

Denatured alcohol offers a solution that may be the only way of regulation, but reasonable publicity will more firmly and safely establish the industry and develop more rational viewpoints.

Selfishness and insincerity have no place in a question of this kind, but the maintenance and continued growth of our industries have. There should be evolved a pervading spirit of greater mutual confidence and respect. "A fact that is distorted ceases to be a fact; that which is not a fact is false," whether spoken by a fanatic or a liberal. Recently we heard much of the "Gospel of understanding;" the thought is so far-reaching that it may not be inappropriate to say here that an era of better understanding and greater confidence should come, and we have a part in bringing it about—an understanding with the Government, with the people, and among ourselves.

E. G. E.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES AND THE JOURNAL, A. PH. A.

FOR a number of years, many men, prominent in the work of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, have expressed the feeling that greater publicity should be given to the educational work of the Conference. At the same time, the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, through its editor and otherwise, has offered its pages to the Conference. In his presidential address at Washington in 1920, Dean W. F. Rudd stressed the need and importance of greater publicity for Conference matters. Dean Rudd's recommendation No. 3 was adopted by the Conference. The recommendation reads as follows: "That monthly publicity of the affairs of the Conference be secured and that the President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Chairman of the Executive Committee be empowered to put this plan into execution, without waiting to report back to the Conference."

Little progress was made during the year and at New Orleans the Conference placed the responsibility of this work upon the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Chairman is now planning the work for the coming months.

Little space is available in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION until three or four months after the Annual Convention because of the necessity of reporting the work of the various sections. Beginning with January or February number, sufficient space will be available for the Conference.

In view of the fact that a number of prominent retail pharmacists have made the statement that they are convinced that the proper place to get experience in the art and science of compounding is in the college rather than in the retail drug store, it is up to the colleges as never before to improve their methods of teaching. Furthermore, in addition to the mere teaching of the compounding with the usual minimal amount of laboratory training, enough experience must be given in compounding so that when a student graduates he has become expert in the science. In order to do so it may be necessary to lengthen at once our courses in this subject; or in related subjects, it may be necessary to give such practical laboratory experience as will make it possible for the student to become a skilled technician.

With this added responsibility being placed upon the college, we will, all the more, welcome the abandonment of the two-year course in pharmacy in 1923.

In view of the facts stated above, the Chairman believes that a discussion of the methods now being used in teaching and giving experience in compounding in

various schools will be of value. Every institution should have an individuality. We are not all the same and it is undesirable that we should be. In addition to the usual courses given in laboratory there are often other agencies in an institution which the college of pharmacy may utilize to advantage to improve its teaching. I refer especially to those pharmacy schools which are associated with medical schools or dental clinics or have access to hospital dispensaries. Most universities now have some type of student health service and this offers opportunities for practical dispensary teaching which the pharmaceutical schools cannot afford to overlook.

The Chairman already has in hand papers describing the work that is being given in a number of schools. He requests a detailed description of what is being done in every Conference school. We may thus find out how we may better the work in our own school.

The discussion of this subject will not be of value to college men alone. It is a matter in which the boards of pharmacy and the retail druggists are vitally interested. Will you not send your contribution for this symposium at once to the Chairman of the Executive Committee? RUFUS A. LYMAN, *Chairman*.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,
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THE TENTH REVISION OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.*

BY E. FULLERTON COOK, CHAIRMAN.

I am indebted to the officers of this representative association of pharmacists for the opportunity to present a review of the current Pharmacopoeial revision, well knowing that to speak before the New York Branch means to secure a national audience.

I also welcome the opportunity at this time to obtain the reaction when important decisions of the Committee are made public.

The Pharmacopoeia is not established to further the interest of any individual or group but to do its part to maintain the public health through the activities of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Its standards should receive the approval of enlightened public opinion when expressed by those qualified to judge.

Therefore a public forum, where there are gathered those who are struggling against disease, is a fitting place to announce and discuss proposed scope and standards.

There are of necessity limitations to the publicity concerning committee work, since it would be manifestly unfair to predict the decision on questions which are yet under discussion but, where conclusions have been reached, the policy of the revision calls for public announcement and comment.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Committee is so well known through various articles published in recent years, that little need be said of this.

The *General Committee*, made up of all regularly elected members, is the group by which questions of policy and general principles are discussed and decided. For the detailed, scientific study and revision of texts the *Sub-committee Groups* have been organized and here the specialists have full opportunity to use their training and experience that the new text may express the last scientific fact and the accepted standards and tests.

* An address before the New York Branch, A. Ph. A., November meeting, 1921.