

EDITORIAL

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY.

THE first American Pharmacopœia, "Pharmacopœia for the Use of Army Hospitals" was compiled by William Brown, M.D., at Lititz, Pa., and published in Philadelphia in 1778; a second edition appeared in 1781 (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., November 1927, page 1090; October 1930, page 1041).

The Pharmacopœia of the Massachusetts Medical Society was presented in manuscript June 5, 1807; it was "prepared conformably to a vote of the Counselors, passed on the 3rd day of October 1805, and published in Boston, December 17, 1807." The following paragraphs are quoted from the Preface:

"Such a work is mutually convenient to the physician and apothecary. As it is the business of the physician to prescribe, and the apothecary to prepare medicines the physicians as a body ought to point out those articles of medicine, which they shall ordinarily employ, and the standard preparations of them."

Only the last lines of the last paragraph are quoted:

"They (the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society) cannot therefore hesitate to solicit the aid of all scientific men in effecting a revolution, so very desirable for the correct practice of medicine; a revolution, which concerns the reputation and success of every medical practitioner, and the health and safety of every individual."

The Pharmacopœia of the New York Hospital was published in 1816. A copyright was obtained by Collins & Co. in conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an Act for the Encouragement of Learning, etc. The publication was prepared by Samuel L. Mitchell and Valentine Seaman, *Committee*.

The first Pharmacopœia of the United States, officially recognized and of which the history is given in subsequent editions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, was prepared under the direction of Dr. Lyman Spalding and appeared December 15, 1820, and copyrighted on the same date by Ewer and Bedington, Cornhill, Number 51; printed by Wells and Lilly, of Boston. (See JOURNAL A. PH. A., August 1917, page 675.)

The United States Pharmacopœia XI will become official June 1, 1936. Instead of making comment at this time, reference is made to the "Report on the United States Pharmacopœia, Eleventh Revision" by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, published in the September JOURNAL A. PH. A., on pages 796-800 and to the historical accounts printed in the forthcoming and prior editions of the Pharmacopœia.

The National Formulary VI will become official at the same time as the U. S. Pharmacopœia XI. The National Formulary has an historical introduction to which reference is made, to recent Council Letters bearing on the subject and the report of Chairman E. N. Gathercoal, published in the JOURNAL A. PH. A. for August, pages 689-694.

The Pharmaceutical Recipe Book II, will be completed at an early day and reference is here made to the report of Chairman J. Leon Lascoff in the August issue of the JOURNAL, pages 694-699.

The two standards reflect credit on the professions and a valuable service has been rendered by the publication of the Recipe Book.

The Pharmacopœia XI and National Formulary VI will be on sale December 16th.

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF PHARMACISTS.

EVERYWHERE the matter of limiting the number of pharmacists is a subject for discussion and this applies to all other lines of activities; in every case the remedy is clear enough but in most instances, if not all, the application is very difficult or impossible; perhaps we need a new attitude on the definition of rights. There is a difference relative to the right of opening a drug store for service and of another where the purpose is an investment on which to make profit and because of larger means or ability in handling money and merchandise and using these means for the destruction of another with smaller means or lesser ability.

The subject is discussed in European pharmaceutical publications relative to pharmacy; here as elsewhere there are extreme views which are answered by those who hold that every citizen should have free choice of a profession, or at least training for a profession, and no limitations should be placed. Germany reduced the number of University students in 1934 by about 60 per cent. In France, the number of pharmacy students has increased; in Italy the sale of medicinal products is allowed only by pharmacists and the authority to open and carry on a pharmacy is in the hands of the Board of Health and the Mayor; a provision being that a new pharmacy may not be opened at less than 500 metres from another already in existence; modification in sparsely settled communities applies.

The foregoing comments are made for the purpose of showing that the difficulties which obtain here are also subjects of discussion in other countries where the possibilities for regulation are not so difficult; all of which points to the necessity of better coördination, and greater coöperation, and a consideration of right and tempering the desire for wealth and power.

PHARMACY AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

BY JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR.*

THE pharmaceutical sciences are very embracive in their scope. For a number of years an effort has been put forth to establish definitely for pharmacy a place in the semi-annual meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This goal was achieved last June at the Minneapolis meeting, where pharmacy held a session as Section N2 along with Section N Medical Sciences. The meeting was well attended and the papers presented were comprehensive in their scope and indicated the definite increment of progress achieved by the scientific workers in the field of drugs.

Another pharmaceutical program is being planned for the coming St. Louis meeting (December 30th-January 4th) of the American Association for the Ad-

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vancement of Science. At this meeting Section N2 Pharmacy is planning two sessions, one, a joint session with Section N Medical Sciences, and two, an individual section.

The following papers have been accepted for the two sessions.

PROGRAM, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

(N) Medical Sciences.

(N2) Pharmacy.

1. "The Meaning of the Phenol Coefficients," George Reddish, St. Louis College of Pharmacy. (15 minutes.)
2. "Chemistry of Aloin and Some Related Materials," John H. Gardner, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. (20 minutes.)
3. "Some Unsymmetrical Aryl Sulfides and their Bactericidal Properties," Noel E. Foss, School of Pharmacy, Duquesne University. (20 minutes.)
4. "The Effect of Chlorinated Ethylenes on the Perfused Leg Vessels of the Frog," John C. Krantz, Jr., C. Jelleff Carr, Ruth Musser and William Harne, School of Medicine, University of Maryland. (15 minutes.)
5. "The Use of the X-ray in Determining the Value of Enteric Coatings," F. S. Bukey, College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska. (20 minutes.)
6. "The Differential Pharmacognosy of the Two Lobes of the Pituitary Gland," Heber W. Youngken, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. (15 minutes.)
7. "Microchemical Pharmacognosy," Elmer H. Wirth, School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois. (15 minutes.)
8. "Crude Drug Assays of the U. S. P. XI," C. B. Jordan and H. G. DeKay, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University. (15 minutes.)
9. "The Determination of Iodine in Thyroid Combination," George D. Beal, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. (15 minutes.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, JOINT SESSION OF SECTION (N) MEDICAL SCIENCES AND (N2) PHARMACY, PHARMACY PROGRAM.

1. "The New Alkaloid of Ergot," Marvin Thompson, School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland. (20 minutes.)
2. "Further Studies on the Adrenal Cortical Hormone," W. M. Firor and Arthur Grollman, Departments of Surgery and Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Johns Hopkins University. (20 minutes.)
3. "Cyanide Poisoning and Its Treatment," K. K. Chen, C. L. Rose and G. H. A. Clowes, Indianapolis, Ind. (20 minutes.)

The councilors urge that publicity be given to this meeting in the vicinity of St. Louis and that the schools of pharmacy send delegates to attend and participate in the discussions.

JAPANESE PHARMACOPŒIA COMMISSION.

THE revised law creating the Commission for revising the Japanese Pharmacopœia is placed under the supervision of the Minister of Home Affairs. The Commission is composed of one president and not more than sixteen members. Temporary members may be appointed if necessary for special work. The secretaries are appointed for the Commission on recommendation of the Home Minister.

The Commission comprises seven physicians and surgeons:

Fumihide Okada, chief of the Health Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs. Chikahiko Koizumi, Surgeon-General. Shinichiro Takasugi, Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals.

Kenzo Tamura, Doctor of Medicine, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Junjiro Shimazono, Doctor of Medicine, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Taichi Kitajima, Doctor of Medicine, professor of the medical department of Keio University, and the president of the Japan Physicians' Union. Chujiro Nishino, Doctor of Medicine, professor of the medical department of Keio University.

The president of the Commission and seven pharmacists are members:

Katsuzemon Keitatsu, Doctor of Pharmacy, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo (who has the court rank of shoshii and decorated with the Third Order of Merits). Yutaka Kinugasa, Doctor of Pharmacy, member of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory in Tokyo. Eizo Machiguchi, Doctor of Pharmacy, member of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory in Tokyo. Dunta Taguchi, Pharmacist-General. Heizaburo Kondo, Doctor of Pharmacy, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Yasuhiko Asahina, Doctor of Pharmacy, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Akira Ogata, Doctor of Pharmacy, professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Naoichi Fujita, Doctor of Pharmacy, assistant-professor, Imperial University of Tokyo.

One physician and two pharmacists are temporary members, one of the latter is also a Doctor of Medicine:

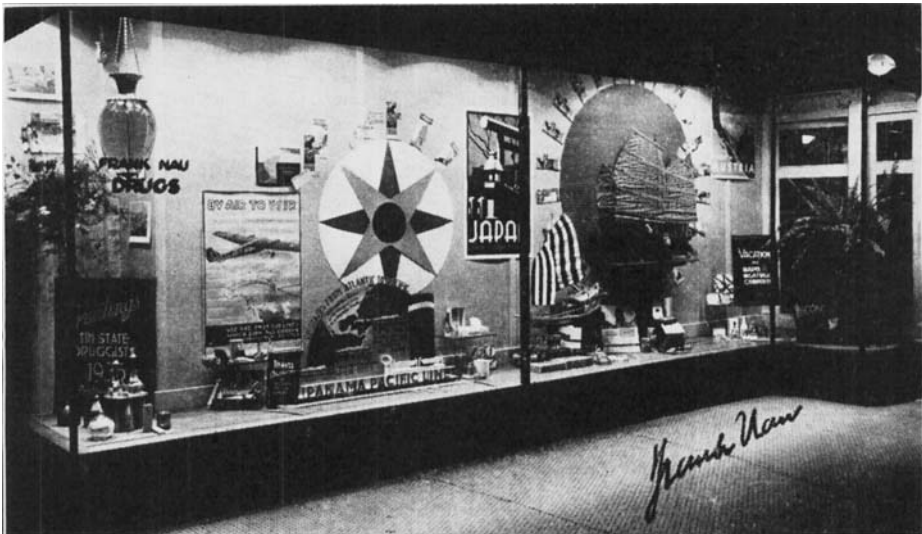
Takehiko Yuasa, director of the Sankyo Kabushiki Kaisha and the president of the Tokyo Drug Manufacturers' Guild. Takaoki Sasaki, Doctor of Medicine, head physician at the Kyoundo Hospital. Kametaro Kawai, Doctor of Medicine, president of the Japan Pharmacists' Union.

The following are secretaries, five are physicians:

Atsuki Shiramatsu, head of the medical affairs section, Department of Home Affairs. Masabumi Ishio, Doctor of Medicine, engineer of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratory in Tokyo. Mikiyoshi Ito, Bachelor of Medicine. Chuzo Hata, assistant-professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, and head physician of its attached hospital. Seishi Takagi, Doctor of Medicine and assistant-professor of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The following are technicians and pharmacists:

Jin Matsuo, engineer in the Department of Home Affairs. Tatsuo Kariyone, Doctor of Pharmacy. Unji Konno, Doctor of Pharmacy. Kiichiro Yoneda, Doctor of Pharmacy. Kakuji Ishifuku, Pharmacist-Lieutenant-Colonel. Shinta Shimizu, Doctor of Pharmacy, Pharmacist-Commander.



Tri-State Window Display of Pharmacist Frank Nau, Portland, Ore.