

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

AD INTERIM BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1930-31.

Office of the Secretary, 10 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.

LETTER NO. 12.

July 16, 1931.

To the Members of the Council:

117. *Use of Text of the N. F. Motion No. 39* (see Council Letter No. 11, page 597) has been carried and Mr. Martindale has been so notified.

118. *State College of South Dakota Student Branch. Motion No. 40* (see Council Letter No. 11, page 597) has been carried and the application and Constitution and By-Laws of the Branch are approved.

119. *Prescription Ingredient Survey. Motion No. 41* (see Council Letter No. 11, page 600) has been carried and Chairman Gathercoal has been advised.

120. *Election of Members. Motions Nos. 42 and 43* (see Council Letter No. 11, page 600) have been carried and applicants numbered 429 to 438, inclusive, and H-27 are declared elected.

121. *N. F. Exhibit at the Meeting of the American Medical Association* (see Council Letters No. 10, page 509, and No. 11, page 597). Professor Nichols advises that the total expense of the exhibit was \$79.60 and that a complete report on the exhibit will appear in an early edition of the JOURNAL. It will also be referred to in the report of the Committee on N. F. at Miami.

122. *Life Membership.* Dr. J. Leon Lascoff annually offers as a prize in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, a Life Membership in the A. PH. A. This year the prize has been won by Morris Lipetz, and Dr. Lascoff has forwarded his check for \$100.

No. L. M.-2, Morris Lipetz, New York, N. Y.

(*Motion No. 44*) *Vote on application for Life Membership.*

123. *Applicants for Membership.* The following applications properly endorsed and accompanied by the first year's dues have been received:

No. 439, W. G. Allen, c/o Tampa Drug Co., Tampa, Fla.; No. 440, Alfred C. Andersen, 4407 No. 28th St., Omaha, Neb.; No. 441, George F. Archambault, 160 King St., Spring-

field, Mass.; No. 442, Arthur Baker, 388 Cross St., Malden, Mass.; No. 443, C. Arthur Bond, 3601 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla.; No. 444, Frances E. Borda, 843 Koehler Ave., Donora, Pa.; No. 445, Henry A. Bridges, 627 Chauncey St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; No. 446, Charles James Brinkerhoff, 800 Pacific Ave., San Pedro, Calif.; No. 447, Emma M. Buyniski, 118 Vernon Street, Worcester, Mass.; No. 448, O. S. Ellvin, 418 Main St., Stockton, Kans.; No. 449, Charles T. Fawcett, 419 East Penn St., Princeton, Ill.; No. 450, Geo. F. Flashman, 1702 South 11th St., East, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 451, Claire Frick, 2819 Shawhan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; No. 452, John T. Goorley, Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, West LaFayette, Ind.; No. 453, J. M. Guerra, 415 South Guerra, McAllen, Texas; No. 454, Jas. G. Halford, Johnston, S. C.; No. 455, Carl M. Harmon, 3217 Oakwood Ave., Columbia, S. C.; No. 456, John Read Hedges, 4 Iowa Apartments, Iowa City, Iowa; No. 457, Daniel W. Houser, 1203 Wayburn St., Detroit, Mich.; No. 458, William E. Hubbert, Allen Bldg., Dallas, Texas; No. 459, Marion L. Jacobs, 208 North St., Chapel Hill, N. C.; No. 460, Eleanor M. Kairis, Siani Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; No. 461, Myer Katz, 237 Spruce St., Chelsea, Mass.; No. 462, Keith Kilrain Keller, 705 Sixth Ave., Brookings, S. Dak.; No. 463, Albert J. Kinsley, 407 Rosewood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.; No. 464, Harry Koretsky, 45 Sea View Ave., Malden, Mass.; No. 465, Albert P. Lauve, 6056 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.; No. 466, Harry Lindblom, 1220 Eddy St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 467, Pascual Diaz Martinez, Chacon No. 3, Havana, Cuba; No. 468, Robert T. McClinton, 7223 Thomas Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; No. 469, Albert N. Mehaffey, 1100 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.; No. 470, E. N. Meuser, 412 Albert Ave., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada; No. 471, Joseph Menard Millender, 4554 Garfield Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; No. 472, Henry C. Miller, Amana, Iowa; No. 473, J. Harold Roche, 1201 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Fla.; No. 474, Benjamin Schultz, 2069A East 23rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; No.

475, Frank M. Smith, P. O. Box 503, Charleston, S. C.; No. 476, I. Vela Vasquez, Box 202, Hebronville, Texas; No. 477, H. Wayman Wainwright, 8 State St., Vineland, N. J.; No. 478, E. P. Walsh, Conway, S. C.; No. 479, Sam E. Welfare, 534 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; No. 480, Ransome J. Williams, Mullins, S. C.; No. 481, Philip R. Wood, 928 N. W. 24th Court, Miami, Fla.; No. 482, Carlton E. Young, Woodville, Texas.

(*Motion No. 45*) *Vote on applications for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

124. *Applicants for Membership on Account of Contributions to the Headquarters Building*

Fund. The following non-members of the A. PH. A. have pledged \$25.00 or more to the Headquarters Building Fund and have made a cash payment of \$5.00 or more. They are entitled to membership and you are requested to vote on the applications which have been properly endorsed.

H-28, Charles B. Laegler, 346 North Ave., Highland Park, Ill.; H-29, Gershon Peshkin, 33 Guilden St., New Brunswick, N. J.

(*Motion No. 46*) *Vote on applications of contributors to the Headquarters Building Fund for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

LETTER NO. 13.

August 6, 1931.

To the Members of the Council:

The Second Meeting of the Council was held in the Hotel Columbus, Miami, Florida, on Monday, July 27, 1931, beginning at 9:25 A.M. The following members were present: Christensen, Hilton, Beal, Arny, Bradley, Adams, Eberle, DuMez, Jordan and Kelly.

The reading of the minutes of the First Meeting was dispensed with as they had been published.

The secretary reported that Motions Nos. 44, 45 and 46 (see Council Letter No. 12, preceding) had been carried and applicants for membership numbered L. M.-2, 439 to 482, inclusive, and H-28-H-29 were declared elected.

125. *Committee on Finance.* The following report was read by Chairman Bradley and was received and adopted on motion of Beal, seconded by Adams and carried.

"The Committee on Finance submits the following report to date.

"The duties of this Committee include the preparation of the annual budget of the ASSOCIATION; the selection of certified public accountants to audit the accounts of the ASSOCIATION; the recommendation of special appropriations; the approval by the chairman of the committee of all bills against the ASSOCIATION, before they are paid; and such other matters as may be referred to it. While the fulfillment of these duties is frequently perfunctory, this is not always so, and they carry considerable responsibility with them. They are important for the well-being of the ASSOCIATION and they have been attended to conscientiously during the past year."

126. *Committee on Property and Funds.* The following report as read by Chairman Christensen was received and adopted, on motion of Beal seconded by Bradley and carried:

"In accordance with Article VI of Chapter IV of the By-Laws of the Council, the Committee on Property and Funds hereby recommends to the Council the following banks and safe deposit vaults:

DEPOSITORIES FOR FUNDS.

The Baltimore Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

The Maryland Trust Company (formerly Drovers and Mechanics National Bank), Baltimore, Md.

Merchants and Newark Trust Company, Newark, N. J.

Boston Penny Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.

DEPOSITORIES FOR SECURITIES AND FUNDS.

Baltimore Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.—Safe Deposit Boxes."

After discussion of the report, Beal moved that it was recommended to the Committee to consult with the chairman of the Headquarters Building Committee and the secretary, as to the advisability of investing part or all of the cash balance in the Building Fund in short term

Government securities, the Committee to have power to act. The motion was seconded by Bradley and carried.

127. *Committee on Publications.* Chairman DuMez read the following report which was received and approved on motion of Beal seconded by Christensen and carried:

"Your Committee on Publications respectfully submits the following report on its activities since the meeting held in Baltimore, Maryland, and on the present status of the ASSOCIATION's publications:

"*Journal:* The total expenditures for the publication of the JOURNAL for 1930, including the Editor's salary were \$20,499.39, (\$15,499.39 + \$5000.00). The total expenditures for 1929 were \$19,885.92 (\$14,885.92 + \$5000.00), which represents an increase of \$613.47.

"The receipts of the JOURNAL for advertising, subscriptions, sale of single copies, reprints, etc., for 1930 were \$9922.92. The subscription credit amounted to \$5756.60, making the total receipts \$15,679.52. As the receipts for 1929 amounted to \$17,851.41, this represents a decrease of \$2171.89.

"The total expenditures of \$20,499.39 less the receipts of \$15,679.52 shows the net cost of the JOURNAL for the year to be \$4819.87. The net cost for 1929 was \$2034.51, which represents an increase of \$2785.36. This increase is largely the result of the falling off of the credit allowed for membership subscriptions which amounted to \$7320.20 in 1929 and only \$5756.60 in 1930.

"The JOURNAL is still being printed and distributed by the Mack Printing Company of Easton, Pa.

"Further details relative to the publication of the JOURNAL will be presented by Editor Eberle.

"*Year Book:* The double volume, Nos. 16 and 17, of the YEAR BOOK covering the years 1927 and 1928 was distributed in March of this year. Work on volume 18 is progressing satisfactorily. Galley proof has already been received for that portion of the book covering ASSOCIATION data, and the remainder of the manuscript is almost ready for the printer.

"The contract for printing, binding and distribution has again been awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press of Baltimore, Maryland.

"*Index of Proceedings and Year Books:* 1047 copies of this book were printed and bound. Up to June 20, 1931, 357 copies had been sold or otherwise disposed of, leaving a stock on hand of 690 copies.

"*National Formulary:* Up to June 1, 1931, a total of 44,584 copies were printed and bound in buckram and 500 copies were bound in leather. Of the number bound in buckram 41,996 copies had been sold and 76 copies distributed gratis. Of the number bound in leather, 136 copies had been sold and 12 copies had been distributed gratis. There were sold since March 1, 1930, 4390 copies bound in buckram and 7 copies bound in leather, leaving a stock on hand of 2512 copies bound in buckram and 352 copies bound in leather.

"Since May 1, 1930, permission was granted to use portions of the text to the following: Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins and Dr. A. G. DuMez for use in a textbook on Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Prof. H. J. Fuller of the Connecticut College of Pharmacy for use in 'A Synopsis of the United States Pharmacopœia and National Formulary Preparations,' P. Blakiston's Son & Co., for use in 'Potter's Therapeutics,' 15th Edition; Williams & Wilkins Co. of Baltimore, for use in a book on 'Bioassays' by Dr. J. C. Munch; W. H. Martindale, for use in the revision of The Extra Pharmacopœia, 20th Edition.

"*Pharmaceutical Recipe Book:* Up to June 1, 1931, 5000 copies of the Recipe Book had been printed and bound. Of this number, 3466 copies had been sold and 89 complimentary copies had been distributed, leaving a stock on hand of 1445 copies.

"In conclusion, your Committee desires to again thank the members of the ASSOCIATION for their coöperation in promoting the interests of its publications and to thank the editors of the various pharmaceutical journals for the fine spirit which they have shown toward the publications of the ASSOCIATION and for their coöperation in giving publicity to the activities of the ASSOCIATION."

128. *Editor of the Year Book.* Editor DuMez read the following report and it was received and adopted on motion of Adams, seconded by Arny and carried:

"The double volume of the YEAR BOOK containing numbers 16 and 17, and covering the years 1927 and 1928, was distributed during the latter part of March of this year. Two causes

are responsible for the tardy appearance of this volume, namely: The unexpected amount of work in connection with getting out the Collective Index, and a misunderstanding with the printer. The first difficulty will not be experienced for sometime again, and it is expected that the latter will be avoided in the future as the printer has promised to give the next volume his prompt attention.

"Volume 18, covering the year 1929, is already in the hands of the printer and galley proof for that portion of the manuscript dealing with ASSOCIATION data has been received. The remainder of the manuscript is almost completed and will be given to the printer within the next ten days. If the printer lives up to his promise, we may, therefore, expect the book to be ready for distribution not later than the middle of October.

"Some of the journals have already been abstracted for volume 19, covering the year 1930. However, the larger portion of the work in the preparation of the manuscript for this volume still remains to be done. It is hoped that some definite policy with respect to the content and form of the book will be adopted as a result of the findings of the committee appointed for this purpose last year. Even though the policy adopted should require a decided change in the make-up of the book, it is believed that the abstracts already prepared may be used to advantage and that the work already done will not have been in vain.

"Your attention is called to the fact that the ASSOCIATION has for the past several years received a grant from the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention for incorporating certain abstracts of particular import in connection with pharmacopœial revision work. Any policy involving extensive changes in the present make-up of the book should, therefore, be adopted only after consultation with this Board."

129. *Committee on Standard Program.* Chairman Hilton reported verbally that the committee had functioned as heretofore in arranging the program of the seventy-ninth annual meeting and that there were no departures of interest from the standard program. The report was received and adopted on motion of Beal, seconded by Adams and carried.

130. *Editor of the Journal.* The following report by Editor Eberle was received and approved on motion of Bradley, seconded by Christensen and carried:

"The report of the Editor presented herewith deals with the business of 1930 and, as reports of other years, this is compared with the preceding twelve months.

"The expenses of 1929 were \$14,885.92, not including the Editor's salary; the receipts were \$10,531.21. Deduct the receipts (not including membership subscriptions) from expenses—shows a net cost of \$4354.71; add the Editor's salary and we have a cost of \$9354.71, or a gross cost of \$1.76 per volume. The credit on membership subscriptions—one-half of paid dues for the year (not Headquarters members), less 20% for overhead, which for 1929 was \$7320.20, deducted from gross cost, \$9354.71, leaves \$2034.51 net cost, including the Editor's salary.

"The expenses of 1930 were \$15,499.39, not including the Editor's salary; the receipts were \$9922.92. Deduct the receipts (not including membership subscriptions) from expenses shows a net cost of \$5576.47; add the Editor's salary and we have a cost of \$10,576.57, or a gross cost of \$1.87 per volume. The credit on membership subscriptions—one-half of paid dues for the year (not Headquarters members) less 20% for overhead, which for 1930 is \$5756.60, deducted from gross cost \$10,576.57, leaves \$4819.87 net cost, including the Editor's salary. The smaller return from membership subscriptions accounts chiefly for the greater net cost in 1930. The membership subscriptions for 1931 thus far show an excess over 1930 and indicate a credit about equal to that of 1929.

"The number of copies printed in 1929 was 65,500; in 1930, 66,000. The publication costs in 1929 were, \$10,685.01; in 1930, \$10,871.58. Mailing costs of the JOURNAL in 1929 were \$604.88; in 1930, \$638.51. Mailing back numbers in 1929 cost \$33.16; 1930, \$21.70. Photographs and engravings other than those from Mack Printing Company in 1929 cost \$245.71; in 1930, \$346.03. Binding journals in 1929 cost \$27.25; in 1930, \$27.25. Stationery and office supplies in 1929, cost \$86.00; in 1930, \$93.00. Hauling and freight in 1929 cost \$11.13; in 1930, \$19.31. Affidavits in 1929 cost 25¢; in 1930, 50¢. Telephone and telegraph service in 1929 cost \$73.47; in 1930, \$73.42. Clerical, including Professor Olsen's contributions to Department of Business Management, in 1929 cost \$1391.00; in 1930, \$1376.00. Commission on advertising in 1929 cost \$663.63; in 1930, \$678.05. Refund on overpaid accounts in 1929 amounted to \$5.23; in 1930, \$11.50. Reprints in 1929 cost \$815.38; in 1930, \$1049.50. Office

postage and Parcel Post in 1929 amounted to \$243.57; in 1930, \$257.59. Collection charges in 1930, 35¢. Purchasing old journals in 1930 cost \$15.00.

"The receipts for 1929 were \$10,531.21; for 1930, \$9922.92. Advertising in 1929 brought \$7795.66, in 1930, \$6880.89. Subscriptions in 1929 amounted to \$956.07; in 1930, \$1098.83. Single copies and bound volumes in 1929 brought \$138.77; in 1930, \$152.37. Reprints in 1929 brought \$885.62; in 1930, \$1080.76. Miscellaneous items in 1929 brought \$755.09; in 1930, \$653.25. The miscellaneous items in 1929 came from National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, \$417.50; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, \$300.00; for electros from G. D. Searle & Co., \$34.34; binding Journals, \$2.25; in 1930 the receipts from miscellaneous sources were from National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, \$250.00; American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, \$300.00; \$100.00 payment toward cost of articles with large number of cuts; for binding of journals, \$3.25.

"At the beginning of 1930 there were several consolidations of firms which cut their contracts in half and this accounts for the shortage. Single copies and journals and reprints brought somewhat more. The receipts from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy are somewhat less for 1930 than for 1929; that of the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy remains the same for 1930. We desire to thank both the Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy for their continued coöperation.

"The roster of Boards of Pharmacy is continued in each issue of the JOURNAL and is revised by Secretary H. C. Christensen and his office. It would seem, and that is the purpose of the ASSOCIATION, that the roster gives a valuable service, to the members of the boards, and for those who correspond with them seeking information.

"Members of the ASSOCIATION can be helpful in securing the interest and patronage of advertisers and such coöperation would be appreciated by them as well as the ASSOCIATION.

"The slightly larger publication costs (\$186.57) of the JOURNAL are somewhat due to the greater number of pages (1360 against 1286) and larger number of smaller type pages. The somewhat higher mailing cost (\$133.63) is accounted for in the same way. The higher cost for electros is accounted for by a larger number of illustrations required for articles. More reprints were made in 1930 than in 1929 and accounts for \$234.22. The other items, such as clerical expense, office postage, etc., is about the same for both years.

"Up to July 1st of this year (1931) the receipts from all sources are \$165.45 less than for 1930; the expenses, however, for all items up to July 1st are \$464.61 less than for the same period of 1930.

"It should perhaps be stated that the JOURNAL gives publicity for the ASSOCIATION and for pharmacy in general; it is the point of contact with the pharmaceutical associations of other nations, their activities and their history; it aids and should in the carrying on of the work of the sections and the conferences. It renders service through its roster to the state associations and the Boards of Pharmacy, and its contributions to the Bulletins issued from the ASSOCIATION officers. The Editor is of the opinion, and acts accordingly, that the ASSOCIATION desires that this service be rendered.

"It is assumed that the JOURNAL is to express pharmacy as a profession, and we act accordingly. And this is becoming more and more pronounced in our relations. The Personnel Classification Board studies that phase and it is an influential factor in Board of Health connections, Hospital Pharmacy, Government Service, etc. Since 1928 the number of articles presented before the Sections has greatly increased and the JOURNAL is sought after more than ever before as a medium for recording researches, by other contributors, as the Government laboratories. There is continued coöperation with the National Formulary and U. S. P. Revision Committees. The JOURNAL serves in bringing the investigations of other associations and the laboratories to the attention of pharmacists and is the contact with pharmacy of other countries.

"In a general way it may be stated that from January 1930 to June 1931, not including the illustrations of the scientific articles which exceeded the others, there were 64 illustrations. The frontispiece, sketches and editorials numbered about 138 pages; Scientific Section, 644; news items, legal and legislative, state and other associations, required 200 pages; Department of Business Management and Commercial subjects, 102 pages; Practical Pharmacy and Committee Reports, 192; Minutes of the Association, House of Delegates, Sections, Conferences,

Law, Secretaries, etc., 184; Education and Legislation articles, 68; National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, 58; Colleges, 77; Proceedings of Local Branches, 100; Historical, 156; and other items, as Obituary, Book Notices and Reviews, the remainder.

"A number of articles may be referred to as examples and without seeking to strike comparisons of respective values of those mentioned and those that are not: The series of articles on Ephedra, Ergot, Viburnum, Hydrastis, Aconite, Digitalis, Squill, Strychnine, Amino Alcohols, Emulsions, Nearsphenamine, Iodine, etc. Viewing in another way the reports on standards, prescription surveys, studies of stability, phytochemical notes, assays, bio-assays, the Bibliography of Research, appearing in each issue; or, again, the departments of the scientific subjects, education and legislative items, practical pharmacy subjects, discussions, addresses, reports of the conferences on Research, Pharmaceutical Secretaries, Law Enforcement Officials, the Department of Business Management and the historical contributions. All of the latter have value from various standpoints; perhaps the paper of this division that created the greatest interest was the one relating to the painting which was supposed to be the Laboratory of Davy, but proved to be the Laboratory of J. Bell & Co., London, and the Editor had a picture of it enlarged.

"May the Editor be permitted to suggest that the departments relating to Commercial Interests, on Education and Legislation, Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing may be greatly extended and become of greater value and service if the members interested in these subjects will contribute to the Association Sections devoted to these subjects. An early preparation of the programs is desirable; immediately after the close of the annual meeting is best; thereby impetus is created which makes for great interest. The thought comes as this is being written, that very soon after the first of the year the chairmen and secretaries issue a call to members for contributions, and that just as soon as several contributions are received the work on topics by contributors be mentioned with or without the name of the contributor—this is a suggestive method—the efforts of one stimulate that of another. The JOURNAL has been interested in seeing a number of rather lengthy papers printed as monographs, and it is pleasing to report that one on 'Medicinal Trees of the United States' and another on 'Oregon Drug Plants' by Prof. E. T. Stuhr have been completed.

"The Editor has brought with him copies of these and of other monographs, the originals of which appeared in the JOURNAL.

"This report contains suggestions and other matter not contained in previous years because this report is to be presented in part before the House of Delegates, and it is hoped that making the delegates acquainted in this way with the possibilities of the JOURNAL will stimulate their interest and that of board members—they are entitled to the information and receive it through the JOURNAL, but it is hoped specific presentation will be welcome.

"Each year the delegates receive for their report the minutes of the General Sessions and the House of Delegates and throughout the year Secretary Kelly sends out bulletins of information on matters of interest which the ASSOCIATION is promoting.

"Thus far the JOURNAL has been practically able to maintain the number of its advertising pages, but, as stated, due to conditions there have been changes. Your coöperation in maintaining and adding to the advertising pages is respectfully asked for and for your assistance the Editor is thankful; he also desires to thank the patrons."

131. *International Pharmaceutical Federation.* As one of the reporters of the Federation, Editor Eberle submitted the following report which on motion of Adams, seconded by Christensen and carried, was received and adopted:

"The eighth general meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation was held at Stockholm, July 16-19, 1930, and the program is reported in the April JOURNAL for 1930.

"Through the courtesy of Secretary-General Hofman, a report was made of the meeting and is printed in the August number, 1930. There were delegates present from eighteen different countries and the opening meeting was held in the home of the Apothecary Society and opened by President L. Van Itallie who reminded the Federation that Carl Wilhelm Scheele was a Swedish pharmacist.

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, with two thousand members, was elected to membership. A subject for discussion was the report of the Committee on Medicine in Ships by Messrs. Linstead, Van Itallie and Vavaseur. The information relative to the subject was furnished to Mr. Hugh N. Linstead, from this office.

"Another report of general interest was that of the Committee on International Nomenclature of Products.

"A report was made by Secretary Hofman on 'The Status of Pharmacists in Army and Navy Service and European Countries.' This was reported at the Baltimore meeting and is printed in the JOURNAL for June, pages 653-655, and a supplementary report is printed in the September JOURNAL for 1930, pages 1026-1029.

"The next meeting of the International Federation will be held at Prague in 1932.

"Since the foregoing report a letter has been issued by the President of the Federation announcing the election of T. Potjewijd, Chief Pharmacist of the Hospital of the University of Leyden, as Secretary of the Federation. The Secretary has assumed the duties and advised the members of the death of Dr. Albert Schammelhout. A brief sketch of him appears in the March number on page 298.

"A movement is on foot to have a meeting of the Federation in or near Chicago in 1933. The officers of the Federation are: *President*, J. J. Hofman, The Hague; *Vice-President*, M. G. Barthet, Paris; E. Host Madsen, Copenhagen; E. Saville Peck, Cambridge, England; H. Thoms, Berlin-Steglitz; Otto von Koritsansky, Budapest."

132. *Commission on Proprietary Medicines.* Chairman Beal read the following report:

"The Commission on Proprietary Medicines has been asked to ascertain 'To what extent, if any, the drug trade is responsible for the distribution of package medicines which profess to be cures or effective treatments for cancer, Bright's disease, diabetes or tuberculosis, or which contain habit-forming narcotic drugs in sufficient proportion to render them a factor in the creation of a drug habit or in satisfying such habit if pre-existing?'"

"Letters embracing the preceding questions were addressed to wholesale drug houses, to retail druggists, to the Proprietary Association, and to others. Members of the Commission have also personally interviewed various wholesalers and retailers upon the subject.

"The president of one of the largest wholesale drug houses in the central West replied to the effect that search of the stock of that establishment failed to bring to light any package remedy intended for self-medication which, either directly or by implication, professed to be a cure or an effective treatment for cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes or Bright's disease, or which contained habit-forming drugs in sufficient proportion to make it capable of creating a drug habit or to aid in the satisfaction of such habit when pre-existing. Replies from other large wholesale houses and from retail druggists in various parts of the country have all been to the same effect.

"The letter addressed to the Proprietary Association brought forth a reply stating in very positive terms that no member of that association manufactures any preparation intended for self-medication which in any way professes to be for the treatment of cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes or Bright's disease.

"Regarding habit-forming drugs the reply states that several members of that association produce preparations, principally for external use, such as corn removers, which contain extract of cannabis, but that in no case is the preparation of a character which could create or sustain a drug habit. It was also stated that until recently one member of the association had used 1.92 grains of opium to the fluidounce in a cough mixture, but that this had since been replaced by another ingredient.

"Thus far no evidence has come to the attention of this Commission tending to show that either the wholesale or retail drug trade are engaged in the distribution of package remedies for self-medication which are either directly or by implication held out to be effective in the treatment of tuberculosis, cancer, Bright's disease or diabetes, or which contain habit-forming drugs in such proportion as to render them capable either of creating a drug habit or of ministering to such habit when already created.

"If members of this ASSOCIATION have knowledge of facts which would justify a different conclusion, the Commission will be pleased to receive such information or to be put in possession of such data as will enable it to make proper investigation of the subject.

"From time to time medical journals report the discovery of concerns, frequently having in their service one or more regularly registered medical practitioners, which deliver through the mails or by express remedies put up in a form to resemble the common package remedies of the market, and which are alleged to be effective in the treatment of some of the previously named

affections, but so far as we have been able to discover these preparations are not handled by druggists.

"This phase of the subject has not been gone into with any degree of thoroughness for the reason that from the beginning of its existence the Commission has assumed a "hands off" attitude toward all questions which can be regarded as problems of the medical profession, believing that pharmacy will have sufficient employment in attempting to keep its own house in order.

"All establishments doing a fraudulent mail order business in package remedies can be effectively disposed of by fraud orders denying them the use of the mails. Certainly the offenses of such establishments should not be charged to the account of the drug trade.

NO EXCUSE FOR WORTHLESS OR FRAUDULENT PACKAGE MEDICINES.

"While there may be room for honest differences of opinion regarding the accuracy of the claims for the remedial value of a given drug or medicinal preparation, there can be no excuse for the deliberate promotion of a preparation by means of claims which the promoter must know to be false and fraudulent. To paraphrase a witty Frenchman, such an offense is worse than a crime, it is a blunder—a blunder which is certain to work economic injury to those who are responsible for it.

"The contents of the world's materia medica are open to all. Drugs of established therapeutic value are no more expensive or more difficult to obtain than those of doubtful merit. Expert medical advice as to the efficacy of a given combination of drugs for particular ailments, and expert pharmaceutical advice as to the best methods of manufacture can be obtained for reasonable fees, so that there can be no rational excuse for the existence of a package remedy that does not possess some appreciable degree of merit. The manufacturer who does not avail himself of these resources to insure that his preparation will do what he claims for it, or who attempts to popularize a valueless preparation must possess less business acumen than has commonly been attributed to the makers of such products.

"Advertising alone cannot create a permanent market for a package medicine that does not leave a sense of benefit in the minds of those who have used it. All of us can recall preparations introduced with a tremendous flourish of advertising which are now known only by a few time-stained packages on the shelves of ancient drug stocks, while other package medicines which have been on the market for longer periods than we can remember, are still having a steady sale, their use continuing in the same families from generation to generation.

"An advertising appropriation which only results in a single sale to a customer is largely thrown away. It is from repeated sales to satisfied users and from sales to other customers created by the recommendations of satisfied users that the manufacturer's profits must be mainly derived.

PROFESSIONAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHARMACIST.

"Owing to the peculiar nature of his occupation the pharmacist occupies a position of special trust and responsibility toward the community which he serves.

"The law grants him a privilege of compounding physicians' prescriptions and of dispensing medicines and poisons not equally granted to all members of the community, upon the theory that because of his technical training he is better qualified to discharge these functions with safety to the public health than is the untrained dealer in general merchandise.

"But special privilege implies corresponding responsibility. Part of the pharmacist's responsibilities are determined by statutory requirements concerning the dispensing of alcoholic liquors and habit-forming drugs, the sale and labeling of poisons, the misbranding and adulteration of drugs, etc., but there is an important field which cannot be reached by specific provisions of law, wherein the pharmacist's duties are ethical and professional, and must be determined by his sense of moral obligation to his fellow citizens and to his profession.

"That the pharmacist has in the main been faithful to his trust is shown by the disposition of unqualified dealers to make use of the titles pharmacist, druggist, drug store, etc., because of the knowledge that in the public mind these titles have usually been associated with integrity and fair dealing.

"In a leading case (*West vs. Emanuel*, 198 Pa. State, 180) the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania has decided that a pharmacist cannot be held responsible for the effects of a proprietary remedy when he cannot be charged with knowledge of its composition.

"We can agree with the justice of this decision as it affects the legal obligations of the pharmacist, but not with the idea that some have drawn from it that he has no other obligation than to hand out the particular proprietary remedy which his customer calls for. There is a proper field for package remedies which are honestly made and honestly exploited, but it is as much the professional duty of the pharmacist to protect his patrons from being imposed upon by the vendors of fraudulent or worthless proprietary remedies as it is to protect them from the use of a defective drug or from the misuse of a dangerous chemical dispensed from his own drug stock.

"It is the opinion of this Commission that the professional obligations of the pharmacist require that he should absolutely refuse to be connected with the distribution of fraudulent or worthless package remedies, or to lend his name or reputation in aid of the distribution of remedies which are advertised in extravagant or misleading terms, or which are otherwise exploited in a manner inconsistent with the better traditions of pharmacy."

It was moved by Bradley that the report be received and read by Chairman Beal at the First General Session and following the address of Dr. Durrett. The motion was seconded by Adams and carried.

133. *Election of Honorary Members.* On motion of Eberle, seconded by Arny and carried, the following were elected as Honorary Members of the ASSOCIATION:

Dr. G. A. Burbidge of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Dr. J. J. Hofman of The Hague, Holland.
 Dr. William Mair of Edinburgh, Scotland.

134. *Nomination of the Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of Association for 1931-1932.* It was moved by Eberle that Henry S. Wellcome of London, England, be nominated to the House of Delegates as *Honorary President*; by Bradley that E. F. Kelly, Baltimore, Md., be nominated as *Secretary*; and by Beal that C. W. Holton, Essex Fells, N. J., be nominated as *Treasurer*. The motions were seconded by Arny and carried.

135. *Annual Report of the Council to the House of Delegates.* On motion of Beal, seconded by Adams and carried, the chairman and secretary were authorized to prepare and present the report to the House of Delegates.

136. *Election of Members.* The following applicants were elected members on account of the payment of dues, on motion of Bradley seconded by Adams and carried:

No. 483, Chas. H. Alderman, Jr., 1177 W. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.; No. 484, Charles F. Brow, Jr., 127 Stafford Road, Fall River, Mass.; No. 485, H. R. Monroe, 115 Ocean St., Jacksonville, Fla.; No. 486, Joseph J. Pokay, 58 N. W. 58th Ave., Miami, Fla.; No. 487, L. W. Renner, East Canton, Ohio; No. 488, Melville Halstead Rood, 12 Ottawa Road, Arlington, Mass.; No. 489, J. F. Simon, 2110 Robert St., New Orleans, La.; No. 490, John B. Tripenny, 241 S. Center St., Casper, Wyo.; No. 491, Chas. E. Vanderkleed, 200 Harvard Ave., Collingswood, N. J.; No. 492, Eli Witt, c/o Eli Witt Cigar Co., Tampa, Fla.; No. 493, Clarence Allison Morrell, Elgin Bldg., Ottawa, Ont., Can.; No. 494, C. J. Zufall, 617 Waldron St., W. Lafayette, Ind.

The meeting then adjourned.

THIRD MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Third Meeting of the Council for 1930-1931 was held at the Hotel Columbus, Miami, Fla., on Thursday, July 30, 1931, beginning at 9:30 a.m. The following members were present: Hilton, Christensen, Beal, Arny, Bradley, Day, Adams, Eberle, Jordan, DuMez and Kelly.

137. *National Formulary and Supplements.* In response to a previous request by the Council, Dr. J. H. Beal submitted the following amendment to the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION:

"That there be added to Chapter VIII of the By-Laws a new article as follows: Article IX. *Committee on Recipe Book.* The Committee on Recipe Book shall consist of twenty-five members elected by the Council. It shall be the duty of the committee to prepare revisions of the Recipe Book from time to time as the same are deemed necessary by the Council.

"And that present Articles IX, X and XI be numbered Articles X, XI and XII."

On motion of Bradley, seconded by Christensen and carried, the amendment was approved and referred to the Second General Session of the ASSOCIATION.

138. *Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.* Chairman Arny read the following report:

"Your Committee transacted business during the year by means of form bulletins. It also held a meeting at Miami on July 27th which was attended by eight of our fourteen members.

"It will be recalled that at our 1930 meeting the ASSOCIATION authorized the expenditure of the 1930 grant (or grants) from the American Pharmaceutical Research Fund, totalling \$775.00, for research problems relating to the National Formulary revision. There still remained an unexpired grant of \$375.00 appropriated in 1926 for purpose of N. F. revision; hence your Committee had, at its disposal a total of \$1150, devoted to National Formulary research; such money to be awarded upon the recommendation of the chairman of the National Formulary Revision Committee and the chairman of our Research Committee; subject to vote of approval of the entire Research Committee.

"Under this procedure, the following grants were made during 1930-1931:

To H. A. Langenhan and Earl Guth of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Washington for study on drug extraction problems.....	\$500.00
To Glenn L. Jenkins and Donald C. Grove of the University of Maryland, for study of the chemical tests of the National Formulary.....	\$300.00
To Bernard Fantus and Edgar B. Carter of Chicago for research on the development of tests on the solubility of ampul glass.....	\$350.00

"By mail ballot formally ratified at our meeting of July 27th, it was decided that the grant (or grants) for 1931-1932 for which \$1100.00 is available, be devoted to National Formulary and Committee on Unofficial Standards research.

"Already three applications for grants have been presented to the Committee, one of these was not accepted since it did not fall within the scope of the research activity outlined above. Two others, both on the subject of drug extraction, were given careful attention at our meeting of July 27th and it was decided that this subject was of such far-reaching importance that the work should be conducted upon more comprehensive lines than the finances of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Research Fund will permit at this time. Your Committee therefore requests further time to arrange plans for this research (a) as to choice of the investigators selected to carry out the work; (b) as to making proper fiscal arrangements to secure for the project funds adequate to finance this important undertaking.

"In conclusion, your Chairman begs to point out that three vacancies occur in the committee at the present time. Mr. J. C. Peacock is now out of active research work and asks that he be permitted to resign. The election of his successor to serve until 1934 is in order. In addition, the terms of Heber W. Youngken and E. N. Gathercoal expire this year."

It was moved by Beal, seconded by Adams, that the report be received and approved. After a general discussion of the report and of the extensive research study of drug extraction proposed therein, the motion was carried.

139. *Committee on Year Book.* Before reading the report, Chairman Geo. D. Beal explained that this was not to be considered as a final report.

"The Committee on YEAR BOOK respectfully submits the following report:

"During the year informal discussions have been held at convenient times, and finally Editor DuMez's report of last year was communicated to the members through the medium of a bulletin. Since arriving in Miami frequent conferences have been held, forming the basis for this report.

"The members of the Committee are unanimous in commending the splendid work of Dr. DuMez and his predecessors who have established and maintained a high standard of thoroughness and accuracy for the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and of the abstractors who have given unselfishly of their time in the preparation of the text.

"Dr. DuMez said to the Council last year: 'A complete review of the literature under our present system of abstracting is now impossible owing to the many new publications which have come into existence since the war, and to the enormous increase in material published in the fields of chemotherapy, glandular therapy, pharmacology, etc. I would also bring to your notice the fact that there are now being published in this country several abstract journals, notably *Chemical Abstracts* and *Biological Abstracts*, which cover certain fields now covered by the YEAR BOOK much more thoroughly than we can ever expect to, and these have added advantage that they are issued monthly, and in one case semi-monthly.'

"As a comment, and with no thought of criticism, your Committee believes that regardless of the speed with which our own abstractors may work, our system of publication makes it inevitable that a goodly number of the articles reviewed will be at least a year and a half old before our abstracts appear. As a record of research for perusal in years to come, the volumes of the YEAR BOOK are a valuable part of any library; as a current report on the progress of pharmacy, we may fairly doubt whether the abstracts are serving their purpose.

"The librarian of one of our largest manufacturers has written as follows: 'I feel that the publication represents an immense duplication of effort. Our use of the YEAR BOOK is almost entirely restricted to the period before the publication of *Chemical Abstracts*. The extended period over which the YEAR BOOK has been published and its cumulative indexes make it valuable in searching for old material on pharmaceutical subjects during the period when no other comprehensive abstracts of such American (?) literature were appearing. For the most of the time since 1907, the same field has been more thoroughly covered in the various sections of *Chemical Abstracts*. In making a literature search, *Chemical Abstracts* is now preferable, even though the abstracts are somewhat briefer.

"For current use, the YEAR BOOK is practically useless on account of the delay in publication. The disadvantage of the other abstract sources, e. g., *Chemical Abstracts* and *Biological Abstracts* is the amount of extraneous material necessarily read in covering the current numbers as published.'

"Speaking in defense of our present abstracts, the Committee would point out that they are as a rule much more complete in their presentation than the other publications named. They also assemble in one volume the literature of pharmacy, that might otherwise need to be drawn in part from each of the other journals. Many of our members do not have access to well-equipped libraries where the journals of the world are to be found, so that the more or less 'index' form of *Chemical Abstracts*, by virtue of lack of detail, will be of less service than the fuller abstracts of the YEAR BOOK. Finally, many of our members do not have the facility in the use of foreign languages that will make the periodicals of the world of use to them, but must rely on such abstracts in English as they may find available.

"Your Committee does not feel qualified to make a final report at this time, and therefore begs to be continued for another year to complete its survey and to formulate recommendations. It does, however, wish to offer the following thoughts for your consideration.

"1. The publication of abstracts in the present YEAR BOOK does not comprise a current report on the progress of pharmacy, and is not as useful to research workers as the other abstract, publications previously mentioned.

"2. To be of real value, the abstracts pertaining to pharmacy from current literature should be published monthly in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"3. It is believed that the abandonment of the YEAR BOOK would to a large measure offset the added cost of the JOURNAL.

"4. It is believed that the other matter that appears in the YEAR BOOK might, if necessary, be published in pamphlet form at longer intervals and sold to members and others on its merits as a directory of the ASSOCIATION.

"5. It is believed that it is unnecessary for the abstracts to cover the same wide scope that is covered at present, for much of the duplication of the other abstract journals seems to be unnecessary. The abstracts should have a more immediate bearing on the branches of pharmacy, and the articles to be abstracted should be carefully selected by the Editor or by associate editors to be provided. The bibliography of research that is now a feature of the JOURNAL could be continued as a part of the abstract section, presenting a working bibliography of which only a part would be in abstract form. The Committee feels that an average of twenty-four JOURNAL pages per month could for the present be devoted to the publication of abstracts.

"6. Believing that the monthly publication of abstracts in the JOURNAL is the best means of reporting the progress of pharmacy, and would react to the benefit of the ASSOCIATION by increasing the popularity of the JOURNAL, the Committee has a suggestion to make if it is felt that the publication of the YEAR BOOK should be continued. There is a place in pharmaceutical literature for an Annual Report similar to that of the Chemical Society of London or the Annual Report on Progress in American Chemistry published by the National Research Council. These volumes consist of a series of chapters, or essays, in which progress in each

branch is reviewed, are each produced by a specialist in the field, and are profusely supplied with literary references. Of the latter volume it may be said that the number for 1930 comprises 629 pages of which 593 are actual text, and is divided into 40 chapters. It is the Committee's feeling that such a volume could not take the place of the abstract section suggested for the *JOURNAL*, but should be sold separately, possibly at a reduced rate to *ASSOCIATION* members. If this type of *YEAR BOOK* should be established it might be possible to use the reports of the several research committees of the National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research. These reports, amplified and carefully prepared, would serve nicely for a complete annual review of pharmacy.

"7. The Committee is fully cognizant of the fact that the Editor of the *JOURNAL* cannot be expected to assume the heavy load of preparing the abstract section monthly, and therefore takes the liberty of suggesting a salaried associate or assistant editor, whose especial responsibility would be the abstract section and who therefore should be a specialist in bibliochresis. This associate would, it is believed, be able to lift some of the burden of the *JOURNAL* proper from the shoulders of the Editor through performance of some of the routine tasks, while at the same time directing, and to a large measure preparing, the abstracts of scientific literature.

"Conclusion—The Committee has received several suggestions regarding a scientific journal of Pharmacy. This subject not having been referred to the Committee, it is only mentioned here as a matter of record.

"In asking to be continued, the Committee hopes that its report will be given full publicity in the *JOURNAL*, and that members of the *ASSOCIATION* generally will be free with their comments and suggestions. These may be addressed to any member of the Committee, to the Editors of the *JOURNAL* or the *YEAR BOOK*, or to the Secretary of the *ASSOCIATION*.

"The Committee wishes to report that it has received the following resolution from the Plant Science Seminar which will have its consideration: '*Resolved*, that it is the concensus of opinion of the members in attendance at the 1931 meeting of the Plant Science Seminar, that abstracts of scientific papers representative of all phases of Pharmacy be printed, as they become available in current issues of the *JOURNAL OF A. PH. A.* and *Resolved*, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Committee on *YEAR BOOK OF A. PH. A.*' "

It was moved by DuMez that the report be received and approved, and the Committee be continued. The motion was seconded by Adams and carried.

140. *Committee on National Formulary.* The following report was read by Chairman Gathercoal:

"The Committee on National Formulary has maintained a high degree of activity since the Cleveland meeting of the Committee in 1930.

"Bulletins and Subcommittee Letters have been issued from the Chairman's office to the extent of 300 pages during the year. These are distributed in whole or in part, to about 66 persons, including members, auxiliary members and coöperators on the revision work.

"The Committee met for a two-day conference at Pocono Manor Inn, June 29 and 30, 1931, and accomplished much in the four sessions held on these two days. In addition to the sessions held by the entire Committee, each Subcommittee held one or two meetings and markedly advanced the Subcommittee work. All the fifteen members of the Committee were present and also Associate Member Cook, Chairman Krantz of the Committee on Unofficial Standards and Secretary Kelly of the *A. PH. A.*

"The work of the Committee during the past year may be described along five general lines, each of which will be presented under an appropriate heading, as follows:

Conduction of Research Investigations
The Establishment of Foundational Principles of Revision
The Preparation of Statistical Tabulations
Admissions into N. F. VI
The Study of Individual Monographs."

CONDUCTION OF RESEARCH INVESTIGATIONS.

"The conduction of research investigations of important problems in connection with National Formulary preparations, and supported in part by grants from the N. F. Research Fund, is an outstanding feature of the work of the Committee during the past year.

"Dr. Scoville early proposed a study of the scientific foundations upon which rest certain empirical practices in extractive operations. This study has been carried on at the University of Washington College of Pharmacy under the direction of Dr. Langenhan. It was suggested at the Committee Conference this year that Dr. Scoville should engage a suitable assistant and continue the work in his own laboratory during the coming year.

"Dr. Fantus has proposed and is guiding a study of certain phases of ampul preparation, in anticipation of the admission of an increased number of ampuls to N. F. VI.

"Dr. Langenhan is supervising an extensive study of the U. S. P. and N. F. Liquors. He, no doubt, will give similar consideration to other important groups of preparations under consideration by his Subcommittees.

"Dr. Jenkins is guiding a study of chemical tests and assays as applied to N. F. chemicals.

"Mr. Becker, Professor Bachman and the auxiliary worker, Miss Laurine Jack, at the University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy, have made important studies on the N. F. pills.

"Dr. J. J. Durrett of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration has originated an extensive critical review of the titles and synonyms in Part I of the National Formulary. Dr. Army has applied these criticisms to a study of the N. F. Nomenclature.

"Other members, including the Auxiliary Subcommittees on Dental Preparations and on Veterinary Preparations have also been active."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF REVISION.

"The establishment of principles of revision is an important phase of the Committee work. Mention might be made of the following actions taken by the Committee during the past year.

"(1) We have undertaken a revision and completion of the General Principles of Revision with the understanding that these will be published in full in the Preface of N. F. VI.

"One important modification of Gen. Prin. No. 1 on Scope has been made, by which simple medicinal materials will be admitted to N. F. VI on the basis of extensive use, even if they are not employed in any National Formulary preparation.

"(2) A complete set of General Notices adopted from the U. S. P. General Notices but adapted to the National Formulary will probably be included in full at the beginning of the text of N. F. VI. No extensive changes nor modifications of the General Notices of U. S. P. XI are contemplated.

"(3) The very extensive, accurate and complete descriptions of General Tests, Processes and Apparatus as found in the back part of the U. S. Pharmacopœia will not be copied into N. F. VI, but reference to the U. S. P. text will be made in the N. F. monographs where desired. This action was taken not only to save space in the National Formulary and unnecessary duplication of printing, but particularly to avoid any possibility of differences or deviations in the official methods for these tests, reagents, processes, etc.

"(4) The N. F. Subcommittees dealing with Crude Drugs and with Chemicals have adopted a fairly uniform style of monograph so that the monographs of Part II of N. F. VI will possess a very desirable degree of uniformity."

THE PREPARATION OF STATISTICAL TABULATIONS.

"The preparation of statistical tabulations on the extent of use in the pharmacies of the United States of N. F. V preparations and of new preparations proposed for inclusion in N. F. VI, has been an important part of the Chairman's activities during the year past.

"We have completed and published the survey on the extent of use of the 570 N. F. V galenicals. Reports were received from 76 hospital pharmacists, 213 prescription drug stores and 625 ordinary drug stores throughout the United States. Especial credit should be given to Editor Mayes and the American Druggist for the distribution of questionnaires among retail drug stores of the United States and the tabulation of the data received from 625 of them.

"The reports indicated a 'large,' 'medium,' 'small' or 'no' use. The tabulated data included more than 400,000 items. The results were finally read in 'percentage of use,' and nearly all of the items so far admitted to N. F. VI are used in 20 per cent or more of the pharmacies of the United States. Based on an estimate of 60,000 such pharmacies, a preparation to be admitted to the National Formulary must be used in at least 12,000 pharmacies in the United States.

"A similar survey on 437 unofficial preparations proposed for inclusion in N. F. VI is now in process. A preliminary report of this survey was presented at the 1931 conference of the Committee.

"A *Prescription Count* was instituted more than a year ago in a suburb of Chicago. All of the prescriptions in the 12 drug stores of this suburb that were filled during the year 1929 were counted, both refills, new regular and narcotic. The number of prescriptions filled during the year averaged about 2.75 per person in the suburb.

"A similar count was made in Rockford, Ill., a city of nearly 100,000 population. Here the number averaged about 2.95 per person per year.

"Then Dr. R. L. Swain of Baltimore undertook a similar count for the entire state of Maryland. He finds the average annual prescription fill for the 650 odd stores of Maryland to exceed 5000 prescriptions per store and for the city of Baltimore to be almost exactly 3.0 per person per year. However, in the whole State the average is but slightly above 2 per person per year.

"Based on these figures the total of prescriptions filled annually in the drug stores of the United States would approach 300,000,000.

"*Survey of Prescription Ingredients* with the number of occurrences of each ingredient per definite number of prescriptions have been made on a number of occasions at least as far back as the 1880's.

"Such a survey, made by Hallberg and Snow in 1898, covered 117,000 prescriptions from 28 states. The compilation of the data was splendidly done, but unfortunately has never been published.

"A similar survey of national character is recorded in the Charter's Report in 1925. This survey covered but 17,500 prescriptions but these were gathered from over the country and were read until practically no new items occurred in a block of 500 prescriptions.

"Professor Cook, Chairman of the U. S. P. Revision Committee, undertook a survey in 1929-30 of those items only that had been deleted from U. S. P. VIII and U. S. P. IX. This survey represents 237,000 prescriptions from about 500 stores throughout the nation and covers about 400 items.

"The results from each of these surveys have been studied and careful comparisons made. This information has been used in considering admission to the National Formulary. However, certain discrepancies brought out by these comparisons have led to a plan for yet another survey even more extensive and comprehensive, and that should give a true picture of the usage of medicines in prescriptions in the United States. Such a survey is now under way and is being financed jointly by the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"*A Survey of the Use of Medicines in Hospitals* should be made. Such a survey presents many difficulties, for in most hospitals no record is kept of the amount of medicines dispensed in the hospital. Some hospitals have dispensaries where regular prescription files are kept, others have files of 'orders,' but in most hospitals no record is kept of the medicine used by the nurses. However, it has been estimated that perhaps one-fourth of all the medicine ordered by physicians in the United States is dispensed in hospitals.

"The amount and kind of *medicines dispensed by physicians*, also, is not known. Prof. Cook has made a study of the formulas in the catalogues or price lists of physician-supply houses and finds that about 85% of the items in these formulas are U. S. P. items.

"Finally, no figures are available on the use of *medicines in 'patent' medicines*. Certainly the amount used here must be very large.

"A tabulation of the *imports of crude drugs, medicinal chemicals and medicines* might throw much light on the extent of use of certain items of medicine."

ADMISSIONS INTO N. F. VI.

"The admissions into N. F. VI, as with the Pharmacopœia, require a vast amount of study.

"There are three sources of admission to National Formulary VI, *viz.*: the items of N. F. V, the deleted items from U. S. P. X, and new or unofficial items.

"The Committee, early in its work, decided to base admissions on extent of use, and

determined to find out, if possible, just how much each preparation was used by physician, pharmacist or layman before it was passed upon for admission to N. F. VI.

"The titles in Part I of N. F. V have been considered at both of the annual conferences of the Committee and about 350 of them have been definitely admitted to N. F. VI. About 30 titles are still under consideration and about 200 are tentatively in the deleted group.

"The items of Part II rather automatically follow those in Part I: if the preparation in Part I is admitted, the drug or chemical in Part II is also admitted. In this way, 130 of the 213 items in Part II are admitted and 10 are still under consideration.

"About 40 preparations of U. S. P. X have been deleted by the U. S. P. Committee on Scope, and most of these, no doubt, will find their way into the N. F.

"Several hundred new preparations have been proposed for admission to N. F. VI. These are being studied as to their extent of use and perhaps a considerable number will be admitted to N. F. VI. The Committee has already taken favorable action on the admission of ampuls in increased number and is considering adding more tablets. Several good elixirs and ointments have been proposed, as well as a wide range of other preparations.

"When the deletions are definitely passed upon, the list will be extensively published and comments and criticisms will be invited."

THE STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL MONOGRAPHS.

"The Subcommittees have been giving much thought to the individual monographs, but no actual copy of a revised monograph has appeared during the year in any of the Subcommittee Letters. However, according to the reports of the Subcommittees made at the last Conference, several of the Subcommittees are now prepared to issue the revised copy of a considerable number of monographs, and it is expected that these will appear in the Subcommittee Letters within the next month or so."

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

"The Committee appreciates the liberal policy of the Council as regards Committee expenditures during the past year. The cost of the Extent of Use Surveys has been considerable, perhaps as much as \$600.00. The office expenses have been kept at a low figure because the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy has largely contributed the stenographic expense as well as the office space. The cost of the 1931 Committee Conference has been kept well within the appropriation and will probably not exceed \$1100.00.

"The estimated expenses for the coming year may be summarized as follows:

'An appropriation of \$500.00 has already been made by the Council to apply on the Prescription Ingredient Survey. We will endeavor to keep within this appropriation. No other extensive surveys are contemplated during this revision.

'No Conference of the Committee is contemplated during 1932. However, we may ask for a third Conference before the revised text actually goes to the printer.

'The office expenses during the coming year will probably be considerably heavier than last year, because of a large increase in the Committee Bulletin and Subcommittee Letters, due to monograph work which occupies much space.'"

It was moved by Arny that the report be received and published. The motion was seconded by DuMez and carried.

141. *Spanish Translation of the National Formulary.* The secretary called attention to the interest of the Pharmaceutical Association of Porto Rico in a Spanish translation of the National Formulary for distribution in Porto Rico and the other South American countries. The ASSOCIATION has proffered its services in this connection and the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Porto Rico has offered to make the translation. The president of the Association is investigating the probable distribution of the Spanish translation. Dr. Velez, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, was introduced and assured the Council of the cooperation of pharmacists of South America in preparing such a translation.

After a general discussion of the proposal, it was moved by Beal that the Committee on Publications be requested to make a special study of the advisability and feasibility of making a Spanish translation of the next edition of the National Formulary. The motion was seconded by Adams and carried.

142. *Committee on Recipe Book.* It was moved by Beal that an amendment to the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION be submitted to the Second General Session making this Committee a Council committee. The motion was seconded by Army and carried.

143. *International Pharmaceutical Federation.* Dr. E. F. Cook brought to the attention of the Council the proposal to invite the Federation to meet in or near Chicago at the time of the Scientific Exposition to be held in that city in 1933—and closely preceding or following the annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The subject was fully discussed and it was moved by Christensen that the proposed invitation be approved and that a suitable resolution be presented to the House of Delegates. The motion was seconded by Bradley and carried.

144. *Election of Members.* The following applicants were elected to membership on account of the payment of dues, on motion of Bradley, seconded by Army and carried:

No. 495, Chas. M. Brewer, 1437 W. 29th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; No. 496, John Joseph Buzzett, Apalachicola, Fla.; No. 497, C. F. Miles, Buffalo, Okla.; No. 498, Eugene P. Purcell, Grand Central Ave., Tampa, Fla.; No. 499, Fayetta H. Philip, 2714 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif.; No. 500, W. D. Wilcox, 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Third Meeting of the Council then adjourned.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The Fourth Meeting of the Council was held on Friday, July 31, 1931, beginning at 10:45 P.M. with the following members present: Hilton, Christensen, Army, Bradley, Day, Adams, Johnson, Eberle, DuMez and Kelly.

The minutes of the Third Meeting were approved as read, on motion of Army, seconded by Adams and carried.

145. *Joint Meeting Executive Committee N. A. R. D. and Council of the A. Ph. A.* The chairman reported that the annual joint meeting of these bodies was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 28, 1931, and that a splendid spirit of coöperation was shown. The work of the Committees on Pharmacy Week, the legislation to improve the pharmaceutical service in the U. S. Army and joint use of a booth at the Northwest Drug Show were considered.

146. *Report from the Pharmacy Committee of the Chicago World's Fair of 1933.* Mr. Christensen read the following report as prepared by Secretary E. N. Gathercoal of the Committee:

"President Christensen of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION issued a call in the name of the ASSOCIATION in November 1930 for a meeting of delegates from each of our great national pharmaceutical organizations at Washington in December 1930 for the formation of a committee to develop a pharmacy exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair of 1933.

"This meeting of delegates was held and the World's Fair Pharmacy Committee was organized with the following officers and committees:

- H. C. Christensen, Chairman
- A. S. Burdick, Vice-Chairman
- E. N. Gathercoal, Secretary
- J. H. Riemenschneider, Treasurer
- Ray A. Whidden, Chairman, Subcommittee on Plans
- Wm. B. Day, Chairman, Subcommittee on Finance
- Edward H. Kraus, Chairman, Subcommittee on Foreign Exhibits
- E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman, Subcommittee on International Pharmaceutical Federation
- J. H. Beal, Chairman, Subcommittee on Rules

"The Chicago members of the Committee have held a number of meetings and have secured locally some funds for organization expenses. Many contacts have been made with the officials of the World's Fair and a very hearty coöperation has been received from them.

"The pharmacy exhibit will be placed in the Temple of Health along with those of medicine, dentistry, sanitation, hospitals, etc. This building, 400 x 700 ft. in size and now under construction, will have one of its floors devoted exclusively to these public health exhibits and the other floor to pure science exhibits.

"The World's Fair has provided a scientific director for the whole public health group of exhibits and has engaged a man to sell the rental space for all the commercial exhibits in the

building. This arrangement relieves the Pharmacy Committee of heavy duties and much expense.

"Much preliminary work is already done: the International Pharmaceutical Federation is highly approved in Europe; the Plans Subcommittee will become active this Fall; the Foreign Exhibits Subcommittee will cooperate with the Plans Subcommittee; the actual organization and preparation of exhibits will begin early in 1932 and the gathering and installation of exhibits early in 1933.

"The Finance Subcommittee desires to meet the preliminary expenses by contributions from the organizations whose delegates constitute the World's Fair Committee, so that a general campaign for funds will not be needed until the winter of 1932-1933 when the heavy and expensive work of the Committee begins.

"There seems to be no doubt but that the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933 is an assured project and on a scale and magnificence never before equalled. Pharmacy has a splendid opportunity to prove her professional standing and her great usefulness in public health service by showing her scientific contributions to the health of the world during the past century."

On motion of Bradley seconded by Johnson and carried, the report was received and referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration when the budget for 1932 is prepared.

There being no further business, the chairman declared the Council for 1930-1931 adjourned.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1931-1932.

Office of the Secretary, 10 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md.

LETTER NO. 1.

August 6, 1931.

To the Members of the Council:

The reorganization and first meeting of the Council 1931-1932 was held in the Hotel Columbus, Miami, Fla., on Friday, July 31, 1931, beginning at 10:45 P.M.

1. The roll was called and the following were present: Arny, Bradley, Day, Hilton, Hunsberger, Adams, Roach, Kelly, Eberle, DuMez and Beard.

2. *Election of Chairman.* S. L. Hilton was elected Chairman of the Council for 1931-1932 on motion of Arny seconded by Adams and carried.

3. *Election of Vice-Chairman.* C. H. LaWall was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for 1931-1932 on motion of Arny, seconded by Day, and carried.

4. *Election Editor of the Journal.* E. G. Eberle was elected Editor of the JOURNAL for 1931-1932 on motion of Adams, seconded by Hunsberger, and carried.

5. *Election of Editor of the Year Book.* A. G. DuMez was elected Editor of the YEAR BOOK for 1931-1932 on motion of Eberle, seconded by Beard and carried.

6. *Membership of the Council.* The membership and officers of the Council for 1931-1932 are as follows:

ELECTED MEMBERS.

- J. H. Beal, Camp Walton, Fla. (Term expires 1932.)
 C. E. Caspari, Euclid & Parkview Aves., St. Louis, Mo. (Term expires 1932.)
 C. H. LaWall, 214 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Term expires 1932.)
 H. V. Arny, 115 W. 68th St., New York, N. Y. (Term expires 1933.)
 T. J. Bradley, 179 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass. (Term expires 1933.)
 W. B. Day, 715 S. Wood St., Chicago, Ill. (Term expires 1933.)
 H. A. B. Dunning, Charles & Chase Sts., Baltimore, Md. (Term expires 1934.)
 S. L. Hilton, 1033 Twenty-second St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (Term expires 1934.)
 Ambrose Hunsberger, 1600 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Term expires 1934.)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

- Walter D. Adams, Forney, Texas
 J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 J. W. Dargavel, 4000 Minnehaha Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

E. F. Kelly, 10 West Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
C. W. Holton, Box 81, Essex Fells, N. J.
Thomas Roach, 110 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
E. G. Eberle, 10 W. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.
A. G. DuMez, Lombard & Greene Sts., Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

S. L. Hilton, Chairman.
C. H. LaWall, Vice-Chairman.
E. F. Kelly, Secretary.

7. *Finance Committee.* Chairman Hilton appointed T. J. Bradley, Chairman, C. H. LaWall and C. W. Holton as members of the Committee on Finance and these appointments are confirmed on motion of Adams, seconded by Hunsberger and carried.

8. *Committee on Property and Funds.* The personnel of this Committee, as provided for in the Council By-Laws, is as follows for 1931-1932: W. D. Adams, C. W. Holton, S. L. Hilton, T. J. Bradley and E. F. Kelly.

9. *Committee on Publications.* Chairman Hilton appointed H. V. Army, C. H. LaWall and W. B. Day as members of the Committee, the other members being E. G. Eberle, E. F. Kelly, A. G. DuMez and C. W. Holton as provided in the By-Laws.

These appointments were confirmed on motion of Beard seconded by Roach. Chairman Hilton appointed A. G. DuMez as chairman of the Committee on Publications.

10. *Committee on Standard Program.* The chairman appointed S. L. Hilton, T. J. Bradley and E. F. Kelly as members of the Committee on Standard Program.

11. *Committee to Confer with A. A. C. P. in Reference to Student Branches of the A. Ph. A.* Chairman Hilton appointed W. Bruce Philip, Chairman, H. V. Army and R. L. Swain as the members of this Committee.

12. *Committee on Year Book.* The chairman announced that this committee had been continued by action of the Council 1930-1931 with the following membership: Geo. D. Beal, Chairman, F. W. Nitardy, H. W. Youngken, E. N. Gathercoal, E. E. Swanson, W. L. McCloskey and J. C. Krantz, Jr.

13. *Executive Committee of the Council.* It was moved by Army that the chairman be authorized in case the occasion should arise, to appoint an Executive Committee consisting of seven members. The motion was seconded by Day and carried.

14. *Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.* On motion of Army, seconded by Beard and carried, H. W. Youngken and J. C. Munch were elected members of this Committee to serve until 1936, and W. J. Husa was elected to fill the unexpired term of J. C. Peacock, resigned, ending in 1934.

15. *Commission on Proprietary Medicines.* W. B. Day was elected a member of this Commission to serve until 1936, on motion of Bradley, seconded by Army and carried.

16. *Committee on Unofficial Standards.* On motion of Day, seconded by Army and carried, E. N. Gathercoal, C. M. Sterling, J. A. Koch and E. B. Fischer were elected members of the committee for a term of four years.

17. *Appointment of Standing and Special Committees and Delegates of the Association.* The president was authorized, on motion of Day seconded by Roach and carried, to make such appointments, as are now authorized, to fill vacancies as they may occur and to make additional appointments as may be necessary or advisable, during the year.

18. *Committee on Recipe Book.* The secretary announced that the amendment to the By-Laws of the ASSOCIATION had been adopted providing that the members of this Committee were to be elected by the Council. After a general discussion, it was moved by Army that the Committee on RECIPE BOOK be continued for one year. The motion was seconded by Day and carried.

19. *Contact Man.* A resolution adopted by the ASSOCIATION and providing "That the Council is urged to give study to the appointment of a contact man whenever and however it considers it practical and feasible" was read and discussed. It was moved by Roach that the proposal be given further consideration until the next meeting of the Council. The motion was seconded by Bradley and carried.

20. *Journal and Year Book.* The resolutions adopted by the ASSOCIATION and urging that the Committee on Publications and the Committee on YEAR BOOK consider certain suggested changes in the JOURNAL and the YEAR BOOK were read and after discussion were referred to the respective committees on motion of Hunsberger seconded by Adams and carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY AS STANDARD
UNDER THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.*

BY DR. J. J. DURRETT.¹

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Food and Drug Administration handles the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, together with other regulatory acts. The Administration is very much pleased to have this opportunity of talking with you about matters that are of great mutual importance under the Food and Drugs Act.

The Food and Drugs Act was placed upon the statute books 25 years ago. This law was enacted for one purpose, and this purpose is very simple and easy to understand. It is just this: Those who manufacture and merchandise foods and drugs shall not deceive those who consume foods and drugs. From the standpoint of general principles, this is the entire aim of the act.

Those who have had the responsibility of enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act have received a great deal of criticism because of their activities. I am told that in the early days of enforcement of the act, there were differences of opinion as to methods of enforcement, and these undoubtedly arose for the simple reason that enforcing officials did not have behind them at that time court decisions on which to base their enforcement policy. At the present time, however, more than 18,000 court decisions have been written dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, and we have at hand court opinions relative to most of the important details with which the law deals. We do not follow what we think are the requirements of the law, but what the courts have said the law is.

In the press at various times there have appeared sweeping criticisms of our enforcement activities. I think that it will be interesting and helpful to note what the Supreme Court of the United States has said in its most recent decision (1923) under the Act, and then consider some of the outstanding criticisms that have been made.

"The statute is plain and direct. Its comprehensive terms condemn every statement, design and device which may mislead or deceive. Deception may result from the use of statements not technically false or which may be literally true. The aim of the statute is to prevent that resulting from indirection and ambiguity as well as from statements which are false. It is not difficult to choose statements, designs and devices which will not deceive. Those which are ambiguous and liable to mislead should be read favorably to the accomplishment of the purpose of the Act." (From opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in *United States vs. 95 Barrels, et al.*, No. 559, October Term, 1923.)

This decision simply says that if there is any untruthful or misleading statement made about the ingredients contained in a food or drug by the manufacturers or distributors of this food or drug, the enforcement officials are to interpret this as a violation of the Act. It clearly says also that statements are to be construed in the interest of the public. With such a clear-cut decision, enforcement officials feel that they have a mandate from the Supreme Court to proceed to protect the public in respect to those matters dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, and until the Supreme Court modifies this mandate, enforcement will follow along the lines very much as they are proceeding to-day.

Recently, in the District Court of Connecticut, we tried a case which involved the seizure of a certain preparation, "Lee's Save-the-Baby." This article was composed principally of lard, turpentine, camphor and small proportions of other volatile flavoring oils. The preparation in its labeling said that this article was "Lee's Save-the-Baby," and the diseases referred to in the label-

* Address before First General Session, A. PH. A., July 29th.

¹ U. S. Food and Drug Administration.