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(*Motion No. 5*) Vote on applications for membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STUDY OF PHARMACY.

BY ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

The specific duty imposed upon this Committee at our last convention is contained in Recommendation No. 12 of the Report of the Committee on Resolutions. It reads as follows:

RECOMMENDATION No. 12.

It is recommended that the committee on study of pharmacy be instructed to explore the possibilities of extension courses for practicing pharmacists to the end that formal lectures and demonstrations in connection with newer materia medica may be arranged at suitable points and that such instruction be confined to fundamental scientific progress in the field rather than to commercial preparations.—*Approved.*

In seeking to carry out this recommendation, letters were addressed to the Colleges of Pharmacy asking them to inform the Committee whether any special classes had been organized for graduates or whether any review courses in contemporary pharmacy had been given. Twenty-six colleges replied that no effort had been made in this direction. Fifteen colleges replied that no courses had been given but that the subject was receiving consideration. Three colleges indicated that review courses had been made available to their graduates who were preparing for Board examinations. Fifteen colleges reported some activity in this field actually under way. The direction in which this activity has been developed in these institutions is of interest.

In several cases the college faculty is contributing to the organization of U. S. P. and N. F. exhibits and supplying literature to state medical and pharmaceutical publications, thus providing a type of extension education which, while not formally organized is nevertheless an initial step in the right direction.

In this connection it is interesting to observe the special course on prescription writing for physicians given during the month of April at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Dr. Frederick Schroeder, who is both a physician and pharmacist, gave the course and a total of 160 physicians were enrolled with an average attendance of 120. No charge was made for the course. As a result of this course the same teacher has been engaged to give a similar course at the Long Island Medical College.

Wayne University has for two years been giving a night course in materia medica, pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry. These courses are not given for college credits and it is contemplated to organize a series of lectures and demonstrations for pharmacists on the new U. S. P. and N. F.

Some schools have used the local branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and State Pharmaceutical Association meetings as media for disseminating information on contemporary pharmacy. The faculty members of these colleges supply the scientific program.

A letter from Dean Wulling of Minnesota on this subject summarizes the variety of services

offered by Colleges of Pharmacy in this field, exclusive of the more formal programs which have been developed in some institutions. An extract from the letter follows:

1. As long ago as 1894 we gave annually six or eight lectures to pharmacists on matters helpful in keeping them up-to-date.
2. Eight or nine years later we established the Scientific and Practical Section of the State Association which has been under my chairmanship ever since and whose programs the College has always had in hand. The sessions of this Section have been generally looked upon as graduate work in pharmacy.
3. We have also done some work in extending the work of the College at the many district meetings held by pharmacists throughout the state annually.
4. Another of our activities that may be looked upon in the light of College extension has been the numerous pharmaceutical exhibits we have held at pharmaceutical, medical and dental conventions. At these exhibits we usually give demonstrations. Many pharmacists as well as physicians and dentists visit these exhibits.
5. We have many special lectures during the year by specialists in their respective fields to which we invite pharmacists.
6. Our departmental library is open to pharmacists and often we give them library service personally and by mail.
7. We keep pharmacists informed on medicinal plant culture by giving them opportunities to visit our medicinal plant garden and system of six plant laboratories.
8. We occasionally invite pharmacists to attend the demonstrations in our work on Digitalis standardization on cats and frogs and of our ergot with roosters.
9. Our Dispensing Department gives real service to many pharmacists who inquire of us about difficult prescriptions, incompatibilities, etc.
10. Personally I have been called upon frequently to give lectures on pharmaceutical subjects of interest to physicians. Sometimes these invitations come through physicians and sometimes through pharmacists and several times through our University Extension Division. I gave about one-half dozen lectures to the Hennepin County Medical Society in Minneapolis, one to the Ramsey County Medical Society in St. Paul and to other medical bodies in Duluth, Hibbing, Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Hutchinson, Albert Lea, Rochester, Owatonna, Fargo, Marshall, LaCrosse, Madison, etc. This work with physicians has been particularly effective.
11. The College has been the first impetus back of our Interprofessional Relations Committee work which we started here in the Twin Cities and which then became state-wide.
12. One of our very important and effective Extension Division's work was the radio talks I gave to pharmacists and to the public at large. So far I have given over fifty such broadcasts. They brought many responses and I am particularly well satisfied with that sort of work.

For some years the University of Michigan has held an annual Pharmacy Conference to which the pharmacists of the state have been invited. A program balanced between scientific and economic subjects is presented. The 1936 program, for example, included the following topics:

"Pharmaceutical Research, a Prerequisite to Pharmacopœial Revision"—Dr. George D. Beal, President-Elect of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Assistant Director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research of Pittsburgh.

"Economics and War"—Dr. Max S. Handman, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan.

"Anesthesia and Anesthetics"—Dr. Frederick A. Collier, Professor of Surgery and Chief of the Surgical Staff, University Hospital, University of Michigan.

Purdue University's annual two-day Business Conference has become an occasion to be looked forward to by the pharmacists of Indiana. Although entitled "Business Conference" its program is both professional and economic in its content. As an example of the ground covered at these annual conferences the following topics culled from the 1936 program may be cited:

"Re-entering the Drug Business"—Dean R. C. Wilson, University of Georgia.

"What Shall We Do about It?"—G. Barret Moxley, President, Kiefer Stewart Co.

"Marihuana"—C. J. Zufall, Purdue University.

"Economic Panaceas"—Dr. J. A. Estey, Economist, Purdue University.

"What Price Liberty"—John J. Haramy, attorney, lecturer and author.

"Service Jobbers vs. Mutuals"—Gary Drug Club.

"New Competition"—Lafayette Drug Club, representatives of other local drug clubs will present topics of importance to all druggists.

"Socialized Medicine"—Dr. Morris Fishbein.

"New Lesson in Prescription Pricing"—H. L. Kendall, Purdue University.

"What Figures Reveal"—Henry W. Heine, Purdue University.

"Social Security Legislation"—Hon. Jos. A. Andrew, legislator.

"News from the Front"—H. C. Christensen, Secretary, National Association Boards Pharmacy.

"The Pharmacist and the Dentist"—Dean Henshaw and Dr. Timmons, Indiana School of Dentistry.

"The Pharmacist and the Doctor"—Dean Edw. Spease, Western Reserve University.

"The New U. S. Pharmacopœia"—Dean C. B. Jordan.

"The New National Formulary"—Prof. E. N. Gathercoal.

"Medical Fads and Superstitions"—Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Yale University.

The Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science conducted one-day programs for the pharmacists of their respective localities. The Alabama program included:

"Public Health in Alabama"—Dr. Douglas L. Cannon, Alabama State Board of Health.

"Prescription Packaging—Its Importance"—Chick Prahm, Director of Promotion and Advertising, Drug Package, Inc.

"Problems of the Retail Pharmacist"—Round Table Discussion.

"Lessons from St. Louis Drug Survey"—Frank A. Delgado.

"Store Management and Merchandizing"—Sinclair Jacobs, President Jacobs Pharmacies, Inc.

The Philadelphia program included:

"The Newer Chemical Aspects of the Pharmacopœia"—Dr. Arthur Osol Director of the Chemical Laboratories.

"Official Biological Products and the Official Preparations for Parenteral Administration"—Prof. Louis Gershenfeld, Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

"Official Requirements for Vegetable and Animal Drugs"—Dr. Marin S. Dunn, Director of the Biological Laboratories.

"Biological Methods for Standardizing Cathartics"—Dr. Arno Viehoever, Research Professor in Biology.

"The Pharmacy of the U. S. P."—Prof. Ivor Griffith, Associate Professor in Pharmacy.

"New Developments in the Products for the Treatment of Pernicious Anemia"—Dr. William Bosworth Castle.

"The Advantage of Official Medicines"—Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., Professor of Pharmacology.

"Significant Features of the New Pharmacopœia"—Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman of the U. S. P. Committee of Revision, Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratories.

"The New National Formulary"—Prof. Adley B. Nichols, Secretary of the N. F. Committee of Revision, Assistant Professor of Operative Pharmacy.

Professor Cook writes that in addition to this program a series of popular lectures are given evenings at weekly intervals during two or three months of the year. He further states:

"We have also arranged, for next fall, to conduct a special course for graduates in the preparation of ampuls and solutions for parenteral administration. Already registrations have been received for a full class in this course. The College also has under consideration the offering of special lectures and laboratory courses in some of the newer scientific developments in pharmacy, including such subjects as colloids, hydrogen-ion concentrations, ampuls and sterile products and official assay methods. The details of this have not yet been announced. Some of our Popular Science Lectures were also planned to give new information to the pharmacists of the city. The attendance at these frequently reached 250 and some druggists came regularly. Pharmacists of the city were also invited to our two-day 'Science Day' demonstrations when new chemical,

biological and pharmaceutical processes were demonstrated. Many city pharmacists visited the College, spending hours in studying the processes."

At the Medical College of Virginia a two-day symposium was given in 1936 with the following program:

- "What the Pharmacist Should Know about Vitamins"—Dr. Sidney S. Negus.
- "Certain Recent Advances in the Standardization of Medicinal Products"—Part I—Dr. W. G. Crockett.
- "Biological Products"—Dr. E. C. L. Miller.
- "The Essentials of p_H That Pharmacists Should Know"—Dr. Sidney S. Negus.
- "Certain Recent Advances in the Standardization of Medicinal Products"—Part II—Dr. W. G. Crockett.
- "Dangers Incident to the Use of Certain Popular Drugs"—Dr. H. B. Haag.

Perhaps the most comprehensive of these extension courses given during the past year was that of the University of Florida. The program occupied three days and included the following:

- "Why a Short Course for Pharmacists"—Mr. Christensen.
- "Window Decorating"—Mr. Ireland.
- "The Art of Pharmacy"—Mr. Griffin.
- "Economy in Drug Stock"—Mr. Rennebohm.
- "Organization and Legislation"—Mr. Rennebohm.
- "Advertising"—Mr. Ireland.
- "The Professional Pharmacist"—Mr. Griffin.
- "Economy in Drug Stock"—Mr. Rennebohm.
- "Changes in the New Edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia which Affect the Retail Pharmacist"—Mr. Husa.
- "Adjuncts to the Professional Pharmacy"—Mr. Griffin.
- "Drugs, Old and New"—Mr. Foote.
- "Narcotic Drug Laws"—Mr. Bransky.
- "Drugs, Old and New"—Mr. Foote.
- "Biologicals"—Mr. Bassett.
- "Changes in the New Edition of the National Formulary which Affect the Retail Pharmacist"—Mr. Husa.
- "Narcotic Drug Laws"—Mr. Bransky.
- "Biologicals"—Mr. Bassett.

Loyola University and South Dakota State College contemplate work along this line in the coming year. Dean McCloskey of Loyola states:

"Day demonstrations during the annual convention of the State Association. Among these will be Methods of Packaging; Dermatological Prescriptions; the newer semi-proprietarys in conjunction with the official substances; the new additions to the U. S. P. and N. F.

"A 6 weeks' course of 1 or 2 nights a week devoted to lecture and demonstration and laboratory work on the advanced work in pharmacy and according to the problems presented.

"We contemplate a fee based on materials cost only, to be prorated among those attending, at the end of the course."

Dean Serles of the Division of Pharmacy of South Dakota State College states:

"I have definitely contemplated and partially organized a two weeks' clinic for graduate pharmacists but due to shortage of funds could not put it into operation this year. It is my intention to develop such a clinic this next year for the purpose of trying out its advantages and assisting the men in actual practice to keep up with the newer ideas in the various fields in which they are engaged."

It is gratifying to note the response of some Colleges of Pharmacy to the needs of the pharmacist in practice. There is a considerable gap in the training and preparation of pharmacists

now in practice and those who are being graduated to-day. This is due to the rapid rise in standards in the very recent past. The bridging of this gap is a part of our responsibility to the profession and the public, and extension education activities should therefore be encouraged. Many colleges complain that their efforts to provide review courses or "clinics" have not met with a favorable response in the past. It is therefore pleasing to note that the demand for such supplementary education is coming in increasing volume from pharmacists and pharmaceutical associations themselves.

The recent revision of the U. S. P. and N. F. offer a splendid opportunity to the colleges for organizing short courses for graduates in connection with other activities that may bring these graduates to the college at some specified time during the year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL BRANCHES.*

BY ADOLPH ZIEFLE, *Chairman.*

A study of the proceedings of Local Branches and Student Branches as published in the JOURNAL and the reports of the secretaries indicate a year of unusual activity and material aid to the ASSOCIATION. With few exceptions, the Branches have held regular meetings and the report of their proceedings is one of the most interesting sections in the JOURNAL.

As a rule the most successful branches are located in areas where enthusiastic officers and members are willing to do the work necessary to maintain a successful branch. The success of any organization depends on the sense of responsibility of its officers. Members of the ASSOCIATION should meet oftener than once each year in the interest of professional pharmacy, and Local Branches and Student Branches serve as the best medium for this contact. It is becoming increasingly evident that the commercial development of the drug store has not brought the promised returns. The future lies in the development of the professional phases of pharmacy.

Local Branches and Student Branches are under the supervision of the Council. The duty of the Committee on Local Branches is to assist in establishing new branches and to render a service to established branches. Only branches in good standing should be listed in the JOURNAL.

As the secretary of each branch is required to submit minutes of meetings for publication in the JOURNAL, the Committee did not ask for reports on the activities of the year. A résumé of the activities of all branches would make this report too long.

As branches are the best medium of promoting professional pharmacy and for increasing membership in the ASSOCIATION, establishing new branches and contacting established branches should be one of the major activities of the president. Reports from certain areas where branches should be established indicate that very little progress can be made by correspondence. It will require a personal visit of the president or his duly appointed representative. Much of the success of branches throughout the current year and especially the establishment of new Student Branches is due to the outstanding service of Secretary Kelly who gave first consideration to requests for information from the branches.

Rebates.—The resolution of the New York Branch and the Committee on Local Branches regarding rebates to Local Branches was favorably considered at the Portland convention. Throughout the current year all officers of existing branches, of certain inactive branches, and prospective new branches report that the granting of a rebate of 50 cents (or \$1.00) would materially affect the status of their branches. The Committee believes that the Council is justified in granting whatever rebate is deemed advisable. If Student Branches whose activities are not so restricted as Local Branches receive a rebate of \$2.00 a member, members of Local Branches should be rebated \$1.00. Through this plan every member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION would automatically become a member of a Local Branch within a radius of fifty miles of the place where he lives. This would also obviate the necessity of collecting local dues which, in some instances, is a disagreeable task. The Committee recommends that before October 1, 1936, the Council act on the question of rebates which has been under consideration for the past year. It is hoped that in the granting of rebates, many inactive Local Branches may be reestablished.

Local Branches.—No new Local Branches were established last year. The following branches are in good standing with the ASSOCIATION: Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, New York,

* See pages 938 and 950, October JOURNAL.

Northern New Jersey, Northern Ohio, North Pacific, Northwestern, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

If the North Pacific Branch of Portland, Oregon, with a membership of approximately 50 can put on five interesting programs throughout the year, a professional program at the state pharmaceutical association, sponsor a convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and give \$300.00 to the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY from the balance left from the Portland convention fund, there is no reason why local branches should not be established in the following cities: Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, Denver, Des Moines, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Lincoln, Los Angeles, Madison, Milwaukee, New Haven, New Orleans, Richmond, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, D. C.

Through judicious and well-correlated activities, every pharmacist in the country should be made to realize that membership in the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and Local Branches is synonymous with high professional standing. The work of the American Chemical Society is a worthy example of such activities. For their own welfare, the chemists of the country are organization-conscious. Each member of the A. PH. A. should display his certificate of membership in the A. PH. A. along with his registered pharmacist certificate. Physicians, dentists and other professional people have a high regard for pharmacists who are interested in their professional organization.

Throughout the current year the problem of the Committee on Local Branches has been to locate members of the A. PH. A. in the areas where Branches should be established to do the work necessary to establish a Branch. We believe that a visit of the president to these areas would greatly assist the Committee in its work. The most common problem in interesting practical druggists in Local Branches is that their dues to the city association and state association are so high that they do not care to join another association. The problem of Local Branches is to interest retail pharmacists. As a beginning of the establishment of Local Branches, A. PH. A. members in certain areas should hold district meetings and discuss professional problems that are of interest to druggists.

The Committee believes that in certain areas where a strong Local Branch is maintained, there is no need for a Student Branch. Many Local Branches admit students to membership without payment of dues. Even though this plan is not conducive to a larger membership in the ASSOCIATION, at least it is a means of instructing the students in the purposes and accomplishments of the A. PH. A.

Student Branches.—Three new Student Branches were established last year, namely, at Louisville College of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi and University of Southern California. Secretary Kelly and the Committee are in contact with nine other institutions which will either establish new branches or reestablish inactive branches.

Student Branches are formed to familiarize students with the conditions existing and the problems confronting pharmacy; to form contacts with practical pharmacists and to provide early training in organization work. The establishment of Student Auxiliaries of state pharmaceutical associations will not mean so much to students in later years as membership in a Student Branch. In the future, the ASSOCIATION must look largely to schools of pharmacy for its membership.

Supervision of Student Branches.—As the supervision of Student Branches is under the direction of the Council, all branches should be required to fulfil all the sections of their By-Laws. Student Branches are rebated \$2.00 for each member, but before the rebate is made, the branch should hold as many meetings as were specified in the By-Laws, and submit a report of every meeting for publication in the JOURNAL; no project for which funds are required should be allowed except on approval of the Council; there should be a budget for the year, and an accounting at the close of the year. Unless such precautions are taken, students might not use the rebates for the purpose intended. The Committee recommends that the section regarding Student Branches be amended to be more inclusive.

To date, the Council has on file By-Laws from at least ten different Student Branches. From these By-Laws there should be formulated a standard set of By-Laws which would serve for the future.

Some of the reasons given for inability to establish Student Branches are: There is a strong Local Branch in the community; the compulsory fee bill for the higher educational institutions in the state was defeated; the members of the faculty are not interested in "student associate members," but in "student active members;" there are not enough students in attendance to establish

a branch; students do not have the funds to pay the \$5.00 fee; indifference of faculty members and other reasons.

Meetings.—Reports of meetings in the JOURNAL show that some meetings are entirely too long; others discuss too many varied topics; others have a few members that do all of the talking; some of the meetings would not be interesting to retail pharmacists. It is always advisable to precede the meeting with an inexpensive dinner and with some form of entertainment. Open forum discussions were comprehensive and include various phases of pharmaceutical activity. If a branch wishes to interest a druggist in membership, he should have a personal invitation from the officers and he should be asked to give a talk or take part in a discussion.

Report of Proceedings.—A section of the By-Laws regarding Local Branches provides if within any one calendar year any Branch shall fail to hold at least three stated meetings, the proceedings of which are reported in the JOURNAL, the Branch shall be deemed to be suspended.

Before the opening of the new branch year in September or October, both Local Branches and Student Branches should be reminded of their obligation to the ASSOCIATION. The reports of proceedings of meetings would be more interesting if the various topics were segregated with appropriate headings. It is not necessary to go too much into detail. There should be a report on attendance, the secretary should keep a good set of minutes, and there should be a registration book. At the close of the year it might be appropriate for the secretary to submit an attendance report to the members.

Professional Programs at State Pharmaceutical Association Conventions.—Aside from submitting a circular letter to established branches, the Committee has not stressed participation of Local Branches and members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the professional programs of conventions of state pharmaceutical associations. Without exception, the program of every state pharmaceutical association should provide for an interesting section on professional pharmacy. Last year the Committee received reports that the following Branches put on unusually successful professional programs at their state pharmaceutical association: North Pacific Local Branch, University of California Student Branch, Northwestern Local Branch, Northern New Jersey Local Branch and senior students of the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy.

The new Committee on Local Branches should make a survey of the professional programs of state pharmaceutical association conventions for 1936 as soon as possible and urge that every state pharmaceutical association have a professional program for the next and succeeding years.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COSMETICS.*

As directed by a resolution adopted at the 1935 convention, the Committee on Cosmetics has studied "the possibility of organizing a Council on Cosmetic Preparations with functions similar to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association."

The question has been considered from many angles. The potential value of such a Council to the public and to pharmacists, the possible attitude of the cosmetic industry, the proposed inclusion of cosmetics in the new Food and Drugs Act, and the difficulties of making the decisions and opinions of such a Council effective to a satisfactory degree—all were given consideration. The legal liability of this ASSOCIATION for the decisions of the Council was not overlooked. Wide publicity is essential. It would be costly. The Committee was concerned at the very considerable financial outlay that this ASSOCIATION would have to make to provide well-equipped laboratories and to employ skilled workers in this field. It felt that the work of such a Council might have little influence with thousands of pharmacists throughout the nation, many of whom are not members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It might have still less influence with those dealers in cosmetics who are not pharmacists.

A most important consideration in the decision of the Committee was the fact that the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association is now considering including the examination of cosmetics in the work done by that group. A duplication of effort would be wasteful. As a consequence of its study the Committee believes that the formation of such a Council is not advisable. The decision of the Committee was unanimous.

It is conceivable that the American Medical Association and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION might join in this work. Such coöperation undoubtedly would be beneficial to both organizations. It is planned to have, within the next month, an informal conference of the

* See page 944, October JOURNAL.

President of this ASSOCIATION and the Chairman of this Committee with the Secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for the purpose of discussing this matter. The results of this conference will be communicated to whomever is appointed chairman of this Committee for 1937.

As a second task this Committee was directed to investigate the desirability of abstracting the literature on cosmetics for publication in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in connection with Pharmaceutical Abstracts. The Committee considered the number and character of cosmetics publications and other publications that should be surveyed, the possible volume of worthy material, the selection of competent abstractors, and the probable cost to the ASSOCIATION. The possible value of the abstracted material to the members of this ASSOCIATION was discussed. During the past year the abstracting of chemical information pertaining to cosmetics was begun by the American Chemical Society. The possibility of other professional journals undertaking similar work was considered. As a result of its study the Committee feels that if this work of abstracting the literature of cosmetics is undertaken, the ASSOCIATION should proceed with caution.

This Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. We recommend that a Council on Cosmetic Preparations with functions similar to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association be *not* formed.
2. We recommend that the *Editor* of Pharmaceutical Abstracts be directed to include in the abstracts for the coming year a limited amount—not to exceed 50 pages—of abstracts of important articles in the field of cosmetology in order to survey the field, and to learn what type of material is important to pharmacists and how it will be received by them. The total cost, which should not exceed \$500.00, should be provided for by the ASSOCIATION in the usual way. The Committee believes that such abstracts should consider largely the newer cosmetic materials, their composition and physiological effects, and such information as should be helpful to pharmacists in their compounding of cosmetics or in their judging of those prepared by others.

(Signed) GEO. D. BEAL
A. G. DUMÉZ
BERNARD FANTUS

M. G. DE NEVARRE
F. W. NITARDY
HUGH C. MULDOON, *Chairman.*

COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE.

BY E. FULLERTON COOK.

Fellows of the A. PH. A.

The proposal before the Council for the establishment of its program is somewhat as follows:

On various occasions it has been suggested that the A. PH. A. create a group of "Fellows" elected in recognition of their outstanding accomplishments in one or more of the divisions of pharmacy.

It would seem possible to establish this new A. PH. A. activity in conjunction with and as a fundamental part of the development of this scientific Council and, in doing so, honor those who have already achieved a place worthy of this distinction and at the same time stimulate many others to the meritorious action.

While the primary objective would be the advancement of professional and scientific pharmacy in America, the secondary result, the adequate financing of the work of this Council, is not an unworthy consideration.

The outline of the suggestion is as follows, although many details must still be perfected:

The success of the plan would necessitate the selection by the Council and the nomination of a number of men and women of outstanding accomplishments in Pharmacy for the honor of association as "Fellows." These would be in at least four classes.

First, Honorary.—These would be chosen chiefly from colleagues in foreign countries. A limited number to be elected each year.

Second, Teaching Fellows.—In this group would doubtless soon be included most of the outstanding teachers of pharmacy, chemistry, biological sciences, etc., associated with our colleges of pharmacy.

Third, Fellows in Practice.—For this distinction those would be eligible who had already

demonstrated by outstanding achievements their qualifications for such an honor. It would not only require evidence of technical skill of a high order, but the even more important ethical qualities which are fundamental for professional recognition.

Retail, hospital and governmental pharmacists in practice, members of the scientific divisions of research institutions and of chemical and manufacturing laboratories, editors of pharmaceutical and chemical journals, and outstanding officers and executives in ethical firms would be eligible.

For these three groups there would probably be no fee, except prior membership in the A. Ph. A. However, there would be special distinction offered to any "Fellow," namely, that he might also become a "Sustaining Fellow" by the payment annually of an amount to be determined, say, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). This amount should be such that a number would be able to pay it and it is believed that many, including teachers and pharmacists in practice, would wish the distinction of belonging to this group, out of desire to promote this program.

The money thus obtained would be set aside for the broad purpose of "Helping the A. Ph. A. to promote the development of every division of professional pharmacy." At first a sufficient amount would have to be appropriated from these receipts to carry on the work of this Council. To function properly there will have to be a small clerical staff at the headquarters in Washington, a permanent secretary on salary, traveling expenses, and perhaps expenses for a publication, certificates, stationery, postage, etc.

Fourth, Sustaining Fellows.—It would not seem impossible to readily secure within a short time from 300 to 400 "Sustaining Fellows" from our present membership.

Our Council must be organized promptly with several subdivisions covering at least the following:

- 1.—Sub-Committee on nomination of "Fellows."
- 2.—Sub-Committee on publications.
- 3.—Sub-Committee on pharmacists in retail practice.
- 4.—Sub-Committee on pharmacists in hospital practice.
- 5.—Sub-Committee on pharmacists in governmental service.

The Primary Objective of the Council.—With all of this preliminary statement about "Fellows" the primary objective of the Council is not abandoned. However, to function this Council must be financed. The plan just outlined would seem to accomplish that on a basis which is ideal since it establishes no obligations or handicaps to full freedom of action, and only stimulates the development of the best in ethics and science.

Now as to its function: It is suggested that the Sub-Committee on nominations propose the name of some person deemed worthy of this honor. A suitable form would have been previously prepared. Perhaps certain features of the questionnaire would have to be different for each group but at least each group could have a supplementary list of questions adopted to the particular activities of the nominee. One would be for retail pharmacy, another for the hospital and governmental pharmacist, another for the scientific technician, etc.

In the case of the pharmacist in practice the questionnaire would go into the activities of the pharmacist covering at least a five-year period, a picture of his pharmacy, and the prescription department, the number of prescriptions filled during the period, the relation of his professional activities to purely commercial business, etc.

The position the Council would have to take might be considered extreme by some but its only justification for the high recognition it contemplates would be correspondingly high idealism in pharmaceutical practice by those so honored.

The model of conduct and standard for this program may well be the American College of Surgeons. No surgeon can hope for election as a Fellow in that organization without having thoroughly demonstrated his superior qualifications as a skilled surgeon and also ethical conduct of a high order. Each surgeon, so elected, simultaneously files a resignation which may be accepted by the association at any time, should the "Fellow" fail to maintain the standards of the association.

The standards of this Council must be placed upon an equally high scientific, technical and ethical plane if it is to accomplish its purpose.

It will doubtless be observed that the proposed plan, as just outlined, removes one of the most serious objections to those previously considered. It attempts no classification of drug stores which would have been certain to arouse the antagonism of a large group of splendid pharmacists. It does not exclude from distinction any meritorious person because of affiliations but it honors those who already have demonstrated their faith and belief in the pharmaceutical sciences and profession.

A feature doubtless would be the authorization given to those in retail practice to properly use the special symbol indicating their election as a "Fellow" and thus there would soon be many distinguished pharmacies throughout the country recognized by both physicians and the public.

It is recommended that this general plan be referred back to the members of the Council of Pharmaceutical Practice for the perfection of this program, including suggestions for the Constitution and By-Laws.—See page 944, October JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.*

BY E. F. KELLY.

The following is a summary of the work of the Committee during the ASSOCIATION year, 1935-1936:

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, S. 5.—It will be recalled that S. 5 was passed by the Senate in May 1935, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and that hearings on the bill were completed by a Sub-Committee during August. A copy of the resolution adopted by the ASSOCIATION in Portland was sent to the Senate and House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and at its annual meeting in December 1935, the National Drug Trade Conference adopted the same resolution.

The report of the Committee on the bill, No. 2756, was submitted to the House on May 22, 1936, and represented an almost complete amendment of S. 5. The amended bill was passed by the House on June 19th, under a suspension of the rules. The Senate did not concur in the amendments and both bills were sent to conference. The conferees were in session most of the day on Saturday, June 20th, and were able to reach an agreement on all differences with the exception of whether the Food and Drug Administration, as advocated by the Senate, or the Federal Trade Commission, as advocated by the House, should have control of advertising under the bill. The Senate, before the final adjournment of Congress, passed the bill as finally amended but the House refused to concur and so the bill died.

This means that the effort to extend the existing law will have to be renewed in the new Congress and the incoming Committee on Legislation should have as complete instructions as the ASSOCIATION can give at this time. The legislation is so controversial and the division of opinion with respect to many provisions is so marked, even where there is agreement as to purpose, as to make it difficult for any committee to present the position and views of the ASSOCIATION.

S. 5 as passed by the Senate in May 1935 represents the greatest measure of agreement so far reached with respect to this legislation. At that time, officials of the Food and Drug Administration indicated their willingness to accept this bill with one or two modifications and it is apparent that no difficulty will be encountered in reaching an agreement on these. The Committee understands that this is still the position of the Food and Drug Administration. Other agreements were reached as a result of the House amendments which will clarify and strengthen S. 5 and which it is not intended to discuss here unless that is desired.

Although there are a number of changes that the Committee would like to have made in S. 5, and probably this is true of every one interested in improving and extending the present act, it is believed that any effort to materially rewrite S. 5 will lead to renewed controversy and to further delay in the enactment of this much needed legislation. It appears to be the part of wisdom to enact the bill and later to make such changes as experience indicates to be necessary.

The Committee believes that a bill should be passed during the coming session¹ of the Congress and that the ASSOCIATION should work to that end. Further delay will, we fear, lead to some break-down in the present effective relation between federal and state control, and to disappointment on the part of the public which has a right to look to the industries and the

* See page 950, October JOURNAL.

¹ See page 830, September JOURNAL.

government agencies involved to work out a reasonably satisfactory measure during the approximately three years it has been under consideration.

It is, therefore, recommended that the resolution on this subject adopted at the last annual meeting be re-adopted at this meeting, with the appropriate changes in language since no measure is now before either branch of Congress, and with the additional statement that the ASSOCIATION will not approve any changes in S. 5 which will make it less effective than the present act. In substance, this recommendation means that the ASSOCIATION will again approve S. 5 substantially as it passed the Senate and will oppose any changes which will result in an Act less effective than the one now in operation. The adoption of such a resolution would give the incoming Committee on Legislation and the officers of the ASSOCIATION something definite to actively support and would at the same time, leave them free to accept any changes found necessary to make the measure more effective.

S. 4390, to Amend the National Defense Act.—The Committee coöperated in the successful passage of this legislation to commission pharmacists in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

To Restrict the Source of Alcohol to Cereal Grains.—Several bills were considered by both Houses of Congress which contained provisions to limit the source of alcohol to cereal grains. The ASSOCIATION's objection was expressed wherever the proposal affected drugs and medicines and in no instance was the provision approved.

The following letter was addressed to Senator King of Utah, and copies of it were submitted to others interested in opposing the provision:

"I desire to record the emphatic objection of this ASSOCIATION to the proposal that neutral spirit, including ethyl alcohol, for medicinal purposes shall be distilled only from grain.

"The United States Pharmacopœia defines alcohol synonyms Ethanol, Ethyl Alcohol, Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, for medicinal purposes, as 'a liquid containing not less than 92.3% by weight, corresponding to 94.9% by volume, at 15.56° C., of C₂H₅OH,' and gives appropriate descriptions and tests for its identity, purity and strength. It does not, however, restrict the source of alcohol and it is our conviction that any attempt to restrict the source of such a necessary basic chemical material is highly undesirable."

Similar provisions will probably be proposed later and should be vigorously opposed when they apply to drugs and medicines.

State Tax on Alcohol and Distilled Liquors.—In the efforts to raise additional revenue by taxation, there is a tendency to tax these products heavily, based on their use for beverage purposes, and in some instances, their use for non-beverage and industrial purposes is not exempted as should be the case.

The Legislative Committees of State Associations should give careful study to such measures and should impress upon members of the legislatures and on state officials that alcohol and other distilled spirits used for medicinal purposes and particularly in the preparation of drugs and medicines, including prescriptions, should be exempted from such additional tax burdens.

For example, a bill was recently enacted in Kentucky which while it exempted drugs and medicines containing alcohol that are imported, imposes a tax on alcohol and distilled spirits even though they will be used in the preparation of similar drugs and medicines.

All such added burdens in expense and in record-keeping tend to discourage pharmacists from making drugs and medicines and in addition they increase the cost of drugs and medicines to the sick.

Secret Service Reorganization Act, H. R. 11453.—This measure proposed to consolidate the Narcotic Bureau and the Alcoholic Tax Unit as well as other agencies under the Secret Service. The A. P. A. joined with other pharmaceutical organizations in opposing the proposal on the ground that these agencies which control the legitimate use of narcotics and alcoholic liquors, respectively, were discharging their important duties very effectively and should not be interfered with. It was also emphasized that to place these agencies under the Secret Service would almost certainly bring those licensed to manufacture, distribute and dispense narcotics and alcoholic liquors under police control.

Careful attention should be given in future to see that the present independent and very efficient status of these agencies is not interfered with.

The National Fair Trade Enabling Act, S. 3833.—Your Committee coöperated in every way

possible as instructed by resolution, with the National Association of Retail Druggists in promoting this measure which is intended to revise Section Two of the Sherman Act as to legalize contract made in pursuance of the provision of any state fair trade act.

Your Committee also coöperated with the N. A. R. D. in its efforts to secure legislation to control unfair discounts and allowances which resulted in the passage of the Robinson-Patman Bill.

The Enabling Act was introduced in the Senate by Senator Tydings and hearings on it were held before a Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary. The bill was favorably reported and passed the Senate on June 8, 1936. A similar measure was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Due to the pressure of other legislation, no hearings or action was taken on the bill and it died in committee. It is expected that the bill will be enacted in the next session of the Congress.

Anti-Narcotic Acts.—The model state act with amendments was enacted into law in Alabama, Ohio, Wisconsin and Mississippi. This brings the total of states that have adopted the model act, in almost every case with amendments, to 29. This ASSOCIATION has been asked for an opinion in many instances and has always suggested the amendments to the model act as approved by the National Drug Trade Conference.

Two changes of importance have been made in the administration of the Harrison Act as set out in T. D. 22, issued by the Treasury Department in July of this year and as the result of the enactment by Congress of Sec. 806 of the Revenue Act of 1936, approved June 22, 1936.

Class VI is added to the classes of persons subject to the tax, covering "Persons not registered in Class I, but lawfully entitled to obtain and use in a laboratory narcotics for purpose of research, instruction or analyses." Registrants in this class are required to keep special records as prescribed by the Commissioner of Narcotics.

The other change comes under the heading "Evidence of Qualification." The application for registration of every person must be supported by his affidavit, or acknowledgment before two witnesses in lieu of oath where the tax covered by the application is not more than \$10.00 (see Art. 5), showing him to be legally qualified or lawfully entitled under the laws of the jurisdiction in which he is engaged or proposes to engage in any activity to produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, administer or give away narcotics. This change means that applicants must show that they meet the requirements in the jurisdiction in which they propose to engage in the activities involving narcotics; otherwise, they will be refused registration under the Federal Act. This change gives the national and state authorities greatly increased power to control registrants, and also gives the states an opportunity to regulate narcotics by legislation.

State Laws Affecting Pharmacy as a Profession.—The ASSOCIATION has also been requested to coöperate in connection with a number of efforts to amend existing laws in the District of Columbia and in several states, and has given such data and assistance as was possible. The report of the Committee on the Development of Pharmacy Laws will provide further information.

The Chairman of the Committee on Legislation wishes to express his appreciation of the coöperation given by the other members of the Committee, and the Committee desires to record its sorrow and sense of loss in the untimely death of W. Bruce Philip.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO DENTAL PHARMACY OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

The work of this committee deals with two projects—namely, that of aiding the pharmacist to better understand the requirements of dental medication and of providing a service for the dentist so that he may write more prescriptions.

From the experiences of your committee, persons lecturing to dentists on pharmaceuticals would be greatly impressed with the eagerness with which the dental profession seeks information on *Materia Medica* and prescription writing. Your committee is convinced that there is a real opportunity for the pharmacist who will study the needs of the dentist to gain his patronage as a prescriber of drugs and also to supply him with many of the materials he uses in his office. The dental profession is waiting to do its part if pharmacy will lead the way.

* See page 953, October JOURNAL.

The choice of a director for this work is, as would be expected, an all-important factor in the success of a project to develop a prescription service to the dentist. No undertaking of this magnitude can be successful without the proper person to guide the efforts of those who are interested in developing this service to the dental profession.

A college of pharmacy has the equipment to carry on this type of work. It has the prestige necessary to give such a project stability. A college removes the commercial angle and places the development on a purely scientific and educational basis. It is on such a basis that this work should proceed. Therefore, it is the opinion of this committee that it would be best to have this work supervised or headed by some member on the staff of a college of pharmacy. The balance of the committee should be made up of practicing pharmacists.

The dentist and pharmacist alike should learn to look to the pharmacy college for scientific information. It should be generally understood that when information not readily available to the dentist or pharmacist pertaining to dental medication is desired, a phone call or a communication to the college will be given prompt attention. College libraries, through scientific journals, latest editions of books, manuals and handbooks, have available more sources for research than it is practical for an individual to have.

At the present time each state should take charge of and conduct its own dental pharmaceutical activities. Ultimately it would be desirable to have all such work guided and directed by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This should be a service of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to the pharmacist and instituted at the earliest possible time.

This past year contacts with the dental profession were made which bid well to become a vital part in an educational program of dental prescription writing. These same contacts also point the way to a more sympathetic understanding and a better appreciation of each profession for the other. This affiliation with the dental profession was accomplished through clinics or round table discussions conducted by pharmacy college staff members at dental society meetings and conventions. A clinic usually consists of four or five lectures and demonstrations given over a period of three consecutive days.

The first clinic given by a pharmacy college to the dentists assembled in New York State from all parts of the United States and several foreign countries was presented at the Greater New York December Meeting of the Dental Societies of Districts No. 1 and 2, in the Hotel Pennsylvania. The subject was "Medication, How and What to Prescribe." Each of the lectures was given to a full attendance. The popularity of a clinic can many times be determined by the patronage it receives from the dentists, since they are privileged to make a choice of the clinics they desire to attend.

A round table discussion was given before the Connecticut Dental Society in convention at Stamford, Connecticut, this past April. In this procedure a number of questions the dentist desires information about are prepared, either by the dental society or the discussion leader, which will be printed in the program sent to the dentists. The printed questions and many others will be asked of the discussion leader by a captain chosen from the dental society and answered by the discussion leader. It may be of interest to have me read the questions this dental society desired to have discussed.

1. What advantages to the dentist are there in writing prescriptions?
2. What happens when prescriptions are not written?
3. How should the prescription be written?
4. How can office expense and expense to the patient be reduced by writing prescriptions?
5. Where can the dentist obtain authentic information on medication without charge?
6. What medication can be prescribed to reduce the nervous tension of the hypersensitive patient?
7. What medication may be prescribed to relieve pain after dental operations?
8. What medication may be used to relieve pain from insertion of the needle?
9. What drugs, other than narcotics, may be prescribed to control pain and produce sleep?
10. What and how are the drugs used to relieve pain in drilling?
11. How can the proper use of drugs increase the business of the dentist?
12. How can the dentist write for a mouth wash base so he can control the medication he prescribes as well as the flavor and color?

13. What are the formulas and how can a plain or medicated tooth powder be prescribed?
14. (a) How can the use of abrasive agents in cleaning teeth be made more pleasant to the patient? (b) Do children dread to have their teeth cleaned at your office?
15. Does the responsibility of the dentist stop when he hands the patient a prescription?

Your chairman had the pleasure of being the clinician and discussion leader on the above two programs. In addition to this work, he has lectured to many district dental societies.

In May, Doctor C. Leonard O'Connell lectured before the Central Pennsylvania 7th District Dental Society Convention at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on "Medication, How and What to Prescribe." You will note an attempt was made to use the same theme at the different conventions. During this convention the Cambria-Somerset Retail Druggists Association gave a luncheon to Dr. O'Connell at which both pharmacists and dentists joined hands for an enjoyable time.

Leslie Ohmart, of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, lectured before the Northeastern Dental Society of Massachusetts in June. He distributed prescriptions printed on cards, prepared jointly with Harvard Dental College. Assistant Dean H. C. Newton, of the same institution, explained the dental prescriptions to the pharmacists attending the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Convention, thus giving the desired tie-up to make the work effective.

Dean A. O. Mickelsen has made arrangements in the professional pharmacy at his school to have junior and senior dental students present prescriptions for compounding. Through the efforts of Dean Mickelsen the dental students are given instruction in prescription writing. This is a most important work if dentists are to learn how to write prescriptions.

Rutgers University College of Pharmacy has given instructions in *Materia Medica* and prescription writing to practicing dentists at the college building for the past several years.

Professor Terry has taken a very active part with the dentists in Chicago. He has displayed pharmaceuticals before the Chicago Dental Convention, which is one of the largest in the country. He has made numerous other contacts with the dental profession.

Dean J. F. McCloskey supervised and prepared an exhibit before the American Dental Association at its national convention in New Orleans.

Lawrence Templeton, of Illinois College of Pharmacy, had charge of the exhibit of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary dental preparations at the American Dental Association convention held in July at San Francisco, California. The exhibit was sponsored by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Professor M. J. Andrews in cooperation with the Maryland Dental College has prepared a prescription service for the dentist. These contacts with dental colleges are especially valuable.

Dr. A. R. Bliss has appeared before several dental societies in his state lecturing on official products. At the request of dentists he has given a course in prescription writing.

Dr. F. J. Bacon, of Western Reserve University School of Pharmacy, gives instruction in *Materia Medica* to the dental students in the dental school of that university.

Dr. Ralph Clark, of Wisconsin University College of Pharmacy, has instituted a prescription service to the dental profession. Through the medium of a state pharmaceutical journal, he dovetails the work done with pharmaceutical and dental groups.

Secretary Samuel Gordon, of the Council on Dental Therapeutics, has been most helpful to our committee. It is hoped that through the work which is planned for our committee, we shall in the near future, be in a position to render to the Council on Dental Therapeutics a service which we have reason to believe will be appreciated.

Your chairman is revising a pamphlet published by the National Association of Retail Druggists, "Dental Drugs and Preparations," which will be available soon for both pharmacists and dentists.

Pharmacy colleges which are taking an active part in developing a prescription service to the dental profession are listed as follows:

- Howard College School of Pharmacy.
- University of Illinois College of Pharmacy.
- Loyola University New Orleans College of Pharmacy.
- University of Maryland School of Pharmacy.
- Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.
- University of Montana School of Pharmacy.

North Dakota Agricultural College School of Pharmacy.
 North Pacific College of Oregon School of Pharmacy.
 University of Oklahoma School of Pharmacy.
 Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.
 Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, University of Pittsburgh.
 Purdue University School of Pharmacy.
 Rutgers University College of Pharmacy.
 South Dakota State College, Division of Pharmacy.
 Temple University School of Pharmacy.
 Western Reserve University School of Pharmacy.
 University of Wisconsin Course in Pharmacy.

Seventeen colleges of pharmacy have stated that they are coöperating in this work with the dental profession. From information taken from a questionnaire, sent to the pharmacy colleges only twenty-one responded that they were taking a part to further develop prescription writing by the physician. Taking into consideration that work with the dentist was only started by pharmacy colleges six years ago, it would seem that a very encouraging progress has been made, since efforts to improve the prescription writing of the dentist now closely parallel those being made with the physician. In most cases the colleges mentioned are working with both medical and dental groups. If your college has taken a part in such a program with the dental profession and is not listed, it will be appreciated if you will inform the chairman of this committee.

Your committee feels that, even though many things have been accomplished this year, in national movement, the experience gained from years of conscientious effort and activity by such a committee is necessary for an efficient national organization. Therefore, being of the opinion that pharmacy can best advance by rendering a greater scientific service in new as well as old fields, we recommend that the work of this committee be continued.

A. R. BLISS, JR.	RALPH E. TERRY
RALPH W. CLARK	GEORGE C. SCHICKS, <i>Chairman</i> .
A. O. MICKELSEN	

(Committee Reports will be continued.)

PHARMACOPŒIAL ERRORS.

Considering that the Pharmacopœia is not an ordinary book, but a collection of nearly one thousand separate monographs, in most of which are scores of entrances for errors other than literary slips, and considering that twenty thousand copies of the volume have been circulated, among readers who daily use the book, and who are prompted by many motives, including, sir, the praiseworthy object of earning your guineas (in a *C. & D.* competition)—to detect and publish errors, it is to me astonishing that a bare half hundred or so of real corrections—and scarcely any involving consequences of importance—should have been made or have been brought to light. I am sorry that there should be one. But errors there must be and are in all Pharmacopœias. As you have said, "No Pharmacopœia, however laboriously compiled and edited, can be issued from the press in a perfect state; errors must and will creep in." The labor of compiling and editing a Pharmacopœia is enormous, as perhaps only compilers and editors of Pharmacopœias fully know. (In a letter to the Editor from the late Professor Attfield.)—From *Chemist and Druggist*, November 7/36 in "Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago."

Pharmacy has for its primary object the service which it can render to the public in safeguarding the handling, sale, compounding and dispensing of medicinal substances.—CODE OF ETHICS, A. P. H. A.