,
July 1918.

BRAZILIAN JALAP AND SOME ALLIED DRUGS.*

BY OLIVER ATKINS FARWELL.

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for November 27, 1915, Mr. E. M. Holmes described a root known as Brazilian Jalap, which he refers to the *Piptostegia Pisonis* Mart. This species was described by Martius in his *Systema Materia Medica Braziliensis*, page 78, in 1843. In addition to this and the typical species, *P. Operculata* Reichb., Martius described and listed *P. Gomesii*. In the *Flora Braziliensis* Meisner reduced the latter to the limbo of synonymy, placing it under *Operculina Convolvulus* but made no mention of *P. Pisonis*; since this so-called species was not mentioned in the *Flora Braziliensis*, the inference to be drawn therefrom is that it was thought to be invalid, just a synonym of *O. Convolvulus*. At different times this species has been included under *Convolvulus* or *Ipomoea*, but at present it is considered to constitute a genus distinct from either, the oldest

* Read before Scientific Section, A. Ph. A., Chicago meeting, 1918.