

Valparaiso, Ind.; H-227, Elias Malkin, 166 South Fourth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H-228, Herman J. Meirose, 4422 Station Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; H-229, Grau May Metcalf, 904 Campus Ave., Pullman, Wash.; H-230, Anthony J. Mikalauskas, 248 Fourth St., So. Boston, Mass.; H-231, Hyman Morgenstern, 1349 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H-232, Melvin F. Olson, % Northern Drug Co., Duluth, Minn.; H-233, Sol Rosenfeld, 70 St. Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y.; H-234, Bernard Thomas Smith, 8 E. Center St., Baltimore, Md.; H-235, E. Raymond Smith, % Phila. Drug Store, Altoona, Pa.; H-236, Harry L. Smith, 1324 Allegheny St., Jersey Shore, Pa.; H-237, Mamie R. Toula, 900 N. Washington St., Baltimore, Md.; H-238, John George

Vlazny, 1801 So. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.; H-239, Alfred Frank Zimdahl, % Y. M. C. A., Geneva, N. Y.; H-240, William Zimmerman, 108 West 90th St., New York, N. Y.; H-241, Lawrence Armanini, P. O. Box 452, Mountain View, Cal.; H-242, John B. Bader, 309 Market St., So. Williamsport, Pa.; H-243, Alex H. Fjeldstad, 3451 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; H-244, Joseph Francis Gaughn, 348 Penna. Ave. W., Warren, Pa.; H-245, Isadore B. Weinberg, 914 W. Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.

(Motion No. 22.) *Vote on applications of contributors to the Headquarters Building Fund for Membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

E. F. KELLY, Secretary.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE PHARMACEUTIQUE.

(Abstract.)

The following members were present at the November meeting of the Board of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique: *President*, Prof. Dr. L. Van Itallie; M. Barthet, France; Ch. Beguin, La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland; V. Haazen, Anvers, Belgium; E. White, London, England; Dr. A Schamelhout, Brussels, Belgium; *Secretary*, Dr. J. J. Hofman, Leyden, Holland.

The meeting was held November 9th and 10th at the home of the French Pharmaceutical Society, 13 Rue Ballu, Paris. Last year the Management asked the Societies to suggest matters of international interest, which can be discussed at the next general meeting. Several societies have answered this request, so that some subjects were named on the program of the Board meeting. The Board considered the increasing influence of the chemical industries on the practice of pharmacy—the control of a number of medications in the form of tablets, ampuls, etc., which are delivered to the public through the manufacturers. This constitutes a dangerous practice for the pharmacists' standing, as well as for the public, because the responsibility and the control are lost to an extent; also the activities in the pharmacies are changing in character. Several communications have been sent in relative to this subject, *viz.*, by the Association Générale des Syndicats de France, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Société Suisse de Pharmacie, Union Farmaceutica Nacional d'Espagne and by the Apotekar Societeten, Sweden. These reports will be discussed at the next meeting.

The Management also has asked the members of the scientific commission to suggest subjects of international scientific importance for Pharmacy, which will also be considered at the next meeting. With respect to that Prof. Herissey at Paris has sent in a report on the unification of methods of preparing galenical preparations. Consideration also will be given to the standardization of raw materials, which enter into these preparations, the methods of assaying them and the international nomenclature. Noting that these subjects, as they relate to official prescriptions, have been studied by the Société des Nations and by the Conference internationale pur l'Unification de la formule des médicaments héroïques, it was decided that the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique shall be limited to an international unification of prescriptions, which are not official, but which will be found in the formularies of the different countries. The desire is for a limited formulary. The Committee which is to study the subject is composed of Messrs. Greenish, Herissey and Beguin.

Prof. R. Eder suggested study of the following:

1. The unification of assay for arsenic in heavy metals.
2. Uniform methods for determining the melting and boiling points in the identification and examination of medicines.

As reporter on the first subject Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, United States, and Dr. Linnell, England were named; for the second subject, Prof. R. Eder, Switzerland and Prof. N. Schoorl, Holland.

Information has been collected relative to revisions of Pharmacopœias, pharmacy laws, and sale of poisons, on request of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by various national societies. Motion has been made by Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering der Pharmacie based on the admission of the pharmaceutical societies in Germany, Austria, Hungary and other countries, which have not joined the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique which present the following:

The object of the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique can only be obtained by co-operation of the pharmacists of all countries.

It is a fact that Germany has been accepted unanimously in the Society of Nations, promoting the collaboration of the central nations for international work.

It is necessary that the scientific and social questions in Pharmacy, like in other international societies, be solved by the representatives of every nation.

Therefore the board of the Ned. Mij. t. b. d. Pharmacie expresses the wish that the pharmaceutical societies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and of other nations, who did not join the Federation, will again cooperate with us. The proofs of agreement on this motion have been brought to the attention of the Management and they were sent in as well from England, United States and France; the President of the Belgium Nationale Pharmaceutique explained that on their part there was no objection to their admission. The Ned. Mij. t. b. d. Pharmacie was thanked for the interest exhibited and this Society was asked to inform the German, Austrian and Hungarian societies about the result.

The report of the Secretary for 1926 met with approval and attention was especially drawn to the high costs of the publication of the quarterly *Bulletin*. It would be desirable that more personal members were joining, to whom, just as to the societies, the *Bulletin* will be sent free of charge. Should the number of personal members and subscribers increase, the *Bulletin* could treat more subjects of international pharmaceutical importance. This year the *Bulletin* has started to insert all the international trademarks of the pharmaceutical field and in this it is hoped that the publication will create more interest.

The following members were admitted:

1. Associated Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, Johannesburg.
2. Apothekarska Comora, Belgrade. The personal members were admitted: Dr. Julius Koch and Prof. C. L. O'Connell, Pittsburgh; Dr. A. Steenhauer, Leyden; Prof. J. R. Fahmy, Cairo; José Guillermo Diaz, Havana; Ch. Beguin, La Chaux-de-Fonds.

An invitation has come in from Stockholm for the next meeting. On account of the large traveling expenses it was the general impression that the 1927 meeting should be held at the Hague and the 1928 meeting at Paris, when the Association Generale des Syndicate Pharmaceutique, France, celebrates its 50-year jubilee.

The following subjects were suggested for these meetings:

Influence of the pharmaceutical industry on the practice of medicine—Messrs. Hofman and Schamphout will send in a report in connection with those received from France, Spain, England, Switzerland and Sweden. They also will render a report on International Nomenclature.

Suggestions of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria relate to pharmacy laws in different countries, especially on the underlying essentials. Pharmacy training in different countries will not be reported on because this subject has been reported on before by Messrs. E. Bourquelot, H. Greenish and P. v. d. Wielen and these reports can be found in pharmaceutical publications.

4a. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain seeks information relative to the experience required of those who seek to become pharmacists.

4b. Reports have come in on "Advantages of weighing against measuring of fluids"—one from the British Pharmaceutical Society and one from Dr. Zwicker; these are much alike and Dr. Huerre of Paris has been asked to send in a report wherein attention is drawn to the weighing of fluids.

5. Suggestions of Société Suisse de Pharmacie relate to "International Requirements Applying to Clinical Thermometers." A report has come in from the Chief of the Military Service (pharmaceutical) in Switzerland, Colonel Thomann. The Management will gather information on thermometers in different countries and will ask Colonel Thomann, Switzerland, and Prof. Goris, France, to advise on the subject.

6. Suggestions of the Ned. Mij. t. b. d. Pharmacie: The Management is invited to make an examination of the laws in different countries regarding preparation and sale of sera, vaccines and ophotherapeutic preparations and to send in a report about the best way of organization and lawful conditions for the preparation and sale of these medicines. Some information already has been given in the *Bulletin*. The Management will inquire further into it and will ask Mr. Tendron, Pharmacist Director of the sale of vaccine and serums in the Pasteur Institute at Paris, to send in a report.

The Board adjourned after passing a vote of thanks for the hospitalities of the Association Générale des Syndicats Pharmaceutiques of France.

SHALL PHARMACISTS COÖPERATE WITH PHYSICIANS IN SERVING THE PUBLIC?

A recent issue of *The Critic and Guide* discusses the distribution of important *materia medica*, in part as follows: "It stands to reason that manufacturers of biologicals, chemicals and pharmaceuticals cannot maintain in addition to their research and manufacturing laboratories, distributing depots in all parts of the country where physicians can be promptly and efficiently served with their requirements day and night.

"The question therefore arises, who shall be the logical distributor for biological products and other medicaments and what should be required of him? A recent survey made throughout the United States reveals the fact that vast quantities of these products are being distributed in a more or less haphazard manner by supply houses who engage in this business largely in a commercial way only, without any attempt to render a real professional service to the medical fraternity. The proper storage under refrigeration, the prompt delivery of all orders, the selection and carrying stock of only products of the highest standards, the checking up of stocks of outdated potency, are only a few of the important duties that devolve upon the shoulders of the distributor.

"Summing up all the factors that enter into the distribution of biological products, ampuls for medication and other medicants, who is better qualified and who should be looked to as the logical distributor of these products other than the professional pharmacist? The physician of to-day is one of the principal guardians of the public health and the professional pharmacist is the other.

"It is most logical that there should be a

closer bond of coöperation established between the medical and pharmaceutical professions if the well-being and health of the public at large are not to suffer. Pharmacists are prepared and ready to serve physicians as professional men and it is our belief that the medical fraternity will be served better, more efficiently and with a greater professional understanding if they will encourage pharmacists by looking to them as the logical distributors for biologicals, arsphenamines, insulin and medicants of all kinds."

CARE OF LABORATORY ANIMALS IN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS.

The American Association of Medical Progress has completed a survey of a majority of medical colleges and research institutions in the United States. It seems from the report that all of these institutions have adopted a set of rules governing the use and care of animals which provides among other things that operations be approved by the laboratory director who alone can make exceptions to the use of anæsthetics and then only when anæsthesia would defeat the object of the experiment. They require human treatment of animals and the return of vagrant animals to their homes when claimed and identified.

COLLEGE FOR NARCOTIC EDUCATION.

Senator Copeland of New York has introduced a bill, by request (Senate Bill No. 5204), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to submit plans and estimates for the U. S. College of Narcotic Education. The bill proposes the establishment of such an institution for the purpose of studying drugs and their effects and cures, and it is provided that its students be selected by appointment by Senators and Congressmen.