

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

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

BALTIMORE.

The first meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for 1928-29 was held at the Emerson Hotel on October 26, 1928.

Secretary E. F. Kelly outlined the proceedings of the various conventions of the State Pharmaceutical Associations in the far West which he had the pleasure of attending last summer. He also summarized the principal proceedings of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Convention in Portland, Maine, and of the N. A. R. D. Convention in San Francisco, Cal.

In comparing the problems of the pharmacists of the far West with those of the East, Secretary Kelly stated that there were four conditions which were mainly responsible for the differences in perspective of the Western and Eastern pharmacists; namely, the West does not have to consider emigration questions, and therefore, has no particular problem concerning those who enter the practice of pharmacy; the State Associations are not as well supported in the West as in the East; there is a lack of information and contact on national pharmaceutical questions in the far West; and also difficulty with law enforcement, as efficient machinery has not as yet been provided for this purpose.

In discussing the Convention of the A. PH. A. in Portland, Secretary Kelly emphasized the effort made to secure better pharmaceutical service in the U. S. Army, stating that it is in general unsatisfactory for the U. S. Govern-

ment to operate pharmacies under conditions which would not be authorized by the state.

He complimented the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION upon the adoption of the four-year course as a minimum for pharmaceutical training, to go into effect not later than 1932.

He told of the interest of the Boards and of the Schools in a complete survey of pharmacy, and the outlook for the adoption of definite standards which would naturally follow such a survey.

Secretary Kelly discussed the formula disclosure question, especially the advisability of having the labels of medicinal preparations show some statement as to their medicinal potency, pointing out that the pharmacist has a right to know what he is selling, and the user a right to know what he is buying. However, as this movement would likely require a revision of the National Food and Drugs Act, it was deemed undesirable to sponsor such legislation at the present time.

Special mention was made of the approval of the Capper-Kelly Bill by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, this approval including not only the bill, but also the general principle of price protection.

He also discussed the proposition of interesting students in becoming members of the A. PH. A. and establishing Student Branches of the A. PH. A., part of the dues to be remitted to the Branches for general expenses.

In discussing the proceedings of the N. A. R. D. Convention, mention was made of the attendance of Congressman Kelly at the meeting, and of his speaking not only before the pharmacists, but also before the jewelers, grocerymen, hardware dealers, etc., of San Francisco.

Secretary Kelly stated that at the N. A. R. D. Convention appeals were made to the retail pharmacists to enter politics, not only from the standpoint of a retail pharmacist, but also from the standpoint of a citizen. He stated it was urged that pharmacists are the logical persons to assist in carrying out the regulations of laws pertaining to pharmacy, and are especially fitted for such positions as prohibition and narcotic agents.

Concerning general conditions, he stated it was conceded that pharmacists must make the pharmaceutical part of their business more prominent to the public, and show that the requirements surrounding the practice of the profession are really a protection to the public rather than a restriction.

Secretary Kelly expressed pleasure in having the opportunity of travelling through the West, and of attending the State and National Conventions.

B. OLIVE COLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHICAGO.

The 176th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday, October 16th, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, with a very good attendance.

The meeting was called to order by President Gathercoal, who introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Bernard Fantus, of Chicago.

Dr. Fantus spoke on Roentgenographic Media. He pointed out first the variation in absorptive power of different elements to X-rays, which vary directly with their position in the periodic system. The opaqueness of the elements increases rapidly as we descend the scale. Tissues, which are translucent are composed of C O N and H. Calcium and phosphorous in bones are forty times more opaque than oxygen. Opaqueness also varies with the specific gravity.

By means of X-ray films the absorptive power of various tissue was shown and the contrast due to air cavities. Air has been used as an X-ray media by injecting oxygen into the peritoneum, intestine or brain.

Bismuth has the highest absorptive power but is too toxic. Barium sulphate is the best media for X-rays of the alimentary tract to detect adhesions, obstructions, ulcers, fistulas and sinuses. Barium sulphate, usually 20%, should be mixed with some colloidal, suspending material. Malted milk and hot cocoa were suggested as possibly the best way to administer barium. Barium sulphate and cocoa butter combined with 20% xeroform made in the form of bougies was recommended for the X-ray of fistulas. Dr. Fantus pointed out the opportunity for the pharmacist to prepare some suitable preparations for the administration of barium sulphate.

Sodium iodide in 10% solution is used to X-ray the bladder or kidney, while a 25% solution of sodium bromide is necessary for the same purpose. The bromide is less active and less poisonous. Bromine and iodine in oil is used as an X-ray media in gynecological examinations by injections into the uterus, in examination of lungs and bronchi by injection into the trachea and for examination of the spinal canal. A brominated oil containing 33% bromine may be used.

To be able to visualize the gall bladder, a substance was necessary which would be readily dissolved in fat and by the bile and tetraiodophthalein has been found satisfactory. Due to irritant properties it must not dissolve in the stomach, so that it is administered intravenously or in enteric-coated capsules. Intravenous use is somewhat more dangerous while the capsules have not proved entirely satisfactory because of imperfect enteric coating or incomplete solution in the intestinal tract.

Dr. Fantus offered, as a substitute, a colloidal solution of tetraiodophthalein, which can be taken by mouth. A one per cent solution is prepared by dissolving the dye in seltzer water. The above solution does not keep well and offers an opportunity again for the pharmacist to perfect this preparation.

After a general discussion Dr. Fantus was given a rising vote of thanks and the meeting adjourned.

S. W. Morrison, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The October meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, October 9th, at the P. A. R. D. building, President Nichols presiding.

The meeting followed the regular dinner

which was held earlier in the evening at the Touraine Apartments Restaurant. On motion, the reading of the minutes of the May meeting was dispensed with, and the Secretary announced the names of the following applicants for membership in the parent body:

W. C. Nichols, Sam Ominsky, D. C. Pitcher, Morris Cohen, R. K. Fees, J. S. Perloff, H. R. Boggs, M. H. Kaliner, H. E. Lupus, H. G. Cornfeld.

These were accepted for Branch membership, pending the action of the parent body.

Charles H. LaWall then brought up the subject of Student Branches of the A. PH. A. as recommended by President Johnson of Seattle. He said that he was favorably inclined toward this idea and that it would be the duty of the Local Branch to guide the Student Branch and to let it amplify the work of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It was suggested by Mr. Hunsberger, after a discussion, that two or three men be appointed to look into the workings of the already-existing Student Branches. It was decided to refer this matter to the Executive Committee of the Branch.

In calling attention to the program of future meetings this year, President Nichols particularly emphasized the Mock Trial to be held at the November meeting, details of which will be given later.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Otto Kraus, who is ill, and to convey the goodwill and sincere wishes of the Branch for his speedy recovery.

On motion by Mr. Harrison, the Branch went on record as supporting the efforts of the State Medical Association in combating the menace of uneducated "doctors," and the Secretary was instructed to obtain a copy of the petition and to have it signed by the officers of the Branch in the name of the Branch.

The speakers of the evening were next called upon. Dr. LaWall gave a talk on the "Labeling of Olive Oil and Its Substitutes." Some practices that we thought stamped out long ago with the introduction of the Pure Food laws have apparently been revived. Quite a number of cases were successfully prosecuted in Pennsylvania last year in which cotton-seed oil was substituted for olive oil. Cotton-seed oil is used as a substitute for other oils. Certain cans, principally containing cotton-seed oil, are misleading to the purchaser inasmuch as they have a foreign appearance—

olive branches often being on the label, printed in a foreign language. Why should cotton-seed oil bear an Italian label? Dr. LaWall illustrated his talk by a number of specimen cans.

J. W. E. Harrison, the other speaker of the evening, spoke on "Do You See U. S. P. Preparations?" He had visited more than one per cent of the drug stores in Philadelphia and obtained samples of chloroform liniment, aromatic spirit of ammonia, sweet spirit of nitre and solution of magnesium citrate. In the case of chloroform liniment, most of the samples were up to the standard in chloroform content but low in camphor. Very few of the samples of sweet spirit of nitre passed the standards of the U. S. P. X. Only one concern used an amber bottle which is required by the U. S. P. for spirit of ethyl nitrite. Only one sample of the solution of magnesium citrate met the U. S. P. tests.

Animated discussions followed both talks.

MARIN S. DUNN, *Secretary*.

NORTHWESTERN.

A meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the A. PH. A. was held jointly with the Wulling Club of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, in the auditorium of the College, on Thursday, November 1, 1928. President Almin of the Northwestern Branch presided. Dean Wulling and Chairman Laska of the Wulling Club each made a few remarks pertinent to the present meeting and future meetings of these two bodies. President Almin then introduced H. C. Kruckeberg, the guest speaker of the meeting.

Mr. Kruckeberg, in the course of his talk, decried the use by "lunch counters" of the name "Drug Store," with the prestige attached thereto. He termed the well-operated drug store "Health Insurance for the community" and closed his talk with reminiscences of his contacts with many nationally known "Professional" pharmacists.

C. V. NETZ, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

HENRY ELLIOTT HOLMES.

We are advised of the death, October 26th, of H. E. Holmes, President of Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle, Wash. Further reference to the deceased will appear in December JOURNAL.

Mr. Holmes became a member of the ASSOCIATION in 1880, and has ever been interested in its progress and that of pharmacy.