

# EDITORIAL

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## THE TORONTO MEETING.

THE joint meeting arranged for with the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association five years ago was expected to bring about close professional relations between the pharmacists of Canada and the United States and between their organizations. It was intended to also provide an opportunity for the consideration of questions of mutual interest and for a helpful exchange of experiences and information. It did all of these things and more.

The presence and participation of four officials, including the president and secretary, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain added greatly to the interest and value of the meeting and gave it more of the scope and character of a friendly conference between the pharmacists of the English speaking peoples.

There can be no question that the problems of pharmacy in Canada and the United States are largely the same and that they will become more alike. Friendly understanding and honest coöperation will assist in solving them. Much the same can be said relative to relations of pharmacy in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It is very encouraging that their representatives have had a visit and that personal relations have been established.

The desirability of another Canadian-American Convention, to be held in the United States, has been agreed to. The interchange of fraternal delegates, annually, has been suggested and will no doubt be carried out.

The exchange at certain intervals of fraternal delegates between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is being considered. So the convention can be declared a success if it did no more than bring about these international friendships and understandings among pharmacists.

President Adams' address was written to impress what had been done for pharmacy during the year of depression just closed. He substituted record for regret, accomplishment for excuse. He set the note for the meeting.

The attendance was very good, representing every state in the Union except Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. The entertainment was exceptional in extent and in character and our Canadian friends distinguished themselves for friendliness and whole-hearted hospitality.

What were the outstanding events of the business sessions? A few may be emphasized. The determination to complete the Headquarters Building, to concentrate the scattered activities of the ASSOCIATION and to develop new functions as rapidly as possible; the general acceptance of the four-year course of education as placing pharmacy on a professional basis with the expressed determination of making it effective as to cultural as well as technical training.

The agreement of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to establish the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education consisting of three members from each organization with one advisory member from the American Council on Education, to establish standards as rapidly as may be

possible, for schools and colleges of pharmacy and to approve those that accept and maintain these standards, for the guidance of Boards of Pharmacy in recognizing those whose graduates will be accepted for examination. The Council will have as members, retail pharmacists, board members, teachers and association officials and will be truly representative of the views and opinions of pharmacy. Its work will be financed by the three organizations and will be looked forward to with great interest, as one of the most important activities for the benefit of pharmacy.

The agreement of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy to approve one year of practical experience as sufficient for the purpose now that the four-year course is in effect, and to cooperate toward securing its adoption in the various state laws as rapidly as possible. This is another forward step toward uniformity in the requirements to enter pharmacy.

The completion of the text for the fourth edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, covering the four-year course, was another important accomplishment of the Toronto meeting and the book will be available within a few months. While the cultural and general science subjects have been given proper recognition, the emphasis has been placed on a good sound training in pharmacy and especially in the practical phases of its work.

The Conference on Pharmaceutical Research established a \$500.00 research fellowship, open to students of all the colleges of pharmacy, and the Committee on Research of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION announced the award of a fellowship of \$1000 to the School of Pharmacy of the University of Florida for a study of drug extraction. It is expected that the study will be continued for several years and the committee has arranged a program covering the investigation of every phase of this basic question.

The Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials gave the most of its two sessions to a study of the proposed Uniform State Narcotic Law. They had the advice and cooperation of Messrs. A. L. Tennyson and H. T. Nugent of the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics, Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, Chief of Narcotic Division, Ottawa, and Chairman Thomas Marns, of the Law Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Needless to say, the Conference will submit a number of practical suggestions toward the improvement of the proposed law. Among them, is the proposal that the sale and distribution of all narcotics, including the so-called exempt preparations, be limited to pharmacists in order to center responsibility and secure effective control. A resolution to this effect was advocated by the Conference and adopted by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries held two interesting sessions and discussed association activities and how to make their work more effective. Particular attention was given to improvement in the programs of the state association meetings, and to the helpful extension of the activities of these associations.

Two new efforts were undertaken by the ASSOCIATION. On the recommendation of President Adams, a committee will be appointed to study the vocational opportunities in the pharmaceutical field and to suggest any methods or procedures by which unemployment may be reduced and suffering on the part of those unemployed be relieved.

Another committee was provided to cooperate with the Federal Food and Drug Administration in working out reasonable and practical tolerances for prescriptions as compounded and dispensed by practicing pharmacists. The Administration has established in cooperation with the producers, tolerances for ampuls, tablets, pills, etc., which have been very helpful, since absolute accuracy is practically unobtainable. In view of recent activities of enforcement agencies in examining prescriptions for variations as to content and strength, it is believed to be equally necessary to establish tolerances for these extemporaneously prepared pharmaceuticals. The work of this committee will be a great protection as well as a helpful guide to practicing pharmacists and will, undoubtedly, lead to greater accuracy in filling prescriptions.

It was reported that a similar effect is being made to establish tolerances for prescription containers, particularly bottles and jars. Pharmaceutical practice would be made much more accurate if variations in the content of prescription containers can be reduced to certain agreed-upon tolerances.

The five sections, Scientific, Education and Legislation, Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, Commercial Interests and Historical, had splendid programs during which about two hundred papers were read or presented by title. It is impossible to even review these titles. Every phase of pharmacy, scientific, practical, educational, legislative, commercial and historical, was considered. Among the most important topics were the progress in revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary and Recipe Book, the Canadian Formulary and the British Pharmacopœia; prescription pricing; the St. Louis Survey; the U. S. P.-N. F. prescription ingredient survey; sections on practical pharmacy and dispensing at the state association meetings; the histories of the state association; Pharmacy Week; Pharmacy Corps Bill; better control of hospital pharmacy; the Pharmacy Exhibit at the Chicago Fair in 1933; U. S. P. and N. F. exhibits at state and national medical meetings; better cooperation between pharmacists, physicians and dentists with a special exhibition of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations of interest to dentists; costs of medical care and the importance of pharmacy in public health; recognition of pharmacy in governmental services; the Capper-Kelly Bill; manufacturers' excise tax; endowments for pharmacy; the sale and distribution of exempt narcotics.

The meeting closed with a General Session on Friday evening at which thirty-five resolutions were adopted, the officers for 1932-1933 were installed with W. Bruce Philip as *President*, and Dr. Charles F. Heebner of Toronto as *Honorary President*, and the Ebert Prize awarded to Dr. Z. F. Klan of Praha, Czechoslovakia for his paper on "Influence of Period of Vegetation and Development of Plant on the Alkaloidal Content of *Hyoscyamus Niger*, L," the first time that the award has been made to a foreign pharmacist. Dr. Klan studied in America and is a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The nominees to be submitted to the members for a mail ballot are: *President*, Ambrose Hunsberger, Pa., Thomas Roach, Oklahoma and R. L. Swain, Maryland; *First Vice-President*, E. N. Gathercoal, Illinois; C. Leonard O'Connell, Pennsylvania; Robert P. Fischelis, New Jersey; *Second Vice-President*, John C. Krantz, Jr., Maryland; Walter F. Meads, Iowa; W. H. Glover, Massachusetts. *Councillors*: H. V. Army, New York; Wm. B. Day, Illinois; T. J. Bradley, Massachusetts;

Walter D. Adams, Texas; C. B. Jordan, Indiana; H. C. Christensen, Illinois; A. R. Bliss, Jr., Tennessee; Gordon L. Curry, Kentucky; L. L. Walton, Pennsylvania.—  
E. F. K.

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#### INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS A SUCCESS.

THE joint convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at Toronto proved that international conventions of pharmaceutical associations are a success. The respective representatives of Great Britain, of Canada and of the United States delivered worthwhile messages. Men from Great Britain, representing pharmacy, pictured the importance in which they held their profession. Among them Pharmacy has had centralized power—they control the education, licensing, the regulation of drug stores and the sale of medicines and poisons. They have the right of contract, which means that a manufacturer can stipulate a resale price and resale prices are controlled for the benefit of all—the shopkeeper and the public, the druggist and the retail merchant. They showed that more power should be given to the pharmaceutical associations by each state—its advantages to the public have been demonstrated by the activities of British associations.

The address of President F. Gladstone Hines, of the British Pharmaceutical Society, before the General Session was a masterpiece—it was stirring and impressive and a striking presentation of what British pharmacists have accomplished—there is culture behind their attainments.

All Canadians were stirred by the recent Imperial Economic Conference, held in Ottawa, and Canadian druggists rejoice in a recent opinion voiced by high Canadian authority that they were privileged to use the right of contract; that manufacturers can protect their retail prices without violating the Combines Trading Act. Last year at the convention in Winnipeg, they showed great appreciation of the Survey which educated pharmacists on the basic principles relative to nationally advertised articles and now, knowing they may use the right of contract, they feel there is a solution to many of their commercial problems, and are grateful for the coöperation and encouragement received from their fellow-pharmacists in the United States.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S plan of meeting in sections was new to both Canadian and British representatives—they are accustomed to one big audience, but recognized the wisdom of having a number of sections in action at the same time, thus allowing audiences interested in diversified subjects to gather in special groups rather than generalize. Even small groups can accomplish a great deal for a cause when properly motivated.

The section on Education and Legislation was enthusiastic over the four-year course planned for the better education of future pharmacists. Papers read in various meetings evidenced closer coöperation of pharmacy with related professions, showed how it is winning the coöperation of physicians and dentists through hospital work, and college association, and how it is gaining its proper place of importance in the medical world.

Representatives from nearly all states participated in the transactions of the Boards of Pharmacy, the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials, and the Con-

ference of Pharmaceutical Secretaries. The sessions showed action and intensive discussions on important up-to-the-minute problems and the opinions expressed were frank, critical and constructive; every delegate had his opportunity to bring his plans forward for the benefit of co-workers. Opportunity continually "knocked at the door of every delegate" and many doors of learning were opened and many were there to learn.

The pace and scope of pharmacy represented in all of its branches is too great for any one person to cover; the convention at Toronto proved this and also that at the national meetings experts on every subject may be found who are willing and capable to help others solve special problems and to advance ideas of general conditions.

The bringing together of the three national associations was a master-stroke which broadens kindness and good-will and will aid in solving many problems of the profession. Each country has solved some problems with which the other is still contending; the representatives found comfort in mutual discomfitures and all went away strongly resolved to uphold the profession of pharmacy as a service to humanity.—W. BRUCE PHILIP.

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#### THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE DEALS WITH FUNDAMENTAL PHARMACEUTICAL PROBLEMS.

**T**HE fourth annual meeting of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials was held in Toronto in connection with the eightieth convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The program was devoted to a serious study of many problems met with in the enforcement of pharmacy laws. Conditions existing in England and Canada were discussed by experts in the laws of those countries. Law enforcement, as it is being developed in the states of the union, was discussed, and special study was given to recent court decisions in which pharmacy has a direct interest. Narcotic drug control was considered from national, state and international points of view. In other words, the Conference was devoted to an earnest study of all phases of pharmaceutical law enforcement.

The Conference is, in a very large degree, a clearing house for pharmaceutical legal opinion, an effort to correlate legislative viewpoints, and a means of consolidating the soundest views into one workable policy. It is designed to work out a more adequate conception of the basic aspects of pharmaceutical practice, and to stimulate a higher appreciation of personal responsibility on the part of pharmacists. The Conference is committed to the realization of that ideal expressive of professional competency and community worth.

The Conference owes its origin to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and was designed to meet a well-recognized need in our complex professional and business life. In keeping with the sanely progressive spirit which has characterized and distinguished the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION throughout the eighty years of its existence, there grew up in it the conception that the stability of the profession and the best interests of the public demanded a more adequate observance of the laws under which the public seeks to be provided with a responsible and efficient personal professional service. This view was held by many thoughtful observers who sought to stimulate pharmacists to a realization of

the relationship between pharmacy and public welfare, with the view of encouraging a sense of personal pride and personal responsibility in all phases of pharmaceutical work. It was felt that a more generally accepted legal responsibility on the part of pharmacy would engender a more responsive personal responsibility. From this sense of personal responsibility, it was confidently believed, would come a professional service thoroughly alive to the significance of drugs and medicines to community welfare. In other words, it was felt that law observance, based upon a real appreciation of intrinsic values, and brought about through an acceptance of personal responsibility, would effectuate the purpose of the pharmacy laws, and stimulate the consciousness and morale of pharmacy from which would follow material and professional gains.

The Conference has been accorded enthusiastic approval, and its efforts have been followed with the keenest interest. Recognizing fully that the realization of its purpose is of the greatest significance to the future of the profession, it will continue its work, mindful at all times of its responsibility and alive to its opportunities for service of the greatest worth.—R. L. SWAIN.

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#### THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

**A** REVISED British Pharmacopœia has just appeared<sup>1</sup> and represents the combined studies of the medical and pharmaceutical professions of Great Britain and its associated Dominions. For the first time in British Pharmacopœial Revision there has been this joint representation on the Commission and it would seem to be definitely to the betterment of the British Pharmacopœia.

It is gratifying to see the striking agreements between the nomenclature, standards, assay methods and general style of the United States Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmacopœia and in fact this has been an objective of the two Pharmacopœial Committees and has been helped by an interchange of revision circulars and through private correspondence.

One of the announced policies of the new British Pharmacopœial Committee is the publication of the British Pharmacopœia hereafter at ten-year intervals and the hope has been expressed that, if possible, it shall appear within five years of the publication of the United States Pharmacopœia.

In this way the English speaking medical and pharmaceutical professions will be offered, through the two books, the advantage of five-year revision periods and each Committee will supplement the other.

This demonstration offers a practical illustration of the value of international coöperation in the pharmacopœial field and of the benefits which all countries would derive from the establishment of a Pharmacopœial Secretaryship as an activity of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

Even without an organized staff working for pharmacopœial interests the League of Nations Health Committee has been of assistance to the Pharmacopœial Commissions of all nations, now revising their standards, since the League has proposed International standards for digitalis, pituitary and the vitamins A, B and D, and now have the standards for a number of other biological products under consideration.

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<sup>1</sup> The British Pharmacopœia, 1932—available September 30, 1932.

When the last Brussels Conference met in 1925 it was recommended that the activities of the Conference be transferred to a Pharmacopœial Secretaryship at Geneva and also that the plan be officially approved by the governments of the nations participating.<sup>1</sup>

The United States Public Health Service and the United States Pharmacopœial Committee were both officially represented at the Brussels Conference in 1925 and also at the first Conference in 1902, but if the Conference activities are transferred to the League of Nations Organization the United States will be compelled to take part only in an unofficial capacity.

Because of our position in relation to the League it is not possible, therefore, for the U. S. Government to endorse the Pharmacopœial Secretaryship plan, and it has been learned that not a sufficient number of other nations have, as yet, endorsed the proposal to justify its serious consideration at Geneva.

Furthermore, the financing of the activities of the office must be provided for before an organization can be established and made to function.

If the thirty-four nations represented at the last Brussels Conference would endorse the project officially and each agree to contribute annually such an amount as would be agreed upon, probably in the proportion already established for maintaining the International Postal Union, it would be a relatively simple matter to finance the office and, if it rendered no greater service at the start than to compile annually the pharmacopœial literature of the world, for the use of all nations, it would justify its cost and perhaps save each country as much as it had individually contributed.

The U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention has always been an ardent supporter of the projects of the Brussels Conference and, even though it could only participate unofficially it would likely contribute its share of the cost of the proposed new office.

It is not too soon to give consideration to plans for another International Pharmacopœial Conference. If this were now proposed for 1935 at Geneva it might give the necessary stimulation to all who are interested in international co-operation so that they would obtain the support of their Governments and thus complete the plan for a League Secretaryship to be inaugurated at such an International meeting. This is a suggestion and an invitation for world action.—E. F. COOK.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The "Brussels Conference" was known officially as the "Second International Conference on the Unification of Formulæ of Heroic Remedies," and was held in Brussels, Belgium, September 21-29, 1925. The following nations were represented by delegates: Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lettonia, Luxemburg, Norway, Peru, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Croatia, Slavonia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America and the League of Nations.

<sup>2</sup> Chairman of the Committee of Revision, U. S. Pharmacopœia, Eleventh Revision.

#### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The following officers were elected by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy for the ensuing year: *President*, Clare F. Allan, Michigan; *Vice-Presidents*, C. Thurston Gilbert, Connecticut; Robert P. Fischelis, New Jersey; G. V. Kradwell, Wisconsin; J. W. Slocum, Iowa; W. L. Lyle, Virginia; Booker T. Latimer, Arkansas; C. H. Evans, Georgia; Joseph P. Murray, Colorado; Arthur Lee Phelps, Arizona. *Retiring President*, A. L. I. Winne, was elected member of the Executive Committee and W. E. Bingham was chosen for the newly created office of *Honorary President*.

## REMINGTON HONOR MEDAL AWARD FOR 1932.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Remington Honor Medal for outstanding service to Pharmacy has this year been awarded to Eugene G. Eberle, editor of the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* and a past-president of the Organization. The presentation will be made in Baltimore, on October 12th, at a testimonial dinner given in his honor by the New York and Baltimore Branches of the *AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*. Among the speakers will be Professor E. Fullerton Cook, chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia XI, Dr. Henry V. Army, dean of the School of Pharmacy, Columbia University, and Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary of the *AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION*. The medal will be presented by the Senior Past-President of the New York Branch.

Editor Eberle's pharmaceutical career has extended over a long period of years and his contributions to his chosen profession have distinguished him as one of its foremost exponents. He was born at Watertown, Wis., 1863; served an apprenticeship in the pharmacy of his father and brother, and was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1884. He then engaged in the practice of retail pharmacy in his native state, later removing to Dallas, Texas. While there he helped to organize the Texas Drug Company, wholesale and manufacturing pharmacists, having charge of its laboratory. For a while he edited the *Texas Druggist* and in 1908 founded the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal*. An active member of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, he served as president (1901-1902) and secretary (1910-1914).

In 1900 the School of Medicine and Pharmacy (now a part of Baylor University) was founded in Dallas and Editor Eberle was made dean and professor of pharmacy, serving in these capacities until 1915 when he assumed his present position as editor of the *JOURNAL*. Professor Eberle served as a member of the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia 1910-1920, as a member of the Auxiliary Committee on the National Formulary III, and as president of the *AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* 1910-1911. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Kappa Psi and Rho Chi fraternities, is a past officer of all the Dallas York Rite bodies of Masonry, a past-potentate of the Shrine (Hella Temple) and a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Historical Pharmacy has been a subject of particular interest to Professor Eberle and he has collected a great deal of interesting and valuable data pertaining thereto. His personal library on this phase of pharmacy is regarded as one of the finest private collections extant to-day. He holds membership in a number of historical societies both here and abroad.

Professor Eberle through his diligent and untiring labors has rendered services of inestimable value in promoting the development of scientific pharmacy in all its phases. His loyal and self-sacrificing labor for the *ASSOCIATION* has won the respect and appreciation of a wide circle of friends. As Dr. E. H. Cary, his former associate at Baylor University and now president of the American Medical Association, has so aptly and accurately described him, he is "a lovable character, an excellent student. . . a man worthy of respect and friendship."