

N° 2243.

BELGIQUE, BULGARIE,
DANEMARK,
ÉGYPTE, FRANCE, etc.

Arrangement dans le but de reviser
l'Arrangement pour l'unification de
la formule des médicaments héroï-
ques, avec procès-verbal de signa-
ture. Signés à Bruxelles, le 20
août 1929.

BELGIUM, BULGARIA,
DENMARK,
EGYPT, FRANCE, etc.

Agreement revising the Agreement
respecting the Unification of Phar-
macopœial Formulas for Potent
Drugs, with Procès-Verbal of
Signature. Signed at Brussels,
August 20, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2243. — AGREEMENT REVISING THE AGREEMENT RESPECTING THE UNIFICATION OF PHARMACOPEIAL FORMULAS FOR POTENT DRUGS. SIGNED AT BRUSSELS, AUGUST 20, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the Netherlands Minister at Berne. The registration of this Agreement took place January 10, 1930.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF BELGIUM, BULGARIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GREECE, ITALY, LATVIA, NORWAY, THE NETHERLANDS, ROUMANIA, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND, having agreed as to the desirability of concluding, on the basis indicated in the Final Protocol signed on September 29, 1925, after the Brussels Conference, an Agreement amending the Agreement ² for the Unification of Pharmacopœial Formulæ for Potent Drugs, signed at Brussels on November 29, 1906, the undersigned, being duly authorised, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article 1.

Certain requirements of the 1906 Convention with regard to pulverisation and to the time of gathering shall not be insisted upon when a method of dosage has been devised allowing of the exact determination of the quantities of the active elements in the drugs or their preparations, and when the proportions of these elements have been fixed.

General
resolutions.

Article 2.

Tinctures shall be prepared by maceration or percolation or, in certain cases, by dissolving an officinal extract of fixed strength.

Article 3.

Tinctures of potent drugs for which no proportion of active elements has been fixed shall be of a strength of 10 % by weight.

Article 4.

Tinctures of potent drugs for which the proportion of active elements has been fixed shall, if necessary, be brought down to the required strength by the addition of alcohol of the appropriate strength.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 99, page 179.

Article 5.

Fluid extracts of potent drugs for which the proportion of active elements has not been fixed shall be prepared in such a way that one part by weight of the fluid extract represents one part by weight of the drug.

General
resolutions
(continued).

Article 6.

Fluid extracts of potent drugs for which a particular proportion of active elements is required shall, if necessary, be brought down to this strength by the addition of alcohol of the appropriate strength.

Article 7.

No potent drug shall be prepared in the form of medicinal wine.

Article 8.

The medicinal substances enumerated in the following table shall, in the pharmacopœia published by each of the Contracting Governments, be described for preference by the Latin names employed in this table and shall answer to the requirements given opposite.

Special
resolutions
relating
to certain
drugs.

NAMES OF DRUGS.	PRESCRIPTIONS.
<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> L.	
Aconiti tuber	Dried tuber.
Pulvis Aconiti	This powder shall contain 0.50 % total alkaloids, and shall, if necessary, be brought down to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Aconiti	To be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume. This tincture shall contain 0.05 % total alkaloids.
Extractum Aconiti	This extract shall contain 1 % total alkaloids.
Sirupus Aconiti	This syrup shall be prepared with 5 % of tincture and shall contain 0.0025 % total alkaloids.
<i>Atropa Belladonna</i> L.	
Belladonnæ folium	Dried leaf.
Pulvis Belladonnæ	This powder shall contain at least 0.30 % total alkaloids (provisional strength). It shall, if necessary, be brought down to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Belladonnæ	To be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume. This tincture shall contain at least 0.03 % total alkaloids (provisional strength).
Extractum Belladonnæ	An extract without chlorophyll to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume. The fluids used for extraction to be evaporated at a temperature of less than 50° C. This extract shall contain at least 1.30 % total alkaloids (provisional strength).
Sirupus Belladonnæ	This syrup shall be prepared with 5 % tincture of belladonna.
Unguentum Belladonnæ	This ointment shall contain 10 % extract of belladonna.

NAMES OF DRUGS.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Lytta vesicatoria Fabr., *Epicauta Gorhami* Mars, and other vesicant insects.

Pulvis Cantharidis This powder shall contain at least 0.60 % cantharidin.
Tinctura Cantharidis A tincture containing 0.06 % cantharidin to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.

Colchicum autumnale L.

Colchici semen Dried seed.
Pulvis Colchici This powder shall contain 0.40 % colchicine, and shall, if necessary, be brought down to this strength by the addition of rice starch.
Tinctura Colchici A tincture containing 0.04 % colchicine shall be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Extractum Colchici This extract shall contain 2 % colchicine.

Digitalis purpurea L.

Digitalis folium Leaf dried at 55-60° C.
Pulvis Digitalis
Tinctura Digitalis To be prepared at a strength of 10 % by weight with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Sirupus Digitalis Syrup prepared with 5 % tincture of digitalis.

Hyoscyamus niger L.

Hyoscyami folium Dried leaf.
Tinctura Hyoscyami To be prepared at a strength of 10 % by weight with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Extractum Hyoscyami An extract without chlorophyll to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume. The fluids used for extraction to be evaporated at a temperature of less than 50° C.

Uragoga Ipecacuanha
H. Bn.

Ipecacuanhæ radix Dried root.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ This powder shall contain 2 % total alkaloids.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ A tincture containing 0.20 % total alkaloids shall be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Sirupus Ipecacuanhæ This syrup shall contain 10 % tincture of ipecacuanha.

Lobelia inflata L.

Lobeliæ herba Dried plant with flowers.
Tinctura Lobeliæ To be prepared at a strength of 10 % by weight with 70 % alcohol by volume.

Strychnos Nux vomica L.

Strychni semen Dried seed.
Pulvis Strychni This powder shall contain 2.5 % total alkaloids.

NAMES OF DRUGS.	PRESCRIPTIONS.
Tinctura Strychni	A tincture containing 0.25 % total alkaloids to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Extractum Strychni	An extract, from which the fat has been removed, containing 16 % total alkaloids, to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Opium	Thickened latex from the fruit of <i>Papaver somniferum</i> L.
Pulvis opii	This powder, dried at a temperature of 60° C., shall contain 10 % anhydrous morphine, and shall, if necessary, be brought down to this strength by the addition of rice starch or lactose.
Pulvis opii et Ipecacuanhæ compositus	This powder shall contain 10 % opium powder and 10 % ipecacuanha powder.
Tinctura opii	A tincture containing 1 % anhydrous morphine to be prepared with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Tinctura opii crocata seu Laudanum Sydenhami	This tincture shall contain 1 % anhydrous morphine.
Tinctura opii benzoica	This tincture shall contain 0.05 % anhydrous morphine.
Extractum opii aquosum	An aqueous extract containing 20 % anhydrous morphine to be prepared.
Sirupus opii	Content of anhydrous morphine : 0.05 %.
Sirupus opii dilutus seu Sirupus diacodii	Content of anhydrous morphine : 0.01 %.
<i>Strophanthus gratus</i> Franch.	
<i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> DC.	
<i>Strophanthus Kombe</i> Oliv.	
Tinctura Strophanthi	Take 10 % by weight of <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> or <i>Strophanthus Kombe</i> seeds, remove the fat and prepare the tincture with 70 % alcohol by volume.
Tinctura Strophanthi grati	This tincture is prepared like the previous one, but from <i>Strophanthus gratus</i> seeds.
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i> Tul.	
Secale cornutum	This year's rye ergot preserved whole.
Extractum secalis cornuti aquosum	An aqueous extract containing 60 % alcohol by volume to be prepared.
Extractum secalis cornuti fluidum	To be prepared at a strength of 100 %.
Extractum secalis cornuti fluidum acidum	To be prepared at a strength of 100 %.
Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum	Should contain 2 % hydrocyanic acid.
Aqua laurocerasi	Total proportion of hydrocyanic acid 0.10 %.
Aqua amygdalæ amaræ	Total proportion of hydrocyanic acid 0.10 %.
Solutio phenoli	Should contain 2 % phenol.
Natrii arsenas	Crystallised salt containing 36.85 % of arsenical anhydride (arsenic pentoxide).
Solutio arsenicalis seu Fowleri	Neutral solution containing 1 % of arsenious anhydride (arsenic trioxide).
Sirupus ferrosi iodidi concentratus	To be prepared with 5 % of ferrous iodide by weight.

NAMES OF DRUGS.	PRESCRIPTIONS.
Sirupus ferrosi iodidi dilutus	To be prepared with 0.50 % of ferrous iodide by weight.
Solutio iodi spirituosa . . .	Formula : 6.5 grammes iodine ; 2.5 grammes potassium iodine ; 91 grammes alcohol (90 % by volume).
Cocaini hydrochloridum . . .	Sodium iodide may be substituted for the potassium iodide.
Uguentum hydrargyri . . .	Anhydrous salt.
Sirupus morphini	To be prepared with 30 % mercury.
Sirupus codeini	To contain 0.05 % morphine hydrochloride.
Sirupus chlorali hydrati . . .	To contain 0.20 % codeine in the form of a base or salt.
Sirupus hydrargyri iodidi cum Kalii iodido	To contain 5 % chloral hydrate. To contain 0.05 % iodide of mercury and 2.5 % iodide of potas- sium.
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> L.	
Hydrastidis rhizoma	Dried rhizome, with adventitious roots.
Pulvis Hydrastidis	Should contain at least 2 % hydrastine.
Tinctura Hydrastidis	A tincture containing 0.20 % hydrastine to be prepared with 60 % alcohol by volume.
Extractum Hydrastidis flui- dum	Should contain 2 % hydrastine.
<i>Urginea Scilla</i> Steinh.	
Scillæ bulbosus	Dried medial bracts of the white variety.
Tinctura Scillæ	To be prepared at a strength of 10 % with 60 % alcohol by volume.
Acetum Scillæ	To be prepared at a strength of 10 %.
Oxymel Scillæ	To be prepared with 50 % of squillitic vinegar.
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L., var. <i>indica</i> Lamk.	
Cannabis indicæ herba	Flowered fructiferous tops (with resin) of the female plant culti- vated in the East Indies.
Extractum Cannabis indicæ . . .	To be prepared with 90 % alcohol by volume.
Tinctura Cannabis indicæ	To be prepared at a strength of 10 %, with 90 % alcohol volume.
Solutio nitroglycerini spiri- tuosa	To be prepared at a strength of 1 % by weight.

Article 9.

The Contracting Parties shall adopt a standard drop-bottle which, at a temperature of 15° C. and with distilled water, gives 20 drops per gramme.

Standard
drop-bottle.

Article 10.

After hearing M. de Myttenaere's report on the chemical test for arsenobenzenes, the Second International Conference desires to draw the attention of the Governments concerned to the necessity for combining the chemical test with the biological test.

Arseno-
benzenes.

It consequently requests the Governments to appoint persons to forward to the Permanent Secretariat the results of their investigations, which will be made on identical samples, with a view to the adoption of the best methods of chemical testing.

Arseno-
benzenes.
(continued).

Article 11.

The international nomenclature shall be in Latin.

Nomen-
clature.

Article 12.

The contracting countries may retain their present nomenclature, while at the same time giving the international name.

Article 13.

Vegetable and animal substances shall be described by their scientific Latin names. Or the former, the Kew Index and its supplements shall be adopted.

Article 14.

Vegetable and animal drugs shall also be called by the Latin names of the species from which they are manufactured, save in the case of certain drugs for which there are customary Latin names. A list of these names shall be drawn up.

Article 15.

In descriptions of drugs, the name of the vegetable shall precede that of the part used.

Article 16.

The names of drugs shall be in the singular.

Article 17.

In the case of galenic preparations, the name of the preparation shall precede that of the drug used.

Article 18.

The International Pharmacopœia Secretariat shall, after consulting the Pharmacopœia Commissions, define the terms employed in pharmacy — ceratum, decoctum, infusum, extractum, pomatum, sirupus, solutio, tinctura, unguentum, etc.

Article 19.

The name of decoctum or infusum shall not be given to mixtures of water and fluid extract.

Article 20.

In descriptions of aqueous solutions, the nature of the solvent shall not be mentioned ; in other cases, it shall be mentioned.

**Nomen-
clature.**
(continued).

Article 21.

In descriptions of alcoholic extracts, the nature of the solvent shall not be mentioned. In other cases, it shall be mentioned ; the consistency of the extract shall always be given.

Article 22.

In descriptions of alcoholic tinctures, the nature of the vehicle shall not be mentioned ; in other cases, it shall be mentioned.

Article 23.

The name of tincture shall not be given to simple solutions of chemical substances.

Article 24.

The names of elements shall correspond to the chemical symbols.

Article 25.

Account shall be taken, as far as possible, of chemical functions.

Article 26.

In descriptions of salts, the international Latin name shall begin with the name of the base in the genitive case.

Article 27.

Unscientific names shall not be employed as international descriptions, where avoidable.

Article 28.

For drugs the scientific names of which are too long, the Permanent Secretariat shall draw up a list of short names, after consulting the various Pharmacopœia Commissions.

Article 29.

Terms likely to lead to confusion with names of foodstuffs shall be avoided.

Article 30.

By international maximum doses should be understood doses for adults, to be administered per os on a single occasion or within twenty-four hours, which the chemist may not exceed without a formal prescription by a doctor.

Maximum
doses.

Article 31.

The Second Conference instructs the Permanent Secretariat to consult the Pharmacopœia Commissions of the various nations as soon as possible, in order to ascertain whether they agree to all the doses given in the "list of maximum doses", and, if not, what figures they propose, and for what reasons.

As soon as the Secretariat has received the replies, it shall request those Commissions whose figures do not coincide with those accepted by the majority to reconsider, in the interests of an international agreement, the possibility of accepting the doses proposed.

When the Secretariat is in possession of all this information, it shall communicate to the Governments the list of the maximum doses agreed upon.

Article 32.

The Second Conference desires to draw the attention of the Permanent International Pharmacopœia Secretariat to the desirability of studying in all countries the possibility of adopting international maximum doses for certain very potent drugs administered otherwise than per os, especially by subcutaneous or intravenous injections.

Article 33.

In order clearly to establish the degree of responsibility incurred by the doctor and the chemist respectively in connection with the supply of potent drugs for which a maximum dose has been prescribed by the pharmacopœias or in virtue of an international decision, the Second Conference requests the Governments to require that, wherever the medical prescription or the maximum dose has been exceeded, this dose shall be repeated in words, and confirmed by a repetition of the doctor's signature or initials.

Article 34.]

An International Organisation shall be constituted for the unification of pharmacopœias.

Permanent
Secretariat.

Article 35.

The Organising Committee shall urge the Belgian Government to enter into negotiations with the League of Nations with a view to the definitive constitution of the Permanent Secretariat and of the other Committees which the Conference has in principle decided to set up.

Meanwhile, the Belgian Pharmacopœia Commission will, purely provisionally, be entrusted with the work of the projected Organisation, so as to lose no time and to enable the Secretariat to continue its work as soon as it has been finally set up.

Article 36.

Apart from its duties of forwarding documents and co-ordinating work on the unification of pharmacopœias, the Secretariat will comply, in their general lines, with the following proposals put forward by M. van Itallie :

Permanent
Secretariat
(continued).

(1) Prepare amendments and additions to the Brussels Convention in regard to the formulæ of potent drugs ;

(2) Study the best methods of determining the active elements in potent drugs and make proposals for fixing the proportion of these elements ;

(3) Formulate proposals designed to secure uniformity of nomenclature in pharmacopœias ;

(4) Draw up proposals for the standardisation of the descriptions of chemical products, their identification, their analysis, etc., in pharmacopœias.

Article 37.

The Second Conference considers that the study of the standardisation of methods for the chemical and physical-chemical dosage of potent remedies should be referred to an International Committee.

Chemical
dosage.

This International Committee would consist of seven members, to be selected from among the best qualified representatives of the various countries. The Committee's methods of organisation and work were arranged during the Conference by those members of the Committee who were present.

The following members were appointed :

MM. VAN ITALLIE (Netherlands), Chairman.
 GADAMER (Germany).
 DU MEZ (United States).
 GORIS (France).
 WHITE (Great Britain).
 ASAHINA (Japan).
 EDER (Switzerland).

The Second Conference further decides to request the Organising Committee to inform the Health Organisation of the League of Nations as soon as possible of the setting-up of this International Committee and to ask for its assistance.

Article 38.

The Second Conference considers that the study of the unification of methods of preparing potent galenic remedies should be referred to an International Committee.

Galenic
prepara-
tions.

This International Committee would consist of eight members, selected from among the best-qualified representatives of the various countries. The Committee's methods of organisation and work were arranged during the Conference by those members of the Committee who were present.

The following members were appointed :

MM. GOLAZ (Switzerland), Chairman.
 WATTIEZ (Belgium).
 FULLERTON-COOK (United States).
 TIFFENEAU (France).
 GREENISH (Great Britain).
 MEULENHOF (Netherlands).
 VINTILESCO (Roumania).
 VON FRIEDRICHS (Sweden).

The Second Conference further decides to request the Organising Committee to inform the Health Organisation of the League of Nations as soon as possible of the setting up of this International Committee and to ask for its assistance.

Galenic
prepara-
tions
(continued)

Article 39.

Governments which have not participated in the present Agreement may, on their request, accede thereto. The Belgian Government shall be informed, through the diplomatic channel, of such accessions, and shall transmit the information to the other signatory Governments.

Article 40.

The present Agreement shall come into force on September 1, 1929.

Article 41.

Should any of the Contracting Parties denounce the present Agreement, such denunciation shall apply only to that Party, and shall not take effect until six months after the date on which the Belgian Government has been informed thereof.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Brussels on August 20, 1929, in a single original document, a certified copy to be sent to each of the signatory Governments.

For Belgium :

(Signed) Paul HYMANS.

For Bulgaria :

(Signed) D. HODJEFF.

For Denmark :

(Signed) O. KRAG.

For Egypt :

(Signed) S. WAHBA.

For France :

(Signed) Maurice HERBETTE.

For Greece :

(Signed) P. CAPSAMBELLIS.

For Italy :

(Signed) G. BORDONARO.

For Latvia :

(Signed) J. LASDIN.

For Norway :

(Signed) W. M. JOHANNESSEN.

For the Netherlands :

(Signed) O. VAN NISPEN TOT SEVENAER.

For Roumania :

(Signed) Al. TELEMAQUE.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes :

(Signed) P. PECHITCH.

For Sweden :

(Signed) M. DE HALLENBORG.

For Switzerland :

(Signed) BORSINGER.

PROCÈS-VERBAL OF SIGNATURE.

The undersigned, being duly authorised, met on August 20, 1929, at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Act constituting the diplomatic confirmation of the resolutions adopted by the Brussels Conference in September 1925 amending the Agreement for the Unification of Pharmacopœial Formulæ for Potent Drugs, signed at Brussels on November 29, 1906.

At the moment of signing this Act, the representatives of Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland desire, in the name of their respective Governments, to make the following reservations :

Reservations made by the Bulgarian Government :

1. The Bulgarian Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render necessary.

2. The nomenclature at present used in Bulgaria, that is to say, that of the Russian Pharmacopœia VI, will be retained until a new Bulgarian pharmacopœia has been compiled.

Reservations made by the Danish Government :

The Danish Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render necessary.

International Conventions on botanical nomenclature having been adopted by the Botanical Congress of Vienna in 1905 (International Rules governing botanical nomenclature and in particular that of vasculares) and that of Brussels in 1910 (Acts of the Third International Botanical Congress, Brussels, 1910, Vol. I), and these Conventions not exactly corresponding with the nomenclature of the Kew Index, the Danish Government is unable to agree to the adoption of the Kew Index for the botanical nomenclature of the pharmacopœia.

The Danish Government reserves the right to employ the customary pharmaceutical terms, even in cases where they may lead to confusion with the names used in Denmark or elsewhere for foodstuffs.

Reservations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Egypt :

The Government of the Kingdom of Egypt reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render necessary.

Reservations made by the French Government :

The French Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render necessary.

Reservations made by the Italian Government :

1. The Italian Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which it may deem to be necessary and which progress in medical and chemical science may seem to indicate.

2. The Italian Government also declares :

(a) That the cases provided for in Article 2 of the Agreement regarding the possibility of preparing tinctures by solution of an officinal extract of a given strength are to be interpreted as referring exclusively to extracts for which the dosage of the active elements contained therein can be effected by well-known methods in general use ;

(b) That it is unable to accept the obligations imposed by Article 5 of the Agreement ;

(c) That it accepts the list of potent drugs as printed in the Final Protocol, with this exception : that " *Extractum Belladonnae* " (p. 6 of the Final Protocol) shall contain at least 1.25 % total alkaloids (provisional strength) instead of 1.30 % as given in the list ;

(d) That, in the official Italian Pharmacopœia at present in use, the following terms given in the above-mentioned table will be omitted : *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*, *Solutio Phenoli*, and *Oxymel Scyllae*.

Resolutions made by the Norwegian Government :

1. The Norwegian Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render desirable.

2. International Conventions on botanical nomenclature having been adopted by the Botanical Congress of Vienna in 1905 and that of Brussels in 1910, and the nomenclature established by these Conventions not exactly corresponding with that of the Kew Index, the Norwegian Government feels bound to retain the nomenclature established by those Congresses.

3. The Norwegian Government reserves the right to use the present nomenclature as sub-heading in the new edition of the Norwegian pharmacopœia, which is in preparation.

4. The provisions of the present Agreement will not come into force as regards Norway, until the new edition of the pharmacopœia has been published.

5. It is assumed that the provisions relating to the setting-up of an International Secretariat will be replaced by an exchange of reports between the Pharmacopœia Commissions (page 50 of the minutes). It is understood that this exchange of reports will not entail any considerable expenditure.

6. As regards the list of maximum doses, the Norwegian Government would refer to the memorandum communicated to the Belgian Government, containing the observations of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia Commission.

Reservations made by the Netherlands Government :

The Netherlands Government reserves the right to include medicinal wine prepared from potent drugs in the Netherlands pharmacopœia, should the need for such be felt.

Reservations made by the Swedish Government :

1. The Swedish Government reserves the right to make any alterations of detail in the provisions of the present Agreement which progress in medical and chemical science may from time to time render necessary.

2. The Swedish Government reserves the right to retain the medicinal wine called *Vinum glycyrrhizae Opiatum*.

3. International Conventions on botanical nomenclature having been concluded by the Botanical Congress of Vienna in 1905 (International rules governing botanical nomenclature and in particular that of vasculares) and that of Brussels in 1910 (Acts of the Third International Botanical Congress, Brussels 1910, Vol. I), and these Conventions having established a nomenclature which does not exactly correspond with that of the Kew Index, the Swedish Government does not see its way to adopt the Kew Index for the nomenclature of vegetable substances.

Reservations made by the Swiss Government :

1. All the proportions of active elements mentioned in the Agreement shall, as far as drugs are concerned, be regarded as provisional indications which are not binding ; they shall be reviewed by the Committee set up *ad hoc* by the Conference, mention being made of the method employed in determining them.

2. It is to be understood that, in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement, each country may retain its own nomenclature, adding under each name the corresponding name used in the International Pharmacopœia (P. I.).

In faith whereof, the undersigned have drawn up the present Protocol.

Done at Brussels on August 20, 1929, in one original document, a certified copy to be issued to each of the signatory Governments.

For Belgium :

(Signed) Paul HYMANS.

For Bulgaria :

(Signed) D. HODJEFF.

For Denmark :

(Signed) O. KRAG.

For Egypt :

(Signed) S. WAHBA.

For France :

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