

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

CHICAGO.

The 171st meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held January 17, 1928, at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. Preceding this regular meeting a dinner was given at the Hotel La Salle in honor of the guest, Dr. F. O. Taylor.

President Gathercoal called the meeting to order and the report of the Secretary was presented. Secretary's report: During the year 1927, eight meetings, namely the 163-170th, with an average attendance of about fifty. All the meetings were held at the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy Building. The speakers included Prof. Newcomb, Messrs. Antonow, Michels, Kolb, Prof. Hogstad, Dean Day, Secretary Henry, Prof. Terry, Dr. Nielson and Dr. Moore.

The December meeting was devoted to entertainment.

During the year seventy-four members resigned, two deceased and two moved away. To offset this forty-six new members were added, hence the net membership December 31, 1927 was 442.

Financial Statement.

Balance Jan. 1, 1927.....	\$130.31
Contributions from members.....	132.60
Commissions (new members).....	12.00
Contribution to campaign.....	449.00
Receipts due.....	58.00
	\$781.91

Printing and postage.....	\$462.44
Speakers.....	55.90
Dinners.....	6.00
Taxi and phone.....	4.50
Record book.....	2.85
Cash on hand 1-1-28.....	250.22
	\$781.91

The report of the nominating committee was read and the nominees were unanimously elected.

President, E. N. Gathercoal
First Vice-President, J. Harry Lindahl
Second Vice-President, H. J. Holthoefer
Third Vice-President, R. E. Terry
Secretary-Treasurer, S. W. Morrison.

Committee Chairmen.

Membership, C. P. Van Schaack
 Legislation, Julius Riemenschneider
 Practice, Irwin A. Becker
 Medical Relations, Dr. Bernard Fantus
 Publicity, Samuel C. Henry.

President Gathercoal spoke of the favorable report of the treasury and mentioned the coming speakers who will appear before the Chicago Branch.

Dr. Taylor was then introduced and spoke on the subject "New Remedies in Pharmacy." He told of the great change going on in medicine, of the thousands of different remedies, some of which have been almost forgotten, while others are being re-discovered. He told of cod-liver oil, which has been used for cen-

turics but has only recently been analyzed and standardized. The value of ephedrine, an old Chinese drug, has only recently been brought before the people. Myrtillin, an extract from blue berry or buckleberry, is now being tried in treatment of diabetes. He mentioned the comparative recent discovery of the value of ceanothus to aid in coagulation of blood. Work being done at the University of Illinois, where synthetic compounds of the fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil are being prepared and tested was related by Dr. Taylor. Hundreds of various compounds of iron and arsenic have been prepared in an effort to find better remedies. Bismuth has found a new use in the treatment of syphilis, and a new water-soluble compound (Bismuth thioglycolate) has just been perfected by Parke, Davis & Co. Antimony tartrate is also being used for tropical diseases. Attempts are being made to find uses for nickel and cobalt to activate insulin. Vanadium compounds are also suggested for their antiseptic effect. Lead has been suggested for the treatment of cancer. Manganese compounds are now being used for dementia præcox. A more recent treatment for hook worm is tetrachlorethylene, which is less toxic than other treatments but more toxic to the worm. He told of experiments in new anæsthetics, including prophylene, butylene, acetylene, etc.

Dextrose is now being used extensively and lactose has also found a use for alleviation of varicose veins. The use of dyes has gained

prominence as valuable antiseptics such as acriflavine, scarlet red, gentian violet and others.

The work done in the field of organic drugs is so vast that one can hardly keep pace with them. Synthalin, a derivative of guanidin has been developed and tried for the treatment of diabetes. Iodekon, an iodine compound for X-ray work, amidoxybenzoate for arthritis, and synthetic menthol are recent achievements in medicine. Literally, hundreds of anæsthetics have been developed but only a few have found general use.

In gland therapy a great number of products have been produced but comparatively little is known concerning their use.

Thyroxin (the active constituent of thyroid) has been synthetically produced by Dr. Harrington during the past year. A liver extract has been prepared for the treatment of anemia or the reduction of high blood pressure. Dr. Abel has succeeded in isolating a crystalline substance from insulin.

Dr. Kamm of Parke, Davis & Co. has separated two different active constituents from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, having the oxytoxic and blood pressure raising principles and the diuretic substance. Concentration and potency has been increased.

A general discussion followed with Dr. Fantus, Prof. Day, Gathercoal, Messrs. Hynes and Kolb participating. Dr. Taylor was given a rising vote of thanks.

S. W. MORRISON, *Secretary*.

BOTANY'S DEBT TO PHARMACY.

The reviewer of Dr. G. Claridge Druce's latest book, "The Flora of Buckinghamshire," closes his review of the book in *Nature* with the remark that: "This work emphasizes once more the debt that British field botany owes to the pharmaceutical profession in general, and to the author in particular."—*Pharm. Jour. and Pharm.*

SYNTHETIC MENTHOL.

A circular of information from Schimmel & Co.'s reports on Synthetic Menthol, a new product of their laboratories, states that like the natural, this synthetic is lævoro-rotatory with a melting point of 35° and that in appearance and odor it is very similar to the natural. They also state that tests have shown the synthetic to be slightly more active physiologically, but less toxic than the natural.

STABILITY OF MERCURIC OXIDE OINTMENTS.

Bergwall, according to *Pharm. Zentralh.*, 68, 667 (1927), has shown that mercuric oxide ointments are not protected by being kept in brown glass containers; also, that the stronger ointments keep better than the weaker preparations. He suggests that the ointments be kept protected against light.

OINTMENT OF ORTHOFORM, BORIC ACID AND ZINC OXIDE.

J. Robert reports that ointments of above components in the following quantities, boric acid, 3 Gm.; orthoform, 2 Gm.; petrolatum, 30 Gm., can be made into a smooth ointment by separately sifting the fine powders and mixing them thoroughly, and then incorporating the powders with the ointment base, in a warm mortar, by trituration.