

**Editorial Notes and
Announcements**

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All communications for insertion in the JOURNAL, or respecting advertising should be sent to the Editor.

The Association does not accept responsibility for the opinions of contributors. Offensive personalities must be avoided.

Under the rules of the Post Office the JOURNAL can be regularly mailed only to bona-fide paid subscribers. Subscriptions and association dues should be sent to the Treasurer, H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Requests for back numbers, and claims for missing numbers should be sent to the Editor.

Claims for missing numbers will not be allowed if sufficient notice has not been given of change of address, and in no case if received later than sixty days from the date of issue.

In giving change of address, always give both the old and the new address.

RULES OF CENSORSHIP.

1. All contracts for advertising are accepted subject to revocation at the discretion of the Publication Committee.

2. No advertisement will be accepted for any article or service, the sale or furnishing of which is illegal in the state of publication or in any state in which the JOURNAL circulates.

3. Advertisements will not be accepted for articles belonging to the class of preparations commonly known as patent medicines, nor for any medicinal preparation advertised directly to the laity, or which is advertised in such a manner as to encourage self medication.

4. Copy which is vulgarly or extravagantly worded, or which makes extravagant claims of therapeutic virtues will not be accepted.

5. No advertisement will be accepted which by intent or inference would result in deceiving, defrauding or misleading the reader.

REPRINTS.

The Stoneman Press Co., Columbus, O., will furnish reprints of papers appearing in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at the prices named below, when the order is received before the type has been distributed:

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DENVER MEETING.

Denver people never do anything by halves; their usual method is to observe how other cities have done a thing and then to improve upon it. What they have in contemplation for the entertainment of the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, August 19-24, is partially shown in the tentative program which appears in a Council letter published in this issue.

From this program, it is apparent that the visitors will need to bring their full enjoyment capacity with them in order to absorb all of the various entertainments the Denverites have provided. The day's excursion to Glacier Lake will, according to all accounts, furnish an outing that for variety of scenery can not easily be excelled.

This issue also contains proposed routes of travel with information concerning rates from states both east and west. Members interested in having any change made in the program of meetings and entertainment should send their propositions to the Council Secretary. Those who have suggestions to offer concerning routes of travel proposed, should send them to the Chairman of the

Transportation Committee, Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, 66 W. Broadway, New York City.



ROUTES AND RATES FOR THE DENVER MEETING.

Preliminary Report by the Committee on Transportation.

Members are requested to express their preferences to the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee on Transportation has been in consultation with all the railroads leading to Denver and requests the members of the Association to express their individual preferences by letter or postcard directed to the Chairman of the Committee, Caswell A. Mayo, 66 West Broadway, New York, answering the following questions:

1. Which of the following routes do you prefer—A, B or C?
2. Which excursion, if any, will you take after the meeting?

ROUTE A.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16—Leave New York (Lehigh Valley), 9:55 a. m. Leave Philadelphia (Lehigh Valley), 8:30 a. m. Leave Buffalo (Grand Trunk), 10:55 p. m.

SATURDAY—Arrive Chicago, 1:30 p. m. Leave 6 p. m. (Santa Fe).

MONDAY—Arrive Denver, 7 a. m.

ROUTE B.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16—Leave New York (Lehigh Valley), 9:55 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 8:30 a. m. Leave Buffalo (Grand Trunk), 10:55 p. m.

SATURDAY—Arrive Chicago, 1:30 p. m. Leave (C. B. & Q.), 5 p. m.

SUNDAY—Arrive Denver, 7:30 p. m.

ROUTE C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16—Leave Boston (B. & A.), 11:30 a. m. Leave New York (N. Y. Central), 9:40 p. m. Leave Buffalo (L. S. & M. S.), 10:35 p. m.

SATURDAY—Arrive Chicago, 12:50 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16—Leave Philadelphia (Penn.), 7:02 p. m. Leave Washington (Penn.), 6:45 p. m. Leave Baltimore, 7:52 p. m.

SATURDAY—Arrive Chicago, 2 p. m. Leave Chicago (C. B. & Q.), 5 p. m.

SUNDAY—Arrive Denver, 7:30 p. m.

Members may leave New York on a later train than that named, either on the N. Y. Central or Pennsylvania road, scheduled to arrive in time to connect with the C. B. & Q. train scheduled under Route C by paying an extra fare between New York and Chicago.

(Committeemen will please insert here their individual recommendations as to best routes and schedules.)

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Trans-Continental Passenger Association has made an excursion rate to Denver of \$55 from California common points, from Bellingham, Everett, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Oregon. Local fare must be paid to reach these common points. On arbitrary routes, going one way and returning by another, additional fare will be charged, details of which can be had from local ticket agents.

These tickets will be placed on sale at California points on August 14, 15 and 16 and Northern Pacific Coast points on August 14, 15 and 16. These tickets must be validated at Denver on the day on which the return journey begins. Otherwise they will not be accepted.

Pacific Coast members should confer with Charles E. Whilden, 1727 Pine street, San Francisco, with a view to arranging for a special party.

EXCURSIONS AFTER THE MEETING.

Many members will, no doubt, take advantage of this occasion to see something of the scenery of the Rocky Mountains and possibly of the Yellowstone Park. A cheaper rate can be obtained for such excursions by buying the ticket at the point of departure.

THE CIRCLE TRIP.

The Circle trip gives four days in the Colorado Mountains, affording a view of the most striking features in that section of the Rockies. On this trip the members travel by day only, stopping each night at a hotel. The fare is \$28 for the round trip, or in parties of ten or over \$20.80.

THE SALT LAKE TRIP.

The Salt Lake trip takes in the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, the Tennessee Pass, and carries the traveler through Leadville, Grand Junction, and across the Utah desert to Great Salt Lake and return.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK TRIP.

The Yellowstone Park trip includes the Salt Lake trip. The figures given for the other routes include fare only. For the Yellowstone Park trip the fare only is given up to the Park entrance, but the stage fare and the hotel bills in the Park are also included.

A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Eastern members who may desire to take this occasion to visit the Pacific Coast can do so at a slightly increased expense. Below the fare is given by way of Denver and Salt Lake City. A visit to the Yellowstone Park may be made on this trip at an additional cost of \$55.50, this latter sum covering meals and four nights' lodgings in the Park, as well as fare from Salt Lake City to the Park.

SLEEPER FARES.

The sleeper fares are based on lower berth rate. On upper berths a discount of 20 per cent. is allowed. The sleeper fares given are, in some instances, approximate only.

RAILROAD AND SLEEPER FARES FOR ROUND TRIP TO DENVER.

	To Denver Only		Including Salt Lake	
	Fare	Sleeper	Fare	Sleeper
Boston	\$70.80		\$83.80	
New York..	67.80	\$22.00	80.80	
Baltimore ...	62.80		75.80	
Philadelphia	65.55		78.55	
Cincinnati ..				
Cleveland ...				
Chicago	30.00	12.00		
St. Louis....	25.00	11.00		
Atlanta				
New Orleans				
San Fran....	55.00			

	Including Yellowstone		Including San Francisco	
	Fare	Sleeper	Fare	Sleeper
Boston	\$131.80		\$113.30	
New York...	128.55			
Baltimore ...	123.55		105.30	
Philadelphia	126.30		108.05	
Cincinnati ..				
Cleveland ...				
Chicago	90.75			
St. Louis....	88.25			
Atlanta				
New Orleans				
San Fran....				

A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOUR.

The Gillespie-Kinports Company, of New York, a reliable and experienced tourists' agency, has offered to arrange a personally

conducted tour from the East to Denver and Yellowstone Park on which members would be relieved of all the cares of travel by a special conductor. Members on this tour could go out as outlined above in Route C, but would return from Yellowstone Park by way of St. Paul and Duluth, traveling from Duluth to Buffalo by steamer through the Great Lakes, arriving back at New York on September 7.

The cost of this personally conducted tour will be \$220, which covers all the following expenses: Railroad, steamship and Pullman fare for the round trip, all expenses in Yellowstone Park, including stage, hotels, etc., transfers, the Central Park auto trip, at Colorado Springs, and trip through Garden of Gods, trolley trip, Salt Lake and Minneapolis. In fact, all expenses except meals en route; as these are served a la carte on all roads it is difficult to include same. At the Antlers, Colorado Springs, simply lodging is included, as the hotel is on the European plan, nor does this rate include the stay in Denver.

LOCAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

When the routes have finally been decided on further information can be obtained regarding the departure of trains from any particular point from the nearest member of the Committee on Transportation, whose names are given below:

Atlanta, Ga.—W. S. Elkin, Jr., Peachtree and Marietta streets.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles Caspari, Jr., University of Maryland.

Boston, Mass.—C. Herbert Packard, 7 Central Square.

Chicago, Ill.—Wilhelm Bodemann, Hyde Park.

Cincinnati, O.—Charles G. Merrell, 5th and Butler streets.

Cleveland, O.—L. C. Hopp, 1104 Euclid avenue.

Denver, Col.—W. A. Hover, 1437 Lawrence street.

Minneapolis, Minn.—F. J. Wulling, Minnesota University.

San Francisco, Cal.—Charles W. Whilden, 1727 Pine street.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Al-
bion Place.

New York—Caswell A. Mayo, 66 West
Broadway, Chairman.



CONFERENCE AND HEARING ON THE RICHARDSON BILL.

The recent Washington Conference of A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. representatives and the hearing before the congressional committee having the Richardson Bill in charge, seem to have been fruitful of good results. A statement in behalf of the two Associations was made by Frank H. Freericks, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was a lucid explanation of the general sentiment of the retail drug trade upon the provisions of the bill. In substance Mr. Freericks stated that the retail druggists of the country were not interested in the bill from the viewpoint of self-interest, but from the viewpoint of the public interest and welfare. The retail drug trade is not disposed to say that every proprietary medicine is bad. There are proprietary remedies which are of value, but so far as the Associations are concerned, they are vitally interested in preventing the sale of medicines which are fraudulent, or habit-forming.

Referring to Section 7 of the bill which reads as follows:

"If, when a drug recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary is sold under or by *any* name which differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity as determined by the test laid down in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation," he called attention to the fact the bill seeks to replace "A" in the present law with the word "*any*," and to change the place in which the U. S. P. and N. F. are mentioned, so that the effect would be to bring any preparation, no matter by what name sold, within its provisions.

He said the trade favored a change of Section 7 of the present law, which permits a deviation from the official standard of strength or quality provided it be set out on the label, for the reason that the laity and physicians generally were not sufficiently acquainted with U. S. P. and N. F. standards to understand the extent of such deviations. For example, a label "Tincture of Opium, 5 per cent.," would mean nothing to the person

who did not know that the official standard was 10 per cent.

There are cases, however, in which a variation from the official standards should be permitted. As for example, when formulas had been improved so as to furnish a really better article than the U. S. P. or N. F. formula. If no variation is permitted, then such an improved product can not be marketed. Such products should be permitted to be sold, provided they are not sold under an official title, or provided the title is so qualified by accompanying statements as to show clearly that it is not sold as being of official strength and quality.

He also referred to the use of crude drugs and chemicals employed in manufacturing which could not be sold under any name without incurring the penalty for misbranding, in case the clause was enacted as printed in the bill. For this reason he believed that Section 7 of the present act which reads, "Provided that no drug defined in the U. S. 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 tests laid down in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary," should be retained, and supplemented by an additional provision reading as follows: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the sale of drugs or chemicals in their crude form when labelled "for technical purposes," "not for medicinal use."

By making this latter addition, the public would be safeguarded against drugs of improper strength and purity, while the use of such articles for manufacturing purposes would not be interfered with.

Referring to the clause which reads, "Third, if it contains any methyl alcohol or wood alcohol," he stated that the Associations were opposed to the use of wood alcohol in any medicinal preparation, whether for internal or external use, but felt that the provision as it now stood might operate to prevent its use in the arts for purely technical purposes, and suggested that the provision be supplemented by adding, "but this shall not prevent the sale of methyl or wood alcohol for use in the arts when sold under the name wood naphtha poison."

Concerning that portion of Section 7 which reads:

"That no cosmetic, hair preparation or hair dye or preparation containing any poison or deleterious ingredient," he argued that the language was too general and too indefinite, and that the particular substances or classes of substances should be specifically stated, since what might be considered injurious or deleterious by one person might not be so considered by reasonable persons generally. Almost any substance may be injurious or deleterious under certain circumstances and, consequently, there is room for great differences of opinion. By enumerating a list of substances which could not be employed without naming them on the label, such opportunities for dispute would be avoided.

He did not agree with those who contended that the sale of habit-forming drugs should be left exclusively to State regulation, since the States are powerless to regulate those transported in interstate commerce. As long as it would be possible for a man in Michigan to ship cocaine into Ohio, the latter State would be unable to control the traffic.

He also objected to the clause of the bill which related to the sale of drugs "direct to the consumer or laity which contains any habit-forming or deleterious ingredients," as also being too general and indefinite, and believed that this should be substituted by naming the substances which are to be considered as habit-forming or deleterious.

He also argued that packages in interstate commerce should be marked to show that their contents had been prepared by properly qualified persons, or by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. His argument also covered the sale of proprietaries containing narcotic and habit-forming drugs, and he contended that the presence of opium or its alkaloids in very small proportions, as in paregoric or brown mixture should not operate to bring such preparation within the limits of the law.

He said that the drug trade as a whole was heartily in favor of the strongest measures for the control of the entry into interstate commerce of habit-forming drugs, but that the regulations should not be burdened with unnecessary details, and he was inclined to believe that this subject could be better dealt with in a separate legislative measure than as a part of the Food and Drugs Act.

In conclusion, he submitted on behalf of the conference committee certain propositions to amend Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Richardson Bill so that it shall read as follows:

"Section 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; abortifacients, remedies for drug addiction, alcoholism, debility, obesity, and antilean; 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."

"Section 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 is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, 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 nothing herein contained shall prohibit the sale of drugs and chemicals, in their crude form, when labelled both "For Technical Purposes," "Not for Medicinal Use."

"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, but this shall not prevent the sale of methyl or wood alcohol for use in the arts, when sold under the name 'wood naphtha' 'Poison.'

"Fourth. 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."

"Section 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 ingredients or substances contained therein, which shall be false or misleading in any particular; or if it be a drug. (excepting brandy, gin, whisky, or wine) when offered for sale, barter or exchange from any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, into any other state, territory or the District of Columbia, which contains any of the following ingredients, to wit: acetanilid, antipyrin, acetphenetidin, anesthesin, alcohol, aspirin, alpha and beta eucain, arsenic, carbolic acid, chloroform, chloral, cocain, croton oil, cannabis, heroin, holocain, lead salts, morphin, mercury salts, except calomel, novocain, opium, orthoform, phenacetin, theobromin, trional, sulphonal, stovain, strychnine, veronal, cotton root, ergot, pennyroyal, rue, savin, tansy, or any compound or preparation or derivatives of any of the foregoing, unless it is marked to show that it has been manufactured or compounded by or under the personal supervision of a pharmacist legally registered or licensed as such in the State, Territory or District where manufactured or compounded, or when offered for sale directly to the consumer, unless it is marked to show, that it is being sold by or under the direct supervision of a physician or pharmacist legally registered as such in the State, Territory or District, where it is offered for sale; or if the label or labels or any advertisement, poster, circular, catalogue, price list, or other means of publicity, contain any false or misleading claims or representations, relative to disease or symptoms of disease; or if any false statement of any fact concerning its curative or remedial property be made or promulgated in any manner; or if, (except in the case of bona fide prescriptions of licensed practitioners of medicine or dental surgery and veterinary surgeons, in the course of their personal practice) the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any of the following ingredients, to wit, acetanilid, antipyrin, acetphenetidin, anesthesin, alcohol, aspirin, alpha and beta eucain, arsenic, carbolic acid, chloroform, chloral, cocaine, croton oil, cannabis, heroin, holocain, lead salts, morphin, mercury salts except calomel, novocain, opium, orthoform, phenacetin, trional stovain, strychnine, sulphonal, veronal, cotton root, ergot, pennyroyal, rue, savin, tansy, 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.

Matters of General Interest

THE MAIL-ORDER DOCTOR.

L. E. SAYRE,

Dean, School of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.

The writer is constantly receiving letters which bring to his notice the various problems, connected with the practice of legitimate pharmacy by pharmacists on the one hand, and, on the other, the legitimate practice of medicine by physicians. Not least among these problems is how to deal with what seems to be a purely business enterprise, showing itself in a certain form of practice of medicine that may perhaps be best designated as "mail-order practice." Circulars and circular letters, typewritten, written in script and in all possible attractive forms of communication, serve the public, through the mails, with all kinds of medical literature, and through this medium, large amounts of medicines, sometimes of a poisonous character, reach the homes of numerous families. These letters adroitly call the attention of the "Dear Madam" or the "Dear Mr. So and So" or even the "Dear Doctor" to phenomenal "discoveries" in therapeutics. One of these personal letters is now before me. From it I quote:

"My Dear Patient:

"Your statement of conditions is to hand. An earnest examination of it convinces me that both of us have reason for satisfaction. Yours has been a very stubborn case. You have suffered this way for a long time. It cannot be expected that such suffering as you have undergone can be banished in a few days. Your general health is now, no doubt, vastly improved. A few minor points aside, you are in every way better today than you were a month ago. You have suffered so much and so long that you can scarcely realize your improvement. It is often so with sick people. I have treated many in my time. I have watched your case since commencement. I speak, therefore, from a knowledge of the subject, etc., etc."

The patient to whom this affectionate epistle was addressed was found one afternoon unconscious under the influence of a very powerful narcotic which led to a request for an investigation of the medicine he had been taking. The same had been sent by one of these mail-order physicians. The results of