

way to the celebrated "Rockies," and is the center of the human activities of one of the most picturesque and interesting regions on the continent.

Owing to its advantageous situation Denver is a competitive point for the railroads, and as a consequence round-trip fares will be very reasonable.

Following the convention, opportunities will be afforded for interesting side trips to the Yellowstone National Park, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak, and other points.

An effort will be made to bring the visitors from the East and South together at St. Louis and to have a special A. Ph. A. train to Denver from that point.

Matters of General Interest

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

September, 1912.

Patron—His Excellency, the President of the United States.

RULES ON PAPERS, THEIR PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND PUBLICATION.

To All Prospective Authors of Contributions to this Congress:

In order that the objects of the Congress may be attained the following are necessary:

- a. That as many as possible of the papers to be presented at the various meetings of the Congress and its various Sections, be printed and distributed to members attending the Congress prior to the opening thereof.
- b. That as little time be given to presentation as is consistent with adequate exposition of the salient points of the communication.
- c. That as much time and opportunity be given for discussion as may be needed for a complete presentation of all the views of those members in attendance upon such discussion.
- d. That the discussion be recorded in sufficiently full manner correctly to reflect the views of those taking part in the discussion.
- e. That the Proceedings be published in complete form as soon after the close of the Congress as is at all feasible.

After considerable study, inquiry and exhaustive criticism of the tentative rules submitted to the chemists and the chemical and

similar societies of the world, March 6, 1911, and September 1, 1911, the Executive Committee of this Congress has concluded that hearty and earnest co-operation of all members of the Congress in the carrying out of the following rules will result in the practical realization of all these things; without such individual co-operation, the officers of the Congress can do very little toward such realization.

Duplicate copies of papers and their abstracts are *thoroughly essential* to quick and accurate printing; authors should have all their contributions in final form (see Rule 21).

1. Papers or other like contributions should be *original and not elsewhere read or published*; however, prior publication of Governmental researches, which publication is made in accordance with the law of such country, shall be exempt from the above restriction as to publication.

2. All papers or like contributions should be as *concise* as possible and must contain the name and post-office address of the respective authors; further, what number, if any, of reprints is desired. (See Rules 8 and 10.)

3. All papers should be *in duplicate* and legibly written, preferably typewritten; formulæ should be carefully inserted by hand as simply as possible.

4. Each sheet should be as nearly 8x12 inches as convenient and should be written on one side only, and *not* on both sides.

5. Each paper should be accompanied by an abstract thereof *in duplicate*; formulæ should be carefully inserted by hand, as simply as possible.

6. All references to other work should state carefully the sources of the citation, giving the exact reference to the original publication.

7. Illustrations, curves and the like should be on separate smooth white sheets and drawn and lettered with Indian ink clearly enough to bear a linear reduction to one-half or two-thirds and when so reduced should not exceed the page size of the "Report," which will be about $4\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 inches.

8. Authors of papers which are to be illustrated by lantern slides are urgently requested to state on their paper the size of slide used so that suitable arrangements may be made. Failure to observe this may result in disappointment and delay. (See Rule 2.)

9. The Congress obligates itself to have its final Report and Proceedings, including subject and authors' index, completed and ready

for distribution on or before December 31, 1912; in case those Reports and Proceedings be not ready for distribution by that date, authors of all papers received and accepted *after* June 30, 1912, may then publish in any journal or publication that they may elect. (*Note:* This refers only to the Report and Proceedings bound in paper; members desiring cloth bound sets can obtain them at an advanced charge over the \$5.00 membership fee; such advanced charge will be announced later, but will probably be \$2.50; delivery of these cloth-bound sets will be about 90 days later than of the paper-bound sets.)

Authors of papers received *before* the close of June 30, 1912, may publish those papers in any publication they may elect *after* the paper is read or *after* the Congress has adjourned. (See Rule 12.)

10. Authors of papers accepted and printed in full or in abstract will receive free of cost and all delivery charges, not to exceed fifty (50) reprints of each paper or abstract; additional copies of reprints can be had upon payment of the prices for such copies, which prices will be announced later. The Congress cannot undertake to furnish reprints of papers if the order for such reprints is not attached to the paper or abstract when received by the American Committee. (See Rule 2.)

11. Papers and their abstracts, *both in duplicate*, must be in the hands of the American Committee not later than June 30, 1912. All papers received *prior* to that time and accepted will be printed in their respective Sectional Volumes and distributed to such of the attending members of the Congress as may desire them, at or before the opening of the Congress. Papers received *after* that time, if accepted, will be printed, but may appear in an appendix which may or may not be ready by the opening of the Congress; the Congress cannot then undertake to print them along with the papers of those sections to which they may be assigned and which were received prior to June 30, 1912.

12. No paper offered to and accepted by this Congress can be at any time published elsewhere without giving credit to this Congress for such article or publication. However, Governmental publication of papers contributed to the Congress are exempt from the above requirement as to giving credit to this Congress.

13. All authors, as a matter of course, agree not to publish their accepted papers in any other publication except as herein pro-

vided, and, further, they agree to abide by any final decision of the Congress with respect to such paper or papers, their presentation, discussion or printing.

14. Rejections by Sectional Committees will not be final; their decisions will be reviewed by the Committee on Papers and Publications, but rejection by that Committee will be final.

15. Authors of finally rejected contributions will be notified in writing of such rejection immediately after it has been made, and, as far as the Congress is concerned, such final rejection is strictly secret and confidential. Rejected manuscripts are to be returned to their authors. (See Rule 16.)

16. The Congress will not publish a list of rejected papers nor state what papers have been rejected; directly after the closing of the Congress all records relating to rejected papers and like contributions will be destroyed; any and all proceedings as to rejected papers or like contributions, so far as the Congress is concerned, will be strictly secret and confidential.

17. Any paper which is of a pronounced polemical, advertising or personal character may be thereby disqualified and for that reason alone rejected, regardless of whatever merit the paper may otherwise possess.

18. The Congress reserves the right to reject any paper or other contribution that may be offered to it.

19. The Congress reserves the right to print the full paper only, or the abstract only, or the title only, in each case with the author's name and post-office address.

20. Authors are requested to state on the papers themselves their preferences for the sections in which they wish them to be read; the Congress will respect that request wherever practicable, but reserves the right to assign the paper to any other section that may be deemed more appropriate, and such disposition is final.

21. Authors will *not* receive printer's proofs of their papers or abstracts; nor will their papers or abstracts be revised after receipt by the American Committees; printing will be accurate to copy.

22. The time consumed in reading or presenting the substance of any paper by an author or his representative at a meeting of a Section must not exceed ten (10) minutes, except by special permission of the Sectional Executive Committee.

23. In the absence of an author or his rep-

representative the paper will be read by title only, and if there be any discussion it must be based upon the paper as printed, because neither the paper itself nor its abstract will be read; exceptions to this rule can be made only under regulations that may be adopted by each Sectional Executive Committee.

24. Discussions of a pronounced polemical, advertising or personal character may be ruled out by the Chair on that ground alone and not permitted to appear in the printed record; the ruling of the Chair in such matters is final and is not subject to revision or appeal.

25. Participants in discussions will be given an opportunity of editing the manuscript reports of their remarks, but printer's proofs will not necessarily be submitted to them, although wherever practicable they will be so supplied.

26. Participants in discussions must speak from the rostrum and *not* from the floor.

Respectfully,

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF
APPLIED CHEMISTRY,

EDWARD W. MORLEY,
Honorary President.
WILLIAM H. NICHOLS,
President.
BERNHARD C. HESSE,
Secretary.

25 Broad Street, New York City,
December 28, 1911.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' FIRE
INSURANCE CO.

The annual stockholders and directors' meeting of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company was held at Cincinnati, O., on January 16th and 17th. There were present from outside of the city the following directors and members of the Advisory Committee: Charles H. Avery, L. G. Heinritz, J. H. Beal, W. S. Elkin, Jr., William C. Anderson, G. O. Young, Lewis C. Hopp, Simon N. Jones, John D. Muir, Walter Rothwell, George B. Kauffman, E. B. Heimstreet, Samuel C. Davis, and Charles H. Huhn.

The annual report of the officers of the company indicated a growing and prosperous business during the year 1911. During the year the A. D. F. I. Co. saved its policyholders the sum of \$27,954.48 which was retained by the policyholders, and represents a direct saving. It was shown that since the

company has commenced business it has saved its policyholders the sum of \$85,540.33.

On January 1, 1912, the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company had policies in force to the amount of \$7,933,966.02 at a premium of \$83,367.79. Since the company commenced business it has written for the retail drug trade of the country insurance to the amount of \$22,875,782.02, at a premium of \$257,294.89. During the year an increase of 32 per cent in business written, and of 26 per cent in premium was shown over the year 1910. At the end of the fifth year the insurance in force and premiums thereon were more than four times greater than the first year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Jan. 1, 1912.

ASSETS.

U. S. government, Ohio municipal and county bonds	\$292,822.98
Cash on hand and in bank, and accounts in course of collection..	26,250.91
Accrued interest on bonds and deposits..	4,618.88
Office furniture.....	561.60
Making a total of...	\$324,254.37
LIABILITIES,	
including liability for re-ins. reserve and fire losses not reported until after Jan. 1st, but incurred in December.	
Agents' commissions, salaries, taxes and all other liabilities accrued	\$ 3,669.32
Estimated liability for fire losses not reported until after Jan. 1st	1,500.00
Re-insurance reserve...	41,975.69
Furniture and fixtures not admitted as asset under insurance laws.	561.60
Making a total of...	\$ 47,706.61
Leaving a surplus as to policyholders of	\$276,547.76
After making a saving to the policyholders which was retained by them of \$27,954.48, the following net profits are shown:	
Profit from investments, less \$927.51 adjusted depreciation, leaving.....	\$10,957.23
Underwriting profit, etc.	20,653.02
Net profits for the year	\$ 31,610.25

Out of the above net profits from all sources, the Board of Directors at its annual meeting declared a dividend on the capital of the company of nine (9) per cent, payable

March 1st. The extraordinary reserve of the company was increased by \$7,902.56, leaving the sum of \$5,797.69 as undivided profits. In addition to the increase in extraordinary reserve and undivided profits, the re-insurance reserve of the company was during the year increased by \$8,554.93, making as shown above, a total re-insurance reserve on the 31st day of December, 1911, of \$41,975.69.

INCREASED SERVICE FOR THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE.

The Board of Directors approved a re-insurance treaty with a large Eastern Company, which enables the A. D. F. I. Co. to increase its service to the drug trade of the country. Hereafter the A. D. F. I. Co. will double the amount of insurance which it will carry on any one risk, this new feature to go into effect within the very near future. With the increased facilities in the service which can thus be rendered, it is estimated that the company can serve fully 95% of the retail drug trade throughout the country, in fire-protected towns with all the insurance they require, and the advantages which thus accrue to the drug trade of the country are of very great importance. The increase in service will apply throughout the country, outside of Greater New York and Philadelphia.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual stockholders' meeting the following directors were elected: Charles H. Avery, L. G. Heinritz, J. H. Beal, W. S. Elkin, Jr., William C. Anderson, G. O. Young, A. O. Zwick, Lewis C. Hopp, Simon N. Jones, John D. Muir, Walter Rothwell, George B. Kauffman, M. S. Kahn, E. B. Heimstreet, Frank H. Freericks.

After the organization of the new Board of Directors, the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Avery; Vice President, L. G. Heinritz; Secretary and General Counsel, Frank H. Freericks; Treasurer, George B. Kauffman; Executive Committee, Charles H. Avery, L. G. Heinritz, Walter Rothwell, J. H. Beal, George B. Kauffman, A. O. Zwick, and Frank H. Freericks.

Under a change in the Code of Regulations the Advisory Committee of the company will hereafter be selected by the Executive Board.



THE RICHARDSON BILL.

Below is given the text of the bill known as H. R. 14,060, introduced into Congress by Representative Richardson, and designed to amend the Federal Food and Drugs Act in

accordance with the recommendations of President Taft to the last session of Congress.

The bill is especially designed to prevent the making of false and misleading statements regarding the curative virtues of proprietary medicines. The bill is deserving of careful study, and the editor will be pleased to provide space for its discussion by members of the Association.

That sections six, seven, and eight of the food and drugs act, approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be amended as follows:

Amend section six by inserting after the word "substances" the words "or device" and by inserting after the words "or other animals" the words "also soda and potash lye; also cosmetics, hair preparations and dyes and toilet preparations; also tobacco, snuffs, tobacco substitutes and all tobacco products," so that section six shall read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the term 'drug' as used in this act shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances, or device, intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals; also soda and potash lye; also cosmetics, hair preparations and dyes and toilet preparations; also tobacco, snuffs, tobacco substitutes and all tobacco products. The term 'food' as used herein shall include all articles used as food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound."

Amend section seven by changing the word "a" to "any" in the phrase "is sold under or by a name," and transfer this amended phrase to the second line, immediately following the words "National Formulary."

Add after part second of the section the following:

"Third. If it contain any methyl alcohol or wood alcohol.

"Fourth. If any cosmetic, hair preparation or hair dye or toilet preparation contain any poisonous or deleterious ingredient.

"Fifth. If tobacco, snuff, or tobacco products contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; or if any substance has been mixed or packed with these prod-

acts so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect their quality or strength; or if any substance has been substituted in whole or in part for the articles; or if they be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any way whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; or if they consist in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable matter," so that section seven, so far as it relates to drugs, shall read as follows:

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

"In the case of drugs—

First. If, when a drug recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary is sold under or by any name, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard of quality under which it is sold.

"Third. If it contain any methyl alcohol or wood alcohol.

"Fourth. If any cosmetic, hair preparation or hair dye or toilet preparation contain any poisonous or deleterious ingredient.

"Fifth. If tobacco, snuff, or tobacco products contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; or if any substance has been mixed or packed with these products so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect their quality or strength; or if any substance has been substituted in whole or in part for the articles; or if they be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in any way whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; or if they consist in whole or in part of filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable matter."

Amend section eight as follows:

• After the word "food" add "or drugs";

and further amend section eight after the words "any particular" by adding the following: "or when represented to the public in any way as having any remedial property, or if the compounder, manufacturer, or vender thereof is not authorized both under the law of the state or community where the article is produced, manufactured, or offered for sale, directly to the consumer, to practice medicine or pharmacy, or both, as the case may be; or if the label or labels or any advertisement, poster, circular, or otherwise, contain any false or misleading claims or representations relative to disease or symptoms of disease, to be read or intended to be read by the laity, which are intended or calculated to produce in the minds of persons reading them or to whom the same may be read, a false impression of the existence of disease in their own bodies, or if any statement or expression of opinion concerning its physiological, therapeutic, nutritive, or remedial property be made or promulgated in any manner so as to deceive or mislead, or which shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser, or if it be a drug offered for sale to the laity, directly or indirectly, which contains any habit-forming or deleterious ingredients, to wit, acetanilid, antipyrin, acetphenetid, anesthesin, alcohol, aspirin, alpha and beta eucain, arsenic, barium salts, carbolic acid, caustic hydroxids, chloroform, chloral, cocaine, creosote, cantharides, croton oil, caffeine, cannabis, heroin, holocain, hydrocyanic acid, lead salts, morphin, methyl alcohol, mercury, salts, novocain, nux vomica, orthoform, phenacetin, the phosphides, theobrimin, theophyllin, trional, stovain, strychnine, vernal, yellow phosphorus, cotton root, ergot, pennyroyal, rue, savin, tansy, the poisonous alkaloids, all heart depressants or excitants, or any compound or preparation or derivative of any of the foregoing, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the state, territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

After the word "produced" at the end of the first paragraph of section eight, further amend section eight by adding the following:

"All these articles or preparations or derivatives shall bear a label containing not only the name by which they are known, but also the names of the parent substances from which they are derived," so that section eight as amended shall read as follows:

"Sec. 8. That the term 'misbranded' as

used herein shall apply to all drugs or articles of food or articles which enter into the composition of food or drugs, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredient or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular, or when represented to the public in any way as having any remedial property, or if the compounder, manufacturer, or vendor thereof is not authorized both under the law of the state or community where the article is produced, manufactured, or offered for sale directly to the consumer, to practice medicine or pharmacy, or both, as the case may be; or if the label or labels or any advertisement, poster, circular, or otherwise, contain any false or misleading claims or representations relative to disease or symptoms of disease, to be read or intended to be read by the laity, which are intended or calculated to produce in the minds of persons reading them or to whom the same may be read, a false impression of the existence of disease in their own bodies, or if any statement or expression of opinion concerning its physiological, therapeutic, nutritive, or remedial property be made or promulgated in any manner so as to deceive or mislead, or which shall deceive or tend to deceive the purchaser, or if it be a drug offered for sale to the laity, directly or indirectly, which contains any habit-forming or deleterious ingredients, to wit, acetanilid, antipyrin, acetphenetidin, anesthesin, alcohol, aspirin, alpha and beta eucain, arsenic, barium salts, carbolic acid, caustic hydroxids, chloroform, chloral, cocaine, creosote, cantharides, croton oil, caffeine, cannabis, heroin, holocain, hydrocyanic acid, lead salts, morphin, methyl alcohol, mercury, salts, novocain, nux vomica, orthoform, phenacetin, the phosphides, theobromin, theophyllin, trional, stovain, strychnine, vernol, yellow phosphorus, cotton root, ergot, pennyroyal, rue, savin, tansy, the poisonous alkaloids, all heart depressants or excitants, or any compound or preparation or derivative of any of the foregoing, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the state, territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced. All these articles or preparations or derivatives shall bear a label containing not only the name by which they are known, but also the names of the parent substances from which they are derived."

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER NO. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

The following communication has been received:

"SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL—Council letter No. 8 has just been received. The proposed budget of appropriations for the year 1912 should not be passed upon without being given critical consideration. I believe that it would be to the advantage of the Association to simplify the various classifications under which the expenditures are made, as for example, the cost of stenographers should be charged to the Journal account. Journals for the reporter should be charged to the expenditures of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy. Premium on the treasurer's bond, insurance, certificates and such items, should be classified with miscellaneous expenses. The cost of badges and bars might likewise be included under this heading. The appropriations for the N. F. Committee should be in one lump sum and not divided into appropriations. As a member of that committee, I see the difficulty of separating under different headings the expenditures on behalf of the work of that committee. Part may be experimental work, part may be clerical, postage and incidentals. Same may be said of the Committee on Membership. Why should two appropriations appear on the budget? These are all suggestions that should also receive careful consideration by the Committee on Revisions of By-Laws so as to simplify the work of the Association in the future.

"There is another item that appears on this budget, namely, an appropriation to the Committee on Unofficial Standards for \$150. At the Boston meeting an appropriation of \$300 was voted to this committee for the work of this year. We are now in the midst of preparing standards for the N. F. revision. While considerable of the work is accomplished, a great amount still remains unfinished, and at this critical juncture to curtail the appropriation to this committee would be a sad mistake. While not one cent will be spent unnecessarily in the progress of this work, the Association should assume a liberal policy so that the members of the committee will not be handicapped in making proper investigations on which to base their reports.

For the above reasons I am constrained to offer as a substitute for Motion No. 19, "Approval of Budget for 1912," the following:

"(a) That the appropriation for the Journal be made \$3700, including the item of \$200 for stenographers.