

change. There was no time for taking up the matter of subjects with all interested, or *materia medica* might have been omitted and other subjects added; in fact questions on physiology came in, but too late for inclusion.

Mr. Eberle gave an analysis of the report on the examination questions which showed that the average made in *materia medica* was 58.5 while that in pharmacy was 59.5, not a great difference. He stated that the committee was endeavoring to get on a basis which will be generally acceptable, or as nearly so as possible, and gratefully welcomed suggestions.

William C. Anderson thought that the examination questions should follow the subjects as laid down in the First Year Course of the Syllabus. Some of the questions asked would not be out of place for an examination of a post-graduate course.

Several others expressed the same views as Dr. Anderson.

The chairman asked that the Conference and Board members read the report of the committee, thanked them for the discussion and asked for their cooperation.

William B. Day presented a tabulation showing the number of students in Conference schools, the States from which the students come, etc. This report will be printed in a later issue of the JOURNAL. It was the consensus of opinion that the secretary should, each year, present such data.

William C. Anderson suggested that the secretary of the N. A. B. P. present a similar report and the two reports would show the relative number of college graduates among candidates for registration, their preliminary education, etc. The report of Professor Day indicated the value of prerequisite legislation; States without such legislation will better realize the importance of action in the matter. He moved a rising vote of thanks for the report, which was given.

By request of the retiring president of the Conference, Wilber J. Teeters, Theodore J. Bradley outlined a business course which has been established in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and the reasons that led up to its establishment. The course is entirely independent of the scientific work, it is open to graduates of pharmacy and registered pharmacists, extends over one school year of about 20 hours per week and includes accounting, selling, store management, advertising, law, business correspondence, business management. The course is given by an expert teacher of business assisted by specialists, and the cooperation of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration has been promised.

On motion the session was adjourned.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NARCOTIC EXPORTATION.*

Your Committee on Narcotic Exportation, consisting of Messrs. LaWall, Linton, Johnson Dye and Osseward, respectfully submits the following:

This Committee was originally planned for the purpose of interviewing personally the officials of the Treasury Department during the time that the 1920 meeting of the A. Ph. A. was in session, but through some misunderstanding it was not appointed in time, but later was named as a permanent committee.

Prior to the spring of 1920 conditions had been very bad as regards narcotic shipments to Asiatic ports. On April 30, 1920, the Treasury Department issued T. D. 38245, which up to the present time has had a marked effect in controlling the situation as far as shipments to Japan are concerned, as this regulation was signed jointly by the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce.

The unsatisfactory control of narcotics by the Japanese government led also to the cancellation of export permits for the shipment of narcotics to Japan, by the authorities in Washington.

While T. D. 38245 has been very effective in curtailing narcotic shipments to Japan there remain reasons why legislation is necessary. Among these may be mentioned: (1) Departmental regulations are subject to change and reversal, (2) regulations are powerless to stop in-transit shipments of narcotics of European manufacture across United States territory, (3) the regula-

* The report was presented at the Third General Session of the Association, and recommendations of committee adopted.

tions referred to deal with exportation to Japan. It is very important that shipments to all other countries be stopped also except so far as necessary to supply legitimate demand. A bill was introduced into the 66th Congress on December 6, 1920, by Representative Miller, a copy of which is submitted with this report. This was later known as the Jones-Miller Bill and is H. R. 14500. Later in the same session, on January 4, 1921, Representative Rainey introduced another bill covering much the same ground, known as H. R. 15511. A copy of this bill is also submitted. (Copy of bill follows this report.)

The two bills aimed at the same goal by slightly different methods. Either would have accomplished the desired result. The Jones-Miller Bill was endorsed by all of the departments of the Government concerned and was favorably reported out of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. In the rush and confusion of the closing days of the 66th Congress it failed to come to a vote.

At the beginning of the present special session of Congress there was introduced in both houses a bill identical with that introduced in the 66th Congress by Congressman Rainey. Upon the support of this the adherents of both of the bills introduced into the 66th Congress have agreed. The present bill is known as the Jones-Miller Bill, H. R. 2193, or S 206. In the House the bill has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and in turn to a sub-committee. The chairman of the sub-committee is a strong friend of the bill. However, the time and attention of the Ways and Means Committee being concentrated upon tariff revision, the Jones-Miller Bill can receive no attention until the tariff bill has been disposed of. It is unlikely that it will be reported out of committee during the special session of Congress, but its friends believe that there is good prospect of its passage during the regular session.

There is nothing that can be done at this time except to reaffirm our position emphatically as regards the exportation of narcotics and to see that until permanent legislation is effected, no weakening of the present stringent regulations is tolerated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) { CHARLES H. LAWALL,
C. W. JOHNSON,
C. OSSEWARD,
A. W. LINTON.

A BILL.

To amend section 6 of an Act approved January 17, 1914, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 6 of an Act approved January 17, 1914, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes,' approved February 9, 1909," be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to export, or cause to be exported from the United States or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, or from countries in which the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, any opium, or cocaine, or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium or cocaine to any other country: *Provided*, That opium or cocaine, and salts, derivatives, or preparations thereof, except smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is hereby absolutely prohibited, may be exported to countries which have ratified and become parties to the 'convention and final protocol between the United States and other powers for the suppression of the abuse of opium and other drugs' commonly known as the Hague Convention of 1912, if such countries shall have instituted and shall maintain in conformity with article 13 of that convention a system, which shall be deemed adequate by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce of permits or licenses for the control of imports of such drugs;

"And provided further, That such exports shall be consigned only to an authorized permittee and upon the furnishing of adequate proof that the drug to be exported is to be applied exclusively to medical and legitimate uses within the country to which exported, that it will not be reexported, and that there is an actual shortage of and a demand for the drug for medicinal purposes within the country to which the export is consigned.

"And the importation of opium or cocaine or any salt, derivative, or preparation of opium or cocaine hereafter is hereby declared to be unlawful, provided that such amounts of crude opium, and *coca* leaves, or other crude narcotics as may be found necessary by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce to provide for medical and legitimate uses may be imported under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce.

"The privilege of 'in transit' shipments is hereby withdrawn in so far as it applies to shipments of opium, cocaine, and their above-named salts, derivatives, and preparations, unless such shipments are approved by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce.

"The Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation and shipments 'in transit' of the aforesaid drugs, and when received advise the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce thereof; whereupon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce shall make and publish all proper regulations for carrying the provisions of this section into effect."

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Membership Committee is pleased to be able to report the election of more than seven hundred new members during the past year and a corresponding growth in the membership of the Association after deducting suspensions, resignations and deaths, of about three hundred members.

A comparison of the results of Membership Committees' efforts during the years ending with the annual conventions of 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 follows:

A. PH. A. NEW MEMBERS ELECTED UP TO CLOSE OF CONVENTION IN YEAR INDICATED.

States.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	State.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Alabama.....	3	1	3	25	New Jersey.....	7	25	17	25
Alaska.....	0	1	0	0	New Mexico.....	0	0	0	1
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	New York.....	74	71	34	54
Arkansas.....	3	3	14	4	North Carolina....	0	1	8	4
California.....	3	3	2	5	North Dakota.....	3	23	11	20
Colorado.....	3	0	7	2	Ohio.....	16	29	20	27
Connecticut.....	2	0	0	11	Oklahoma.....	3	6	3	10
Delaware.....	1	0	0	0	Oregon.....	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia....	4	4	3	2	Pennsylvania.....	62	93	56	54
Florida.....	10	7	1	3	Rhode Island.....	0	0	2	2
Georgia.....	0	7	1	5	South Carolina....	2	15	4	6
Idaho.....	0	1	1	5	South Dakota.....	3	16	2	8
Illinois.....	65	49	100	109	Tennessee.....	3	4	8	0
Indiana.....	11	8	5	8	Texas.....	7	20	6	15
Iowa.....	5	5	1	61	Utah.....	0	0	0	1
Kansas.....	2	5	12	6	Vermont.....	0	1	0	1
Kentucky.....	2	1	9	3	Virginia.....	8	33	57	13
Louisiana.....	8	11	8	52	Washington.....	1	7	13	8
Maine.....	0	1	1	4	West Virginia.....	1	1	1	0
Maryland.....	1	4	6	7	Wisconsin.....	3	3	1	7
Massachusetts.....	10	18	5	28	Wyoming.....	0	2	0	2
Michigan.....	5	10	10	18	Canada.....	1	1	0	0
Minnesota.....	46	53	49	42	Porto Rico.....	3	1	0	1
Mississippi.....	7	3	6	16	Panama.....	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	6	13	23	7	Philippine Islands..	1	0	1	0
Montana.....	4	4	6	10	U. S. Navy.....	2	3	1	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	2	7	Foreign.....	4	2	3	7
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	Cuba.....	5	10	5	5
New Hampshire.....	0	1	1	1					
					Total.....	411	581	530	713

Especially encouraging, in view of the fact that we are meeting in a southern city, is the response from Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, these States having more than doubled their membership since the invitation to meeting in New Orleans was accepted.

Illinois again shows the largest increase in membership but gratifying results were obtained from membership campaigns in Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Ohio.

In an effort to interest the hospital pharmacists, a letter was sent to a list of nearly one thousand hospitals having a capacity of one hundred or more beds, the letter being addressed to the pharmacist, and enclosing an application for membership. While the returns were small, only about fifteen new members being thus secured, some interesting correspondence resulted and through cooperation of several of our members, particularly E. C. Austin and Wm. Gray, a movement was begun which it is believed will bring many hospital pharmacists into the Association to their advantage and to the benefit of pharmacy.

WM. B. DAY, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY FOR 1921.

It is a pleasure to report that the membership of the Association continues to grow. We are carrying on our membership list at the present time over thirty-five hundred active members—an increase of nearly ten percent compared with the membership at our last convention. However, the enrollment of Soldier and Sailor members has been a disappointment. There were some two thousand of these elected to Soldier and Sailor membership at the close of the last convention and, following the instructions of the Association, a letter drafted by the World War Veterans' Committee was sent to each one offering them active membership in the Association under very favorable terms. Not more than one hundred availed themselves of this opportunity to become active members.

The income of the NATIONAL FORMULARY, fourth edition, has held up well, the sales aggregating 3867 copies, with a gross income of \$6632.25 during the year 1920. This is an increase of about ten percent over the year preceding. As the time approaches for the publication of the new edition, the sales and the income therefrom will, of course, diminish. The total sales of the fourth edition have now reached 34,275 copies and the total receipts \$59,173.67. It is noteworthy that the Association is efficiently supporting its National Formulary Committee in the efforts of the Committee to expedite the revision of this standard and the Association has already expended over two thousand dollars upon the preliminary work for the fifth edition.

The publication of the YEAR BOOK, Volume 8, 1919, has unfortunately been delayed by reason of a printers' strike in the firm which holds the contract for publishing the book. However, it is expected that the book will be ready for distribution soon. It will cost about fifteen hundred dollars more than did the preceding volume.

Since the last convention over ten thousand pieces of first-class mail have gone out from the General Secretary's office. Of these, approximately seven thousand were printed or form letters, including ballots, S. & S. letters, etc., and about three thousand were original typewritten letters. Approximately thirty-three hundred copies of the YEAR BOOK were distributed through the General Secretary's office and twenty-five orders for back numbers of the YEAR BOOK and PROCEEDINGS were filled. The collections through the Secretary's office since the last annual meeting have amounted to \$7,322.55. Two hundred and three bills were approved and voucher checks issued therefor. About five hundred persons were notified of appointment on various committees and delegations. Five hundred and forty-four applications for membership were received and acknowledged.

An indication of the amount of detail required in connection with the handling of the membership list is shown by the fact that since the last publication of the YEAR BOOK, which included the membership lists up to April 1920, there have been up to August 19, 1921, 2,239 changes in the membership list. This includes new members added, old members reinstated, members dropped, deceased members and changes of address. These changes refer only to changes in the alphabetical list. Of course, an equal number are required in the geographical list in preparing it for publication.

A detailed report of receipts and expenditures for accounts handled through the General Secretary's office follows:

A. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL FORMULARY IV.
JANUARY 1, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920, INCLUSIVE.

I. Expenditures.

J. B. Lippincott Co.—publication.....	\$1,587.50	
Louis C. Hesse—labels.....	12.75	
		\$1,600.25
Transferred to A. Ph. A. Research Fund (Net income 1919).....		2,226.77
Total.....		<u>\$3,827.02</u>

II. Receipts.

Sales, quarter ending March 1, 1920.....	\$1,549.39	
Sales, quarter ending June 1, 1920.....	1,215.17	
Sales, quarter ending September 1, 1920.....	1,164.80	
Sales, quarter ending December 1, 1920.....	2,702.85	
(and balance on September 1, 1920)		
Adjustment Sept. account.....	.04	
Total remitted to Treasurer.....		<u>\$6,632.25</u>

B. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF N. F. IV.
JANUARY 1, 1921 TO AUGUST 1, 1921.

I. Expenditures.

J. B. Lippincott Co.—publication.....	\$ 560.00	
Transferred to A. Ph. A. Research Fund (net income 1920).....	2,020.84	
Total.....		<u>\$2,580.84</u>

II. Receipts.

Sales, quarter ending March 1, 1921.....	\$1,215.66	
Sales, quarter ending June 1, 1921.....	784.91	
Total remitted to Treasurer.....		<u>\$2,000.57</u>

C. NATIONAL FORMULARY IV—SUMMARY OF SALES.

Bindings.	Copies sold.	Price.	Amount.
March 1, 1920:			
Muslin.....	640	\$1.605	\$1,027.20
Buckram.....	273	1.935	528.255
Interleaved.....	6	2.875	17.25
	919		<u>\$1,572.705</u>
Less allowance for freight.....			23.32
Remitted to Treasurer.....			<u>\$1,549.385</u>
June 1, 1920:			
Muslin.....	600	\$1.605	\$ 963.00
Buckram.....	129	1.935	249.615
Interleaved.....	5	2.875	14.375
Total.....	734		<u>1,226.99</u>
Less allowance for freight.....			11.82
Remitted to Treasurer.....			<u>\$1,215.17</u>

Bindings.	Copies sold.	Price.	Amount.	
September 1, 1920:				
Muslin.....	545	\$1.605	\$ 874.725	
Buckram.....	361	1.935	698.535	
Interleaved.....	2	2.875	5.75	
Total.....	908		1,579.01	
Less allowance for freight.....			19.77	
Net.....			1,559.24	
Remitted to Treasurer.....				\$1,164.80
Balance included in December remittance.....			394.44	
December 1, 1920:				
Muslin.....	674	\$1.605	\$1,081.77	
Buckram.....	628	1.935	1,215.18	
Interleaved.....	4	2.875	11.50	
Total.....	1306		2,308.45	
Plus September balance.....			394.44	
			2,702.89	
Remitted to Treasurer.....				\$2,702.85
Remitted to Treasurer (adjustment).....				.04
March 1, 1921:				
Muslin.....	713	\$1.605	\$1,144.365	
Buckram.....	63	1.935	121.905	
Interleaved.....	0			
Total.....	776		1,266.270	
Less allowance for freight.....			50.61	
Remitted to Treasurer.....				\$1,215.66
June 1, 1921:				
Muslin.....	427	\$1.605	\$ 685.335	
Buckram.....	78	1.935	150.93	
Interleaved.....	1	2.875	2.875	
Total.....	506		839.14	
Less allowance for freight.....			54.23	
Remitted to Treasurer.....				\$ 784.61

D. COMPLETE SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. IV. PRINTED AND BOUND BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT Co. TO JUNE 1, 1921.

	Muslin.	Buckram.	Interleaved.	Total.
Series A.....	4,500	5,000	500	10,000
Series B.....	5,700	4,100	200	10,000
Series C.....	4,000	1,000		5,000
Series D.....	2,700	300		3,000
Series E.....	2,350	650		3,000
Series F.....	1,500	1,500		3,000
Series G.....	2,000	1,000		3,000
Totals.....	22,750	13,550	700	37,000

**E. COMPLETE SUMMARY OF COPIES OF N. F. IV RECEIVED AND SOLD BY THE
MIDLAND PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

Year.				
1916.....	7,993	7,279	487	15,759
1917.....	4,472	1,975	76	6,523
1918.....	2,750	493	8	3,251
1919.....	2,458	1,116	21	3,595
1920.....	2,459	1,391	17	3,867
1921 (6 mo.).....	1,140	141	1	1,282
Total sold.....	21,272	12,395	610	34,277 *
Adjustments for defective copies returned and rebound, exchanges, etc.....	-7	+38	-33	-2
Net.....	21,265	12,433	577	34,275
Stock on hand June 1, 1921.....	1,485	1,117	123	2,725
Total.....	22,750	13,550	700	37,000

**F. TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM N. F. IV.
JULY 1, 1916 TO JUNE 1, 1921, INCLUSIVE.**

1916.....	\$28,108.69	
1917.....	10,973.06	
1918.....	4,408.97	
1919.....	7,050.13	
1920.....	6,632.25	
1921 (6 mo.).....	2,000.57	
Total.....		\$59,173.67

G. ACCOUNT OF N. F. V.

I. Receipts: None.

II. Expenditures:

1919.....	\$ 21.75	
1920.....	1,012.14	
1921 (to 8/10).....	1,061.68	
Total.....		\$ 2,095.57

**H. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS AND YEAR BOOKS.
JANUARY 1, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920, INCLUSIVE.**

I. Receipts:

Old editions of N. F.....	\$ 3.50	
Proceedings.....	152.92	
Year Books.....	98.80	
Total.....		\$ 255.22

II. Expenditures

Eschenbach Printing Co. (vol. 7, 1918).....	\$ 5,006.28	
H.V. Army, journals, postage, etc.....	62.63	
W. B. Day, postage, etc.....	43.99	
Total.....		\$ 5,112.90

* Includes 47 complimentary copies.

I. ACCOUNT OF BADGES AND BARS.

JANUARY 1, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920, INCLUSIVE.

Receipts from sale of badges and bars.....	\$23.25
Expenditures—A. M. Fetting Co.—25 Washington bars.....	39.38
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1921:	

Gold badges.....	7
Gold bars.....	103

J. SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

JANUARY 1, 1920 TO DECEMBER 31, 1920.

N. F. old editions.....	\$ 3.50
N. F. IV.....	6,632.25
Year Books.....	98.80
Proceedings.....	152.92
Badges and bars.....	23.25

Total..... \$ 6,910.72

K. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

JANUARY 1, 1921 TO JULY 1, 1921.

N. F. old editions.....	\$ 4.75
N. F. IV.....	2,000.57
Year Books.....	15.60
Proceedings.....	19.00

Total..... \$ 2,039.92

ANTI-BEER BILL, PASSED.

At this writing, November 21, the President has not signed the "Anti-Beer Bill." The high spots in the bill are:

1. Prohibits prescription of beer or malt liquors for medicinal purposes.
2. Provides that not more than one quart of vinous liquor, or vinous or spirituous liquor separately, or in the aggregate containing more than one pint of alcohol, may be prescribed in 10 days.
3. Limits prescriptions to 100 in 90 days, unless extraordinary reason is presented.
4. Prohibits search of bona fide homes without a warrant and penalizes officers making such searches, but allows search without a warrant of all other places on "reasonable suspicion" that law is being violated.

Most druggists will feel relieved; beer on prescription would have brought about an unfortunate situation, the results of which it is difficult to minimize. It almost seems as though a few of the daily papers were disappointed when the druggists did not welcome the opportunity of making money; the firm position against such traffic assumed by drug-

gists dimmed some headliners, and gained strong approval in others.

Since above was written the bill has become a law.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS RE NARCOTIC PRESCRIPTIONS.

Article 119 of Regulation 35 provides that narcotic prescriptions must be written with ink or indelible pencil or typewritten and if typewritten they must be signed by the practitioner with ink or indelible pencil. Article 118 provides that "the duty of properly preparing prescriptions is upon the practitioner, and he is liable to the penalties provided by the act in case of failure to insert the information required by the law. A prescription may be prepared by a secretary or agent for the signature of a practitioner, but the practitioner will be held responsible in case the prescription does not conform in all essential respects to the law and regulations. A corresponding liability rests upon the druggist who fills a prescription not prepared in the form prescribed by law."