

When one observes the varying results obtained from the compounding of a simple formula, he concludes that there is yet need for a more unified idea concerning that art which is the fundamental act of the practicing pharmacist.

Now that the four-year course in pharmacy is going into effect, a better opportunity for broadening the course in incompatibilities is made possible. Two major arguments, as to how a course of this kind should be taught, are given. There are those who think a course of one lesson an hour a week, in the second year, is sufficient. This one-hour period of course supplemented by a one-hour period of laboratory work. Others reduce the time to one semester's work. In either case there is the fault of the student memorizing the prescriptions to be discussed for that period, only to forget them and take new ones at the next meeting of the class. Here the results are frequently disappointing, since sufficient time has not been given to the subject.

There are those who feel that a more intensive course, consisting of one semester's work having two lecture periods and two laboratory periods a week, be given. In the new four-year course outlined for the pharmacy student this idea seems a better one. The student received a more intensified drilling and is able to recognize and adjust more readily the incompatibilities that are presented.

The number of textbooks written on the subject are few. However, it is not necessary to confine one's teaching to a specific book. In either case the student is given prescriptions and is required to search for all incompatibilities, but compound as written. Having observed the physical and chemical changes involved, he then, upon his own knowledge of these transformations, selects the procedure in compounding that will effect the best result. This without interfering with the chemistry or therapy of the preparation. The two prescriptions are then compared and notes made for the discussion in class. Criticisms should be invited from the fellow students, enabling the instructor to have a better conception concerning the clearness of each problem in the student's mind.

Frequent quizzes might be given. Because in his course in Practical Dispensing the student is daily compounding, he constantly becomes more thoroughly acquainted with the many changes involved in the process of his operation. This, of course, develops him in technique and stimulates in him clearer ideas concerning the art of prescription adjustment.

HOW INCOMPATIBILITIES SHOULD BE TAUGHT AND HOW MUCH TIME SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THEM?

BY D. B. R. JOHNSON.*

First, they should be taught in qualitative chemistry, showing the student at that time that every reagent used there becomes an incompatibility in dispensing. If this is done by those teaching our chemistry to pharmacy students, then the chemical incompatibilities will be so well tied to the knowledge of chemistry that little more will be needed in a drug course on incompatibilities of this kind.

The pharmaceutical incompatibilities should be stressed by the teacher at the time the student is carrying the galenicals and other pharmaceutical preparations. In these the solvent used frequently determines the incompatibility of the various preparations.

* University of Oklahoma.

As to the therapeutic incompatibilities we have to deal with those drugs which when combined may create an overdose, or, when combined in the same preparation, one nullifies the action of the other. This should be taken care of in the study of pharmacology, or if it be so taught, in the department of materia medica.

Second, if this work has been well done as outlined, only a short course not to exceed two credit hours would be necessary to coördinate the field which I will designate as general incompatibilities.

WHEN SHOULD DISPENSING BEGIN AND HOW MUCH TIME SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO IT?

First, we must consider the different state laws. In some dispensing should occur or be partly taught, how to use a torsion balance, fold powder papers, fill capsules, etc., in the first semester so they will know a little of the technique when they take the Board of Pharmacy examination in the state. On the other hand, a certain amount of the work, given in the first semester and continued at times in some pharmaceutical work through the entire school course, holds the mind of the student to the thing which he will be required to do after completing his course in pharmacy. I think the work should parallel in a way the material that he is studying during the year in which this part of the dispensing is given.

Second, as to the time that should be devoted for coördinating and completing the above-outlined course, I suggest about five credit hours or fifty-one lecture hours and approximately 102 laboratory hours for the final and coördinating part of the course.

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AT ITS EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 7-12, 1934, UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES THROUGH ITS COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERT L. SWAIN.

We desire to record our deep appreciation of the masterly address delivered by our president, from which we desire to submit the following resolutions for your action:

No. 1. Maintenance Committee, American Institute of Pharmacy.

Resolved, that the committees on Campaign Funds, Site and Plans for the A. P. H. A. Headquarters Building be discontinued, and that a new committee be set up to consolidate the work done so far and to push on to the ultimate objective; title of this committee to be the "American Institute of Pharmacy Maintenance Committee" and that H. A. B. Dunning, chairman of the present Campaign Fund Committee, be asked to assume the chairmanship of the Maintenance Committee.

No. 2. Retiring President on the Council.

Resolved, that the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to provide that the retiring president become an *ex-officio* member of the Council for the succeeding year.

No. 3. Chairman House of Delegates and the Presidency.

Resolved, that the chairman of the House of Delegates be ineligible for nomination for the presidency during the term of his office and that this action shall not apply in any sense to the present chairman or vice-chairman.

No. 4. Selection of Candidates for Presidency.

Resolved, that the By-Laws be so amended as to provide for the nomination of two candi-