

purpose. The results, upon completion, were shown under the microscope and proved very enlightening to all who enjoyed the privilege of being present. B. E. PRITCHARD,
Secretary.

At the meeting of the Pittsburgh Branch, A. Ph. A., held February 15th, P. Henry Utech, of Meadville, Pa., member of the Committee on Revision of the National Formulary V, was present by invitation to lead in a discussion on proposed additions and deletions. Mr. Utech said in his opening remarks, "It may interest you to know that the National Formulary had its origin in your own city of Pittsburgh. At a meeting of the A. Ph. A., held in this city in 1885, it appears a committee was appointed on unofficial formulas and undertook to collect such data as available. They began operations immediately and so assiduously did they perform their tasks that the following year, at the Providence meeting of the A. Ph. A., they were able to present a preliminary draft of the National Formulary." Referring to the task that is set before the Revision Committee, Mr. Utech called attention to the fact that "The present N. F. contains 800 titles, each of which must be carefully scrutinized, any changes or improvements in process or product noted, source of information investigated, and abstracted. The results in each case are referred first to sub-committees and later to full committees for approval or rejection. The whole work of revision, stupendous as it is, goes forward with such clock-like precision that but few persons outside the committee

realize the scope or magnitude of the labor it involves."

Mr. Utech invited full and free discussion on all questioned articles or any new preparations intended for admission, stating that suggestions and advice proffered at this juncture will have a tendency to avert unfavorable criticism later on. If the N. F. V. as a practical working formulary fails to measure up to the high standard which the pharmacists of the country have the right to expect, the blame will attach to none other than themselves, because of their failure to participate in this important work. All the proposed deletions were named and the wisdom of their being omitted or retained was fully gone into. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Utech for his having made the journey from Meadville to be present at this meeting of the Branch for the purpose of giving us the opportunity to have foreknowledge of the character of this official volume.

Owing to the prominence given recently to several of our pharmacists having been fined for infraction of the Food and Drugs Act for dispensing Elixir I. Q. and S. not in accord with the official formula unwittingly, it having been purchased from manufacturing pharmacists, Dr. Blumenschein's talk on this preparation was timely, interesting and enlightening.

The nominating committee presented the following nominees to be elected at the next meeting of the Branch: *President*, Henry L. Lohmeyer; *Vice-President*, Edward C. Nied; *Secretary*, Benj. E. Pritchard; *Treasurer*, P. Henry Utech. B. E. PRITCHARD,
Secretary.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 13.

(Abstract.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1921.

58. *Election of active members—Result of vote.* Motion No. 57 (Applications Nos. 341 to 361, inclusive, for active membership) has received a majority of affirmative votes.

59. *Request that the National Formulary Committee be authorized to hold a meeting at some time during the coming summer.* Under date of January 17, 1921, Wilbur L. Scoville, Chairman of the National Formulary Committee, writes from Detroit, as follows:

"It will be necessary for the National Formulary Committee to hold a conference at some time during the coming summer if the National Formulary revision is to keep pace with the U. S. Pharmacopoeia revision. The U. S. P. Revision Committee will probably be called together about the first of July for a conference on U. S. P. work. The National Formulary revision work is now abreast of the U. S. P. revision and a conference at the proper stage of the work is equal to six to twelve months' time of correspondence.

"Both committees plan to have the experimental work on the retained articles finished

by June, when final action can be taken on them after conferences by the sub-committees to straighten out any differences which may have developed. Products can be shown and explanations made which would require many weeks of time by correspondence, and even then the decision be much less satisfactory.

"The work of the N. F. revision is in excellent condition. Some of the sub-committees have a considerable portion of their work finished and most of them expect to be ready for report by June. Final action should then be taken on the list of deletions, and also on the additions. The second year will then be devoted largely to new articles.

"There is every prospect now of a much earlier completion of the work than in previous revisions. All the work is being speeded up and the members of the committee are working industriously. The conference will not only save much time in the course of the revision, but also much work on the part of the committee.

"I therefore request that the Council authorize a meeting of the National Formulary Committee at some time during the summer at the expense not to exceed One Thousand Dollars.

"The time and place of the meeting will be selected by the Committee with due regard to economy in traveling expenses and a maximum of results. Better results can be secured by meeting at a different time from the annual meeting of the Association and the vicinity of Philadelphia will be more economical than New Orleans. If the National Formulary Committee can arrange to meet immediately before or after the Pharmacopoeia Committee, and at the same place, the traveling expenses of eight members of the N. F. Committee might be divided between the two committees.

"It is thus desirable to have the sanction of the Council for such a meeting made at an early date so that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the meeting."

It was moved by H. C. Fuller, seconded by A. G. DuMez, that the National Formulary Committee be authorized to hold a meeting during the coming summer, the exact time and place of the meeting to be decided upon by the Committee and that a sum, not to exceed \$1,000, be appropriated to cover the necessary traveling and other expenses which may be incurred.

60. *Baltimore Branch elects member of the Council.* Under date of January 27, 1921, B. Olive Cole, Secretary-Treasurer of the Baltimore Branch of the A. Ph. A., advises that Charles C. Neal was elected member of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association to represent Baltimore Branch.

61. *Election of active members.* You are requested to vote on the following applications for active membership:

No. 362, Arthur Harry Stephan, 4958 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill., S. & S. member; No. 363, Morris Breen, 1300 Ursuline St., New Orleans, La.; No. 364, Louis Sheinfine, 585 2nd Ave., New York, N. Y.; No. 365, Morris Dimiceli, 215 East 76th St., c/o Shoe Store, New York, N. Y.; No. 366, H. Walter Van Poppelm, 60-64 Adams Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.; No. 367, Geo. F. Gratton, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.; No. 368, Joseph J. Burniac, 60-64 Adams Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.; No. 369, John S. Morvant, 438 Hy. Clay Ave., New Orleans, La.; No. 370, Roger A. McDuffie, 22 S. Spring St., Greensboro, N. C., S. & S. member; No. 371, Arthur E. Carlson, 302 8th St., S., Willman, Minn., S. & S. member; No. 372, Thomas P. Lilly, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 373, Thomas Arthur Meaders, Macon Hospital, Macon, Ga.; No. 374, Meyer Samson, 195 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.; No. 375, Ralph Harper Osmun, 505 S. Prospect St., Marion, Ohio; No. 376, Clovis J. Bouvier, 2137 Fern St., New Orleans, La.; No. 377, Louis Ralston Weiss, 4807 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.; No. 378, Lloyd Stoner, 4334 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; No. 379, Frank Alex, 1703 W. 71st St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 380, William Paul Brann, 6459 Cottage Grove Ave., c/o Prendergast and Keefrey, Chicago, Ill.; No. 381, Hugh Custer Naylor, P. O. Box 1413, New Orleans, La.; No. 382, Nathaniel Lyon Whisenhaut, 742 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.; No. 383, Louis Charles Spinner, 4127 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.; No. 384, Louis Frank Plzak, 2433 S. 59th St., Cicero, Ill.; No. 385, Joseph Louis Petranek, 3210 Arthington St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 386, Charles P. Tuma, 6439 W. 27th Place, Berwyn, Ill.; No. 387, Adolph Waldo Sorenson, 1426 W. Congress St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 388, Anthony Joseph Alexa, 1701 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 389, Solomon Kracilshchikuff, Tel-Abib Krinkin's Pharmacy, Jaffa, Palestine; No. 390, Mrs. Florence Palmer Ching, Box 738, Mobile, Ala.; No. 391, Albert P. Wiertelak, 4643 S. Mozart St., Chicago, Ill.;

No. 392, Kenneth N. Fenn, 3043 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; No. 393, Frank A. Venner, 2700 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 394, Cecil Lester Jenkins, Italy, Texas; No. 395, James M. Doran, 5520 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; No. 396, Frank H. Eckert, 461 Clinton Ave., West Hoboken, N. J.; No. 397, Harry E. Alvord, Chatham, N. Y.;

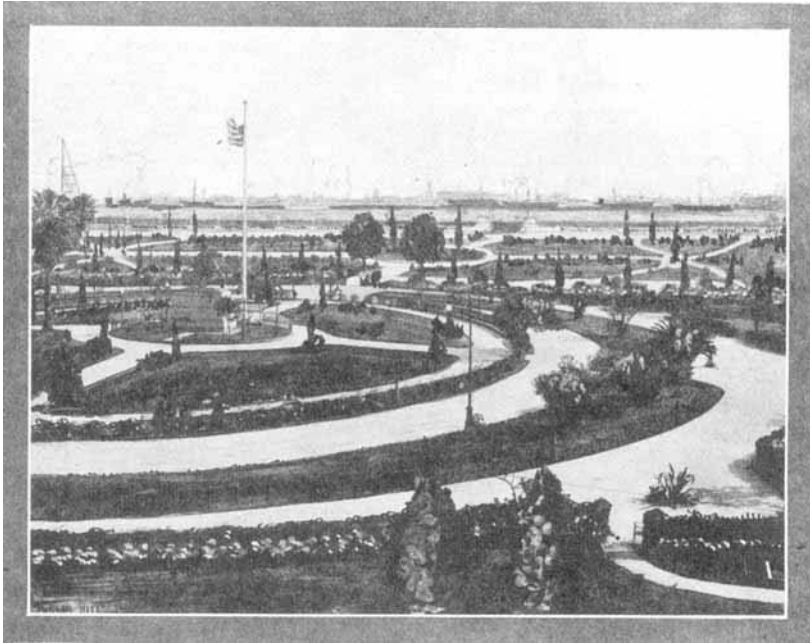
No. 398, Paul D. Bloom, 4815 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 399, Albert James Dougherty, 1071 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 400, Chas. F. O'Hagan, c/o Regan and O'Hagan, 30 North Main St., Portchester, N. Y.

A. G. DuMèz,
Secretary.

JACKSON SQUARE.

In the rush for Commercial supremacy in which the whole world is engaged at the present time, one American City, while taking her part in the upward climb toward industrial heights, maintains the traditions and the historical interest of two centuries to offer to her guests as a welcome relief from the rush of business activities.

New Orleans, now Second Port in the U. S. in the matter of actual commerce handled, enjoys the distinction of being one of the most interesting cities in the country to the tourist. Her architecture shows the domination of three nations. A cosmopolitan city—all languages are heard in a day's travel through her streets and people of all nations are met with.



NEW ORLEANS 1921 A. P. H. A. CONVENTION CITY.

JACKSON SQUARE—The Place d'Armes of Old New Orleans, where the title of "all the Louisianas" has changed from French to Spanish, back to French, then to American Rule during the past two centuries.

New Orleans is keeping inviolate her historic buildings and centers. One of the most beautiful of these centers is **JACKSON SQUARE**, which in the old days formed the nucleus of the old city and was also the seat of government for both France and Spain when these nations in turn owned that vast stretch of country purchased by Jefferson from Napoleon for the sum of fifteen million dollars and known as the Louisiana Purchase.

Jackson Square, now a public park, was in the old days the Place d'Armes or the Drill Grounds for the French soldiers—on one side the Mississippi River, on the opposite the famous

St. Louis Cathedral, still in use as a place of worship. Flanking the Cathedral on one side is the old CABILDO, built by the Spanish as the capitol of Louisiana. From the Cabildo floated in turn flags of the French and Spanish—again French—and later that of America. To-day, with its companion building on the opposite side of the Cathedral, it houses a wonderful collection of Louisiana historical objects, art works and natural science collections.

A liberal education in regard to Louisiana's historical and natural resources is to be had in these two buildings.

In the center of the Square is the famous equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, the savior of New Orleans in the Battle of New Orleans in 1812. This statue is regarded as one of the most remarkable of all the statues in America, being a wonderful example of balancing.

Jackson Square itself is but the center of what is known as the "Old French Quarter." Every block in this quarter has its treasures in historic buildings and days can be spent here by the visitor delving into the mine of history and romance which awaits his coming and his study.

New Orleans' peculiar charm lies in its combination of tradition and modern industrial progress. The city is blessed in having been the center of remarkable political changes, mainly under wise leaders. Because of this, its natural advantages are tremendous. The present generation is taking advantage of these conditions and no city in the country is showing a more marked or a more remarkable industrial progress than is the Crescent City of the South.

A NEW ANTINARCOTIC STEP.

The Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter of February 21 says editorially:

"It is officially announced from federal sources that the Rainey bill (H. R. 16118), amending the federal antinarcotic statutes, is designed to bring the provisions thereof into closer harmony with The Hague conventions upon which such legislation in this and other countries has been more or less intimately based. The new measure has to do only with the exportation and importation of the proscribed narcotics. It does not in any way aim directly at the improvement of conditions in their domestic distribution.

"There can be no gainsaying the fact that if America wishes to accept its share of the responsibilities upon which The Hague conventions were predicated, American regulation of its participation in the international traffic in narcotics must be harmonious with the basic decrees of those conventions. Therefore, the Rainey bill is a progressive step, at least, in its purpose. But the application of means toward that end opens the door for a deal of contention in connection with the determination of just what may at a particular time be the amount of crude opium or coca leaves necessary to provide for medical and legitimate uses in this country. The bill provides that only such amounts of these two crude drugs or other crude narcotics as may be determined so to be necessary by the heads of the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce may be imported, and those only in a manner to be prescribed by the same officials, the importation of derivatives being unqualifiedly declared unlawful. Law-

making in this country seems to have become largely a matter of authorizing somebody to make regulations.

"Perhaps by striking at the root of the traffic, as the Rainey bill purposes, the evil of the misuse of narcotics will be destroyed. It is to be hoped that the result will at least be the getting of such a controlling hold on the traffic as will do away with the multitude of federal, state and local regulations on the handling of the proscribed drugs which entangle their legitimate use in miles of red tape and affect their misuse only to the extent of increasing the percentage of profit asked by the dishonest trafficker.

"If recollection serves, there is an article in one of The Hague conventions which seeks to assure the legitimate use of narcotics a minimum of restriction. Anyone knowing the extent to which the immoral traffic obtains, who has seen the consternation of the physician whose fountain pen would not work when he wanted to prescribe codeine for a broncho-pneumonia patient, and his wrath when the pharmacist, by regulation bound, refused to honor the penciled script, might well ask whether we have approached within hailing distance of harmony with the original purpose of the antinarcotic movement.

"Perhaps the Rainey bill indicates that we are learning that regulation without universal restriction is a possibility. Much of our recent legislative effort has had no such indication. It may be that statutory regulation approaches a day of common-law simplicity. That is a consummation devoutly to be wished. But—wait for the day when the three Secretaries enter upon their determining!"