

EDITORIAL NOTES

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BULLETINS RELATING TO HEADQUARTERS.

Bulletins to be displayed in pharmacies are being issued—arranged and distributed through the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION—C. W. Holton, *President*, Newark, N. J.; William B. Day, *Secretary*, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Newcomb, *Publicity Director*, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. The following bulletin relates to the library and reads:

GREAT LIBRARY FOR PHARMACY WILL SERVE PUBLIC.

EVERY SCHOOL CHILD AND EVERY LAYMAN TODAY KNOWS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A DIET WITH THE PROPER AMOUNT OF VITAMINS.

The discovery of the rôle played in human metabolism by such complex substances as vitamins, thyroxin and insulin has taught much more to the pharmacist, the physician and other scientists than to the layman. An entirely new line of research for attack on the problems of health and disease has been indicated to those of these professions.

Pharmacists, wholesale, manufacturing, and retail, now know that practically all of our vegetable drugs must be restudied. Our old methods of testing have not been sufficient. Important vitamin-like substances in our remedial agents have undoubtedly escaped our attention. We must begin with the growing medicinal plant to develop and apply new biopharmaceutical methods of testing.

A few specific remedies and methods of treating certain diseased conditions have been dis-

covered. Much more is yet to be done. The function of the pharmacist and of the field of pharmacy as a whole is to supply remedies prepared in the light of modern research and to carry on new research for their continual improvement.

The first task in the restudy of any drug is a careful review of its literature—library research. All pharmaceutical interests of the United States are now unanimously back of a movement being directed by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to establish a great Headquarters Building. An extensive and complete pharmaceutical library will be a prominent feature of this institution. This library will be the fountain-head from which much research of far-reaching importance to the public will have its origin. It will be of splendid assistance to research workers in fields closely allied to pharmacy.

One million dollars is to be raised for this work, the benefits of which will accrue to the public as well as to pharmacy. \$500,000 has already been subscribed. Indications are that the full amount will be obtained at an early date.

Another bulletin recently issued brings the museum and its value to the attention of the public in an interesting way:

THIS IS AN AGE OF VISUALIZATION.

PHARMACISTS TO ESTABLISH GREAT MUSEUM.

Air-castles precede realization. In literature, art and science, and now in business, everywhere, our objectives for the future are visualized and are being actually realized.

To properly visualize the future we must know the present; to know the present is to accurately see the past; to see the past is not always easy.

Since early times great museums have been maintained to help all to know the past. Many great museums representing different phases of human endeavor exist in this country. There are several splendid collections illustrating the progress of Pharmacy, but there is no National Pharmaceutical Museum.

The pharmacists of the United States are now united in an undertaking to establish a central Headquarters Building in which will be featured and developed a National Pharmaceutical Museum. Such a museum will benefit pharmacy. It will benefit the public. It will make more rapid the progress of pharmacy in the important professional service which it renders to the public.

LIBRARIES FOR REFERENCE AND RESEARCH.

In all cities there are libraries, but only in the larger cities, as a rule, is there a possibility of establishing libraries which serve a special purpose.

Among these, we have the Lloyd Library in Cincinnati, which is known the world over, not only to pharmacists but is consulted by scientists from all parts of the world.

The library of the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia has some unique features, and serves particularly the manufacturing interests of all industries. The classes of books which form its strong point are international official statistics, imports and exports, tariffs, and directories. It contains more than 400 foreign and domestic directories of city and trade alone. Another source of information available here is that relating to the agricultural and industrial possibilities of various countries.

The United States Army Medical Library contains more than 800,000 volumes, making it the largest medical library in the world. The library has an appeal to the literary as well as to the medical men.

The library of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, in its headquarters, should be made available to research workers in pharmacy and of the pharmaceutical industries. Reference to the possibilities of a library are made in the articles by Professor Zada M. Cooper, that by Frederick B. Kilmer, and in other communications relating to the headquarters and printed in preceding issues of the JOURNAL.

BULLETINS OF THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director Robert P. Fischelis has issued Bulletins C-17 to 20 of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information.

Bulletin C-17 gave publicity to the All-Pharmacy Day on April 17.

Bulletin C-18 relates to the census of drug stores throughout the country, and the number of salesmen employed by wholesalers. Reference to this is made on page 365 of the April JOURNAL.

Bulletin C-19 announces the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and their "Declaration of Belief," which points out the obligations of every pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Bulletin C-20 discusses the large number of bills proposed in the various legislatures, and the enactment into laws of many of them.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Sir William S. Glyn-Jones is conferring with druggists throughout Canada relative to drug trade conditions. On April 10 he addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. He gave considerable attention to the evil of price cutting, and how it had been remedied in England by the adoption of some of the tactics of the trade unions.

Manufacturers and wholesalers who dealt in 4000 proprietary articles set the retail price. If the retailer cut the price of one of these articles further orders would not be filled. If a single article was sold at the cut rate, the entire lot was withheld. As a consequence of the adoption of these tactics through the operation of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association fair trading system, fair profits for retailer and wholesaler had been established. Sir William related his own experience stating that he was one of nine druggists compelled to cut prices by the action of one of their number until 60 per cent of the business earned a gross profit of only 7½ per cent. To make up for this low return they were compelled to resort to methods which were neither in the interests of the manufacturer nor of the general public. As a result of the work of the organization 80,000 stores are selling P. A. T. A. articles at protected prices. To bring this about the coöperation of the wholesale trade was essential. The success of the plan in Great Britain