EDITORIAL

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RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

THE early records of the year that is passing showed pledged funds for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters of about $250,000, of which the cash in hand amounted, in round numbers, to $100,000. Conservative estimates were made that these sums could be doubled by the close of another year, and these fore-thoughts are nearly in accord with the present condition of the Headquarters' Fund. Whatever the viewpoint may be relative to the success of the campaign, comparatively few pharmacists expected that the high mark set as the goal would be reached, but the hope of the few encouraged the many, and consummation of things hoped for is near. There is another thought in connection with the building and that is a provision which is considered by every organization in connection with its home; namely, its maintenance. Therein may be a Christmas thought for some—a contribution to an endowment fund which is of secondary importance only to the building and equipment. Much preliminary work is necessary and this will begin with the activities of the "full-time" Secretary after January 1.

There is now a more general agreement with the statement that pharmacists are engaged in an undertaking truly national in its representation, scope and influence—one that has attracted and is attracting public attention and will do more to favorably establish Pharmacy in the public estimation than any effort of constant and growing value; that this has for its purposes the strengthening of every division of Pharmacy and the safeguarding and improvement of the Public Health in which it has a very important responsibility.

The Commonwealth Study of Pharmacy has, doubtless, been of great benefit to the public and pharmacists; there has been a strengthening of confidence which has a value that cannot well be determined. The writer met a well-known bookman within the last few weeks on the cars; never before had he laid particular stress on the importance of pharmacy, but this time his first remark was in substance that he had placed pharmacy on a higher plane in his own estimation and the pharmacists' estimate of themselves had largely contributed to his enlightenment. Both "Pharmacy Week" and the Commonwealth Study of Pharmacy have been subjects of editorial comment in recent issues of the JOURNAL, and much of the work may be credited to the year now coming to a close.

On the first day of the New Year the U. S. Pharmacopœia X becomes the official standard. It has received merited recognition in these pages and attention should again be called to the "Notes on the Pharmacopœia," printed in the November JOURNAL. The work on the National Formulary V will be brought to conclusion on the birthday of 1926, and as soon as possible thereafter, giving all pharmacists due time for preparation, this edition will become official. To all of those who labored for many months on these revisions the thanks of pharmacists are due; the public should be made acquainted with the importance of them so they may realize, in a measure, their obligations to the revisers and value the safeguard provided for them by these standards.

The deep interest of the members of all associations of the drug trade is bringing pharmacists into greater service; the significance of this endeavor is enhanced by coöperative interest—all organizations have problems of their own and they have others which require their combined thought and united efforts wherein the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, as a medium in this service, will be of greatest importance to all organizations representative of the drug industries and pharmacy in general.

Pharmacy is progressing—let it be embodied in the New Year's Wish that the impulses of pharmacists may be strengthened by an abiding faith in their profession which enables them to displace memories of disappointments by a morale signifying belief in one another and a determination to shape the present opportunities of pharmacy into realizations.

E. G. E.

THE CENTENARY OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

THE Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was invited to join the contributors to the centenary number (December 1925) of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. There are two reasons for reprinting this message—to acquaint the members with the response and because the event marks a centenary period in the annals of pharmacy during which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION had its beginning, achieved much and laid the foundation for greater service.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

In seeking for words with which to express a tribute to the *American Journal of Pharmacy* on its one-hundredth anniversary we may, figuratively, apply the lines of Bancroft—"Each generation gathers together the imperishable children of the past, and increases them by new sons of light, alike radiant with immortality." Certain it is that the *American Journal of Pharmacy* has been and is a shining light that shineth more and more unto a perfect development of pharmacy—it has been as a lamp to pharmacy and as a light to pharmacists.

The honored veteran publication has an unbroken record of one hundred years, it is the oldest pharmaceutical journal published in the English language, and it may be questioned whether it does not hold seniority among all publications devoted exclusively to pharmacy and continuously under the same direction. It is worth while to determine the standing, as the question is occasionally asked, "What pharmaceutical periodical holds first place in point of seniority?" No American publication devoted to chemistry has to its credit as many years of service; the same is true of dentistry, and while the linking of medical publications to its predecessors may establish priority, there is, as far as the writer knows, no American medical journal that has not in its history what may be considered a break in its chain of years.

It is fitting for the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to offer its congratulations and good wishes to the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, not only because of appreciation of the coöperation and service, but because it issued the call for the preliminary meetings for the organization of the AMERICAN

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and printed the reports thereof. The first editor, Daniel B. Smith, became the first President of the ASSOCIATION, and in its editorial lineage are men who gave life-long service to the organization. Among those who have passed onward are such distinguished pharmacists as William Procter, Jr., John M. Maisch, Henry Trimble, and Henry Kraemer. For a number of years the minutes of the annual conventions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION were published in the volumes of the centenary celebrant.

Much of that which was spoken and written during the centennial celebration of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science applies as well to the publication through which that institution has rendered most valuable services to American pharmacy. The history of the earlier years in the development of the United States, commercially, educationally, and professionally and the progress of pharmacy in its many activities, are both germane subjects at this time. There is nothing that contributes greater interest, strength and loyalty in a worthy activity than an acquaintance with its history. In that connection we might say much more, but others will write or have written, for, as has been stated, whatever is said of the College, which directs the usefulness of its *Journal*, will apply as well in many respects to the latter, and on that subject much research has been recorded and a number of addresses and reports have been made in commemoration of a century of pharmaceutical service—an era that has witnessed many changes of great significance for pharmacy—a period of time that has contributed so largely to its history that a most interesting volume of more than 700 pages touches only the high points of progress.

All honor to those whose labor and energies in behalf of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* always have been directed for the elevation of pharmacy and extending its domain of usefulness, and coördinating its services with those in related professions so that original investigations may be productive of greatest good and best results.

E. G. E.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE UNIFICATION OF FORMULÆ OF HEROIC REMEDIES HELD IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, SEPTEMBER 21–29, 1925.

FINAL PROTOCOL AND DRAFT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The Second International Conference on the Unification of Formulæ of Heroic Remedies was held in Brussels, Belgium, September 21st to 29th.

The representatives of the countries which participated in the Conference are named in the Final Protocol which follows this report.[1]

The Conference, the first session of which was held at 10:00 A.M. on Monday, September 21st, was opened by an address by Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns, Minister of the Interior and Hygiene, who, on behalf of the Belgian Government, extended a most cordial welcome to the delegates. On concluding his address, he proposed that the election of officers be proceeded with. Accordingly, Prof. E. Hairs, President of the Committee on Organization, was unanimously elected President. The latter then took the chair and made appointments as follows: Prof. E. Poulsson,

[1] We are indebted to Dr. A. G. DuMez for this report.

delegate from Norway, and Prof. L. Van Itallie, delegate from Holland, were appointed Vice-Presidents. Dr. De Myttenaere, Chief Inspector of Pharmacies of Belgium, was appointed Secretary and Mr. J. Carpentier, Assistant Director of the Ministry of the Interior and Hygiene of Belgium, Assistant Secretary. Dr. J. Vintilesco, delegate from Roumania, and Messrs. J. Bartholomé, L. Michiels and N. Wattiez of Belgium were designated Assistants to the Secretariat. The remainder of the session was devoted to the adoption of rules governing the work of the Conference and to the appointment of committees to consider and report on Topics I, II, IV, V, VI and IX, respectively, of the program, an outline of which follows:

Topic I	Revision of the decisions of the first Conference.
Topic II	Unification of the formulas of other heroic remedies.
Topic III	Unification of arsenic and bismuth compounds.
Topic IV	Unification of chemical methods of assay of certain medicaments.
Topic V	Unification of biologic methods of assay.
Topic VI	Unification of maximum doses.
Topic VII	Examination of the proposition to adopt a characteristic container for remedies intended for external use.
Topic VIII	Regulation of international commerce in narcotics.
Topic IX	Examination of the project to create a permanent international secretariat of pharmacopœias.

It was unanimously agreed that Topic no. VIII should be stricken from the program as the subject was already being dealt with by a special committee of the League of Nations.

Subsequent plenary sessions were held on September 22, 23, 25, 26 and 29. At these sessions, there were considered, in addition to Topics III, VII and IX and the reports of the committees, several special propositions, namely: (1) A proposition to adopt a chemical method of standardization of the arsenicals submitted by Dr. De Myttenaere of Belgium. (2) A proposition to adopt extracts of unit strength to be used in the preparation of other galenicals submitted by the Swiss delegation. (3) A proposition to study the methods of dealkalinizing glass containers intended for eye lotions and hypodermic solutions submitted by the Swiss delegation. (4) A proposition to compile alphabetically in a small volume all of the decisions on drugs and medicaments made by the Conference submitted by the Swiss delegation.

The decisions reached by the Conference are embodied in the draft of agreements, which follows.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

The undersigned,[1] Delegates of Germany, Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lettonia, Norway, Holland, Poland,

[1] The following delegates were also registered but were not present at the last session or did not sign the protocol: Australia, Dr. C. L. Park; Belgium, Prof. M. Ide; Bulgaria, Mr. Andre Kolar; Colombia, Dr. de Mesa; France, Prof. Em. Perrot; Great Britain, Mr. R. D. Hutchinson; Hungary, Count Woraczicki; Ireland, Mr. Patrick Brook-Kelly; Luxemburg (Grand Duchy), Dr. Razen, Mr. Jos. Schommer; Peru, Dr. Carlos F. Frumdick; Sweden, Mr. Felix Peyron; Union of South Africa, Dr. J. A. Mitchell; League of Nations, Dr. Raymond Gauthier.

Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey, met at Brussels on September 21 to 29, 1925, for the purpose of revising "The International Agreement Respecting the Unification of Formulæ of Heroic Medicaments" signed at Brussels November 29, 1906, and to study matters in general pertaining to the unification of the divers pharmacopœias.

At the end of their deliberations, which are recorded in the minutes of the sessions, a draft of the decisions reached was prepared, a copy of which is annexed hereto, and it was agreed that this draft should be recommended to the respective Governments for approval as soon as possible.

Done at Brussels, September 29, 1925.

For Germany—Signed: Dr. Schellhorn.
For Argentine—Signed: Alberto Zwanck.
For Austria—Signed: G. Brigode.
For Belgium—Signed: Eug. Hairs, Dr. Ferd. DeMyttenaere, Dr. A. Schamelhout, Dr. Jean Bartholomé, N. Wattiez, Edgard Zunz, L. Michiels.
For Bulgaria—Signed: Dr. K.-M. Sarafow.
For Cuba—Signed: Luis A. Baralt.
For Denmark—Signed: E. Host Madsen.
For Egypt—Signed: Reginald St.-A. Heathcote, I.-R. Fahmy.
For Spain—Signed: Enrique Soler.
For the United States of America—Signed: Andrew G. DuMez.
For Finland—Signed: Robert Ehrstrom.
For France—Signed: Dr. L. Grimbert, M. Tiffeneau.
For Great Britain—Signed: Sir Nestor Tirard, Edmond White, G.-F. McCleary.
For Greece—Signed: Prof. Dr. Emmanuel.
For Hungary—Signed: Cornel Torok.
For Italy—Signed: Pietro Biginelli.
For Japan—Signed: T. Nozoe, S. Takazawa.
For Lettonia—Signed: J. Maizit.
For Norway—Signed: E. Poulsson.
For Holland—Signed: L. Van Itallie, J.-S. Meulenhoff.
For Poland—Signed: R. Debicki.
For Roumania—Signed: J. Vintilesco, D.-M. Jonesco, Dr. Grigoresco-V. Elvir.
For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croates and Slovenes—Signed: A. Holste, Ph.-M. Vladislav St. Andjelkovitch.
For Sweden—Signed: O. von Friedrichs.
For Switzerland—Signed: R. Eder, H. Golaz.
For Turkey—Signed: D. Ibrahim Edhem.

FINAL DRAFT OF THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE UNIFICATION OF THE FORMULÆ OF HEROIC MEDICAMENTS.

Resolutions.

A. Revision of the Convention of 1906.

General.

ARTICLE I. Certain requirements of the Convention of 1906, such as those concerning the degree of fineness of powdered vegetable drugs and the time of harvesting, have been discontinued where methods of assay permit the exact determination of the active principles of the drugs or their preparations and where the active-principle content has been fixed.

ARTICLE II. Tinctures may be prepared by maceration or percolation or in certain cases by solution of a standardized official extract.

ARTICLE III. The tinctures of heroic drugs for which the content of active principles has not been fixed shall be prepared from 10 per cent of the drug by weight.

ARTICLE IV. The tinctures of heroic drugs for which the content of active principles has

been prescribed shall if necessary be brought to the required strength by the addition of alcohol of the proper strength.

ARTICLE V. The fluidextracts of heroic drugs for which the content of active principles has not been prescribed shall be prepared in such a manner that one part by weight of the fluidextract will represent one part by weight of the drug.

ARTICLE VI. The fluidextracts of heroic drugs for which the content of active principles has been fixed shall when necessary be diluted to the required strength.

ARTICLE VII. A heroic medicament shall not be given the form of a medicinal wine.

Special.

ARTICLE VIII. The medicaments listed in the following table shall be designated in the respective pharmacopœias published by each of the contracting governments preferably by the Latin titles given in the table and shall conform to the standards prescribed therein.

NAME OF THE MEDICAMENT.	STANDARDS.
Aconitum Napellus L.	
Aconiti tuber	The dried tubercule.
Pulvis Aconiti	The powder shall contain 0.50% of total alkaloids. The alkaloidal content is adjusted to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Aconiti	Prepare by the use of 70% alcohol (by volume). The tincture shall assay 0.05% of total alkaloids.
Extractum Aconiti	The extract shall contain 1% of total alkaloids.
Syrupus Aconiti	Prepare the syrup by the use of 5% of the tincture. It should contain 0.0025% of total alkaloids.
Atropa Belladonna L.	
Belladonnæ folium	The dried leaves.
Pulvis Belladonnæ	The powder shall contain at least 0.30% of total alkaloids (provisional standard). It shall be adjusted to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Belladonnæ	Prepare by the use of 70% alchohol (by volume). The tincture shall assay at least 0.03% of total alkaloids (provisional standard).
Extractum Belladonnæ	Prepare an extract free from chlorophyl by means of 70% alcohol (by volume). The evaporation of the liquid extract shall be conducted at a temperature below 50° C. The extract shall contain at least 1.30% of total alkaloids (provisional standard).
Syrupus Belladonnæ	Prepare using 5% of the tincture.
Unguentum Belladonnæ	The ointment shall contain 10% of the Extract of Belladonna.
Lytta vesicatoria Fabr., **Epicauta Gorhami** Mars and other vesicatory insects	
Pulvis Cantharidis	The powder shall contain at least 0.6% of cantharidin.
Tinctura Cantharidis	Prepare by means of 70% alcohol (by volume) a tincture containing 0.06% of cantharidin.
Colchicum autumnale L.	
Colchici semen	The dried seeds.
Pulvis Colchici	The powder shall contain 0.4% of colchicine. It shall be adjusted to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Colchici	Prepare by the use of 70% alcohol (by volume) a tincture containing 0.04% of colchicine.
Extractum Colchici	The extract shall contain 2% of colchicine.
Digitalis purpurea L.	
Digitalis folium	Leaves dried at 55–60°.
Pulvis Digitalis	

Sirupus Digitalis	Prepare using 5% of the tincture.
Tinctura Digitalis	Prepare from 10% of the drug (by weight) using alcohol 70% (by volume).
Hyoscyamus Niger L.	
Hyoscyami folium	The dried leaves.
Tinctura Hyoscyami	Prepare from 10% of the drug (by weight) using alcohol 70% (by volume).
Extractum Hyoscyami	Prepare an extract free from chlorophyll by means of alcohol 70% (by volume). The liquid extract shall be evaporated at a temperature below 50° C.
Uragoga Ipecacuanha H. Bn.	
Ipecacuanhæ radix	The dried root.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ	The powder shall contain 2% of total alkaloids.
Sirupus Ipecacuanhæ	Prepare the syrup using 10% of the tincture.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ	Prepare by means of alcohol 70% (by volume) a tincture containing 0.2% of total alkaloids.
Lobelia inflata L.	
Lobeliæ herba	Dried flowering herb.
Tinctura Lobeliæ	Prepare from 10% of the drug (by weight) using alcohol 70% (by volume).
Strychnos Nux Vomica L.	
Strychni semen	The dried seed.
Pulvis Strychni	The powder shall contain 2.5% of total alkaloids.
Tinctura Strychni	Prepare by means of alcohol 70% (by volume) a tincture containing 0.25% of total alkaloids.
Extractum Strychni	Prepare by means of alcohol 70% (by volume) a defatted extract containing 16% of total alkaloids.
Opium	Dried latex of the fruit of *Papaver somniferum* L.
Pulvis Opii	The powder dried at 60° C. shall contain 10% of anhydrous morphine. It shall be brought to this standard by the addition of rice starch or sugar of milk.
Pulvis Opii et Ipecacuanhæ Compositus	The powder shall contain 10% of powdered opium and 10% of powdered ipecac.
Tinctura Opii	Prepare by means of alcohol 70% (by volume) a tincture containing 1% of anhydrous morphine.
Tinctura Opii crocata seu Laudanum Sydenhami	The tincture shall contain 1% of anhydrous morphine.
Tinctura Opii Benzoica	The tincture shall contain 0.05% of anhydrous morphine.
Sirupus Opii	Shall contain 0.05% of anhydrous morphine.
Sirupus Opii dilutus seu Sirupus Diacodii	Shall contain 0.01% of anhydrous morphine.
Strophanthus gratus Frank.	
Strophanthus hispidus DC.	
Strophanthus Kombe Oliv.	
Tinctura Strophanthi	Take 10% by weight of the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus* or of *Strophanthus Kombe*, defat them and prepare a tincture by means of alcohol (70% by volume).
Tinctura Strophanthi grati	Prepare this tincture in the same manner as the preceding using the seeds of *Strophanthus gratus*.
Claviceps purpureæ Tul.	
Secale cornutum	Ergot of rye of the current year preserved whole.
Extractum Secalis cornuti aquosum	Prepare an aqueous extract and dissolve this in alcohol 60% (by volume).
Extractum Secalis cornuti fluidum	Prepare to represent 100% of the drug.
Extractum Secalis cornuti fluidum acidum	Prepare to represent 100% of the drug.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum	Shall contain 2% of hydrocyanic acid.
Aqua Laurocerasi	Shall contain 0.10% of total hydrocyanic acid.
Aqua Amygdalæ amaræ	Shall contain 0.10% of total hydrocyanic acid.
Solutio Phenoli	Shall contain 2% of phenol.
Natrii Arsenas	The crystallized salt assaying 36.85% of arsenic pentoxide.
Solutio Arsenicalis seu Fowleri	A neutral solution assaying 1% of arsenic trioxide.
Sirupus Ferrosi Iodidi concentratus	Shall contain 5% by weight of ferrous iodide.
Sirupus Ferrosi Iodidi dilutus	Shall contain 0.5% by weight of ferrous iodide.
Solutio Iodi spirituosa	Formula: Iodine 6.5 Gm., Potassium iodide 2.5 Gm., Alcohol 91 Gm. of 90% (by volume). The potassium iodide may be replaced by an equivalent amount of sodium iodide.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	The anhydrous salt.
Unguentum Hydrargyri	Prepared to contain 30% of mercury.
Sirupus Morphini	Shall contain 0.05% of morphine hydrochloride.
Sirupus Codeini	Shall contain 0.2% of codeine in the form of the alkaloid or its salt.
Sirupus Chlorali Hydrati	Shall contain 5% of chloral.
Sirupus Hydrargyri Iodidi cum Kalii Iodidi	Shall contain 0.05% of mercuric iodide and 2.5% of potassium iodide.
Hydrastis canadensis L.	
Hydrastis rhizoma	The dried rhizome and adventive roots.
Pulvis Hydrastidis	Shall contain at least 2% of hydrastine.
Tinctura hydrastidis	Prepare by means of alcohol 60% (by volume) a tincture containing 0.2% of hydrastine.
Extractum Hydrastidis fluidum	Shall contain 2% of hydrastine.
Urginea Scilla Steinh.	
Scillæ bulbus	The dried median scales of the white variety.
Tinctura Scillæ	Prepare from 10% (by weight) of the drug and alcohol 60% (by volume).
Acetum Scillæ	Prepare from 10% of the drug.
Oxymel Scillæ	Shall contain 50% of vinegar of squill.
Cannabis sativa L. var. **indica** Lamk.	
Cannabis indica herba	The flowering and fruit tops (not deprived of resin) of the female plant cultivated in the East Indies.
Extractum Cannabis indicæ	Prepare by means of alcohol 90% (by volume).
Tinctura Cannabis indicae	Prepare from 10% by weight of the drug using alcohol 90% (by volume).
Solutio Nitroglycerini spirituosa	Shall contain 1% of nitroglycerin by weight.

Normal Drop Counter.

ARTICLE IX. The contracting Governments shall adopt a normal drop counter which will deliver 20 drops per gram of distilled water at 15° C.

Arsenobenzenes.

ARTICLE X. After having listened to an explanation of the work of Dr. DeMyttenaere on the chemical control of the arsenobenzenes, the Second International Conference decided to call the attention of the various Governments represented to the necessity of associating the chemical control of the arsenobenzenes with the biological control.

As a consequence the respective Governments are invited to designate some person who will transmit to the permanent Secretariat the results of their researches on identical samples of these drugs with a view to establishing the modalities of chemical control to be adopted.

Nomenclature.

ARTICLE XI. The international nomenclature shall be written in Latin.

ARTICLE XII. The contracting countries may conserve their own nomenclature by giving at the same time the international title.

ARTICLE XIII. The vegetable and animal species shall be designated by their scientific Latin names. For the vegetable species, the Index Kew and its supplements are adopted.

ARTICLE XIV. The vegetable and animal drugs shall be designated by the Latin names of the species from which derived, except in certain cases where usage sanctions commonly used Latin name. There shall be prepared a list of such titles.

ARTICLE XV. In the naming of vegetable drugs, the name of the vegetable shall precede that of the part of the plant used.

ARTICLE XVI. The titles of drugs shall be written in the singular.

ARTICLE XVII. In the nomenclature of galenical preparations, the name of the preparation shall precede that of the drug from which it is made.

ARTICLE XVIII. The International Secretariat of Pharmacopœias, after having consulted with the committees of revision of the various pharmacopœias, shall define the following terms used in pharmacy: ceratum, decoctum, infusum, extractum, pomatum, sirupus, solutio, tinctura, unguentum, etc.

ARTICLE XIX. The title of decoction or infusion shall not be given to mixtures of a fluid-extract and water.

ARTICLE XX. In the naming of aqueous solutions, the nature of the solvent shall not be indicated. It shall be indicated in other cases.

ARTICLE XXI. In the naming of alcoholic extracts, the nature of the solvent shall not be indicated. It shall be indicated in other cases. In all cases the consistence of the extract shall be indicated.

ARTICLE XXII. In the naming of alcoholic tinctures, the nature of the menstruum shall not be indicated. It shall be indicated in other cases.

ARTICLE XXIII. The name, Tincture, shall not be given to simple solutions of chemical substances.

ARTICLE XXIV. The names of simple bodies shall be in accord with their chemical symbols.

ARTICLE XXV. Account should be taken as far as possible of their chemical functions.

ARTICLE XXVI. In the naming of salts the international Latin title shall begin with that of the base expressed in the genitive.

ARTICLE XXVII. Except in the case of necessity, non-scientific names shall not be used as international titles.

ARTICLE XXVIII. In the case of medicaments for which the scientific names are too long, the International Secretariat shall prepare a list of short titles after consultation with the committees of revision of the various pharmacopœias.

ARTICLE XXIX. The use of names which may be confused with those used to describe products destined for alimentation shall be avoided as far as possible.

Maximum Doses.

ARTICLE XXX. By international maximum doses is to be understood those doses administered by mouth to adults once in 24 hours, which the pharmacist may not exceed, except when formally ordered to do so by the physician.

ARTICLE XXXI. The permanent Secretariat was directed by the Conference to consult with the committees of revision of the pharmacopœias of the different nations for the purpose of determining if all of the doses given in the "Table of Maximum Doses" are acceptable to them, and in cases of disagreement to obtain the figures which they propose, together with the reasons for the changes desired.

When the Secretariat has obtained this information, it shall request of those committees whose figures differ from those of the majority to accept the proposals of the majority in order that an international agreement may be made.

When this has been completed, the Secretariat shall communicate to the Governments the list of maximum doses upon which an agreement has been reached.

ARTICLE XXXII. The conference calls the attention of the International Secretariat of Pharmacopœias to the desirability of submitting for study in all countries the proposition of adopting maximum international doses for certain very active medicaments intended for administration by other channels than the mouth, notably, subcutaneously and intravenously.

ARTICLE XXXIII. For the purpose of establishing definitely the responsibilities of the

physician and the pharmacist in the dispensing of heroic medicaments for which maximum doses have been provided by the pharmacopœias or international agreement, the Conference invites the Governments to require that in all prescriptions where a maximum dose is exceeded, this dose be repeated in letters and confirmed by a new signature or the initials of the physician.

Permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE XXXIV. The Conference decided that there is need for the creation of an international body for the unification of pharmacopœias.

ARTICLE XXXV. The Organization Committee shall, through the Belgian Government as the intermediary, take the necessary steps to bring this matter before the League of Nations in view of the definite constitution of the permanent Secretariat and of the committees created by the Conference.

During the interim and acting essentially in a provisional capacity the Committee of Revision of the Belgian Pharmacopœia is charged with the duty of functioning as the projected organization in order that no time may be lost and to enable the Secretariat to continue the work uninterruptedly when it is definitely constituted.

ARTICLE XXXVI. In addition to the transmission of documents and the coördination of work concerning the unification of pharmacopœias, the Secretariat was directed to undertake in a general way to carry out the following lines of work proposed by Prof. Van Itallie:

1. Elaborate amendments and additions to the Brussels Convention with respect to the formulæ of heroic remedies.
2. Study the methods for determining the active principles of heroic remedies and draw up proposals having for their object the fixing of the active-principle content of these remedies.
3. Formulate propositions which will lead to uniformity in the nomenclature of the pharmacopœias.
4. Draw up proposals for arriving at unification in the description of chemical products, their identification, analysis, etc., in the pharmacopœias.

Chemical Assays.

ARTICLE XXXVII. The Conference is of the opinion that it is expedient to submit to an international committee the study of the unification of methods for the chemical and physicochemical assay of the heroic medicaments.

It was agreed that this committee should be composed of seven members chosen from among the best qualified representatives of the different nations. The organization of the committee was effected by the members present and rules governing its activities were formulated during the course of the Conference. The following were appointed members of the committee:

Messrs.	Van Itallie (Holland), *President*	Gadamer (Germany)
	Goris (France)	Eder (Switzerland)
	White (Great Britain)	Asahina (Japan)
	DuMez (United States)	

The Conference decided to request the Committee on Organization to inform the Committee on Hygiene of the League of Nations as soon as possible of the creation of this international committee for the study of the chemical assay of heroic medicaments and to request their concurrence.

Galenical Preparations.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. The Conference is of the opinion that it is expedient to submit to an international committee the study of the unification of methods of preparation of heroic galenicals. It was agreed that this committee should be composed of eight members chosen from among the best qualified of the different nations. The following were appointed members of this committee:

Messrs.	Golaz (Switzerland), President	Meulenhoff (Holland)
	Tiffeneau (France)	Vintilesco (Roumania)
	Greenish (Great Britain)	Von Friedrichs (Sweden)
	Cook (United States)	Wattiez (Belgium)

The Conference decided to request the Committee on Organization to inform the Committee on Hygiene of the League of Nations as soon as possible of the creation of this committee for the

study of the unification of methods of preparation of heroic galenicals and to request their concurrence.

Recommendations.

Nomenclature.

1. It is desirable that the international Latin name of each medicament be placed at the head of the descriptive monograph thereon in the various pharmacopœias.

2. It is desirable to adopt a single nomenclature for chemical compounds analogous to that employed for these compounds, notably, in the pharmacopœias of the United States, Great Britain and Sweden.

Biologic Methods.

3. The Conference, having taken notice of the report of the Committee on Organization on the fifth topic of the program and of the Second International Conference on the Biologic Standardization of Certain Medicaments, makes the following recommendations:

1. That biologic methods of standardization be introduced into the pharmacopœias in so far as they are recognized as being necessary.

2. That the pharmacopoeias, except for sufficient reasons, adopt the methods which have been or may be recommended by the Committee on Hygiene of the League of Nations.

3. That the committees of revision of the pharmacopœias transmit to the Committee on Hygiene of the League of Nations all observations or suggestions concerning substitute methods.

Containers.

4. The Conference decided that it would be inexpedient, provisionally, to regulate the use of containers internationally and proposes that the question of labelling and other measures of precaution be studied with the view to the adoption of international regulations.

Miscellaneous.

5. The Conference expresses the hope of seeing the text of the Brussels Convention in the new pharmacopœias.

6. The Conference expresses the wish that all of the pharmacopœial committees of revision be made permanent bodies.

7. The Conference expresses the hope of seeing published as soon as possible all modifications pertaining to the pharmacopœias.

SECRETARIAL OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—REMOVAL OF THE JOURNAL OFFICE TO BALTIMORE.*

WITH the approval of the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION the offices of the Secretary and of the Editor of the JOURNAL will be combined and located at 10 West Chase Street, Baltimore, Md., after January 1, 1926.

The Editor signified his willingness to go wherever the Council decided that the office of the JOURNAL should be located when combined with that of the Secretary. He is deeply appreciative of his friendly reception in Philadelphia and grateful for the consideration given him by the members of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, in whose office the JOURNAL has been located for the past ten years.

This is a period of preparation for the permanent headquarters of the ASSOCIATION and every assistance should be given Secretary E. F. Kelly in his work; the members are assured of his whole-hearted devotion and earnest efforts in behalf of the ASSOCIATION. E. G. E.

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* See Council Letter No. 3, under "Association Business" in this issue of the JOURNAL.