

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS

THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION 1935-1936.

Office of the Secretary, 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

LETTER NO. 28.

August 23, 1936.

To the Members of the Council:

The Second Meeting of the Council for 1935-1936 was held in the Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, on Sunday, August 23rd, beginning at 10:15 A.M., with the following members present: Hilton, Costello, Christensen, Adams, Swain, Fischelis, Delgado, Hayman, Eberle, DuMez and Kelly. Drs. Geo. D. Beal, J. Leon Lascoff and James C. Munch were also present.

Communications were received from Drs. H. V. Arny and J. H. Beal expressing regret that they could not be present and best wishes for the success of the meeting.

172. *Minutes of the Council.* On motion of Adams—Hayman, the minutes as printed in the JOURNAL were accepted.

173. *Committee on Finance.* The following report was read by acting Chairman Hilton:

"By vote of the Council, I have acted as Chairman of the Committee on Finance since Mr. Philip found it necessary to be relieved and I desire to record for the Committee its sorrow in the death of Mr. Philip and its appreciation of the faithful attention he gave to the work of the Committee.

The estimate of receipts and budget of expenditures for 1936 were adopted while Mr. Philip was still active.

Receipts.—To June 30th, the receipts from all sources correspond favorably with the estimate, except in the case of the Recipe Book which has not been issued. The estimate of receipts from the National Formulary of \$17,500.00 was based on a sale of 5000 copies or of 50,000 copies over the decade whereas the receipts to June 30th, amounted to \$72,221.74, corresponding to 19,756 copies and \$1093.30 for use of text which did not include the sales for April, May or June. If these were included, the receipts would have been \$87,845.19 corresponding to a sale of 24,104 copies from December 16th to June 30th, against a sale of about 21,017 copies of N. F. V during the first year of the preceding decade.

The total of receipts including the estimated amounts from the National Formulary and the Recipe Book is \$22,583.45 as against the estimate of \$22,650.00.

Disbursements.—To June 30th, disbursements are in proportion to the budget, taking into account the items carried over from last year, with the exception of the JOURNAL account. The budget for the JOURNAL for 1936 was increased from \$11,000.00 to \$15,000.00 to cover the cost of the abstract section. The disbursements for the first six months amounted to \$8759.69 of which amount \$2315.08 was for abstracts. It is impossible to estimate at this time whether the appropriation for the twelve months will be exceeded but the indications are that it will be. The disbursements for the National Formulary amounted to \$23,074.68 of which amount \$20,528.32 applied to the cost of the first printing. The difference of \$2536.36 for the six months was charged to the \$5000.00 appropriated for twelve months for revision.

Although it is impossible to make an exact comparison, the disbursements to be charged against the appropriations for the first six months total \$21,742.60, whereas the budget for the period totals \$22,362.50.

Investment of Funds.—The funds named below have the amounts mentioned on deposit and the Committee suggests that the Council consider the investment of these balances in interest bearing securities: Endowment, \$2000.00; Centennial, \$1000.00; Ebert Legacy, \$1000.00; Research, \$3000.00; and Kilmer, \$3000.00.

We have collected information about suitable securities and it is attached to this report."

The report was accepted and the Committee was instructed to give further study to the investment of the funds referred to, on motion of DuMez—Swain.

174. *Report of the Committee on Property and Funds.* The following report was read by Chairman Costello and accepted on motion of Delgado—Eberle:

"Following the precedent of former Committees, it is recommended that the following banks and safe deposit vaults be approved as depositories for funds, securities and records of the Association:

DEPOSITORIES FOR FUNDS.

The Baltimore Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
 The Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.
 The Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland.
 The Merchants and Newark Trust Company, Newark, N. J.
 The Boston Penny Savings Bank, Boston, Mass.

DEPOSITORIES FOR SECURITIES AND RECORDS.

The Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Md.—Safe Deposit Boxes.
 The Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.—Safe Deposit Boxes.
 The Merchants and Newark Trust Co., Newark, N. J.—Safe Deposit Boxes.

The Kilmer Fund referred to in the previous report of this Committee has been paid and it is understood that the Finance Committee will submit a recommendation to the Council with respect to the investment of this fund as well as the accumulated interest of other funds.

No application for grants from the interest derived from the established funds have been submitted to the Committee. It is the understanding of the Committee that the Remington Medal and the Ebert Prize are to be regularly paid for from the receipts of the respective funds, and that recommendations for awards from the Research Fund are submitted to the Council by the Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.

The report of the treasurer will show the status of each of the established funds and the receipts therefrom.

The Committee has no recommendations to submit with respect to the property of the ASSOCIATION and no changes of particular importance have occurred in this connection during the year. The report of the Committee on Maintenance will provide further detailed information about the property of the Association."

175. *Committee on Publications.* The following report was read by Chairman DuMez and accepted on motion of Hayman—Costello:

"The Committee on Publications respectfully submits the following report of its activities for the year, 1935-1936 and on the status of the publications of the ASSOCIATION.

Journal: The total expenditures for the publication of the JOURNAL for 1935 including the editor's salary, were \$19,771.30 (\$14,771.30 plus \$5000.00). The total expenditures for 1934 were \$19,236.50 (\$14,236.50 plus \$5000.00). This represents an increase of \$534.80 over the expenditures for 1934.

The receipts of the JOURNAL for advertising, subscriptions, sales of single copies, reprints, etc., for 1935 were \$8860.63. The subscription credit received for 1935 for non-headquarters building members, less 20% for overhead, were \$4253.75, making a total of \$13,114.40. The total receipts for 1934 were \$13,524.48. The receipts for 1935 were therefore \$410.08 less than those for 1934.

The total expenditures for 1935 of \$19,771.30 less the total receipts of \$13,114.40 give the net cost of the JOURNAL for 1935 as \$6656.90. The net cost for 1934 was \$5712.02. The net cost of the JOURNAL has therefore increased by \$844.88 over that for the preceding year.

This increase in net cost is to be attributed primarily to two conditions, *i. e.*, an increase in the cost of publication and the falling off in receipts. The increase in cost of publication is traceable to the operation of the publisher's code which did not become effective until June 1934, but which was in effect throughout the year 1935. Due to the provisions of the code, publication costs were increased approximately 10%. I cannot tell you why there was a falling off of receipts, but no doubt Editor Eberle will do so in his report.

The abstract section of the JOURNAL was begun in March 1935. Up to and including the

December issue there were published 365 pages of abstracts and 42 pages of index or a total of 407 pages. The cost of publication was \$2881.28, which does not include mailing, which is borne by the JOURNAL, or the salary of the editor (\$600.00) or the payments made to abstractors.

The contract for the publication of the JOURNAL for 1936 was awarded to the Mack Printing Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, which firm was again the lowest bidder.

Year Book: Of the 1750 copies of the Year Book for 1933 (volume 22) which were ordered printed and bound 1291 had been distributed to June 30, 1936.

The YEAR BOOK for 1934 (volume 23) which will be the last of this series of publications, is completed, except printing the indices and binding. The material for the indices was sent to the printer last week and the volume should be ready for distribution within 30 days.

The contract for printing and binding was again awarded to the Lord Baltimore Press of Baltimore, which firm submitted the lowest estimate of cost.

National Formulary: Up to June 30, 1936, a total of 51,051 copies of the National Formulary V were printed and bound, 50,551 in buckram and 500 in leather. Of the total number bound in buckram, 50,446 were sold and 88 were distributed as complimentary copies. Of the copies bound in leather, 118 were sold and 12 were given away. The remaining 17 copies bound in buckram and 370 copies bound in leather were in stock at the Headquarters Building on June 30, 1936, the J. B. Lippincott Company having closed their account with the ASSOCIATION. Future orders will be filled by the ASSOCIATION, and it is believed that the stock on hand will meet the demand as leather bound copies can be supplied after the buckram bound copies are disposed of.

Up to June 30, 1936, a total of 25,101 copies of the National Formulary VI were printed and bound, 24,653 in buckram, 408 in leather and 40 in leather interleaved. Of the total number bound in buckram, 23,818 copies were sold and 196 were distributed complimentary; of those bound in leather 273 copies were sold and 41 were distributed complimentary; of those bound in leather interleaved, 13 copies were sold. The remaining 639 copies in buckram, 94 copies in leather and 27 copies in leather interleaved were held in stock by the Mack Printing Company. On July 1, 1936, a second printing of 10,000 copies to be bound in buckram was ordered as the sales in this binding had almost depleted the stock on hand.

Ten thousand copies of the Corrections in the N. F. VI, as approved by the Council, were printed during June 1936, and distributed at a cost of \$73.25 for printing and of \$57.77 for delivery. It became necessary to print an additional 5000 in July. Corresponding corrections were made in the plates before the second printing of the N. F. VI.

Permission to use portions of the text of the N. F. VI for comment in other publications was granted to the following: C. W. McClintock of Ohio State University in their campus Formulary; Herman Goodman in Use of Drugs in Modern Cosmetics and the Treatment of Common Skin Diseases; Tennessee Pharmacy School in mimeographed notes for their students; George W. Fiero in his Review of Pharmacy; San Francisco Department of Public Health in the Handbook of Accepted Remedies, Symptoms and Treatment of Poisoning, Diagnostic Procedures and Miscellaneous Information; Glenn L. Jenkins and A. G. DuMez in their Quantitative Pharmaceutical Chemistry; E. Fullerton Cook in Remington's Practice of Pharmacy; H. C. Wood, Jr., in the U. S. Dispensatory; H. V. Arny in Arny's Practice of Pharmacy; J. R. Blaney in Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Charles Solomon in Pharmacology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Irwin Sugar in a reference book for chiropodists; William Wood & Company in Stedman's Practical Medical Dictionary; W. H. Blome in Washburn and Blome's Pharmacognosy and Materia Medica; G. A. Bender in Some Important U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations; E. N. Gathercoal and E. H. Wirth in their Textbook on Pharmacognosy; Samuel Gordon in Accepted Dental Remedies; Paul Caldwell in a booklet for physicians; P. Blakiston's & Son in Gould's New Medical Dictionary, Gould's Pocket Pronouncing Medical Dictionary, Scoville's The Art of Compounding, Youngken's A Textbook of Pharmacognosy, McGehee's Textbook of Dental Pharmacology, Materia Dentica and Pharmaco-Therapeutics, Muldoon's Text Book of Organic Chemistry; and to Lea & Febiger in Roger's Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Cushny's Pharmacology and Therapeutics and Bradley's Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.

Pharmaceutical Recipe Book: Up to June 30, 1936, a total of 5648 copies of the Recipe Book I were printed and bound in buckram. Of this number, 5436 copies were sold, 101 copies were distributed complimentary and 111 are in stock at the Headquarters Building, the J. B.

Lippincott Company having closed their account with the ASSOCIATION. Future orders will be filled by the ASSOCIATION and it is believed that the stock on hand will meet the demand.

The Pharmaceutical Recipe Book II is now being printed and will, it is expected, be issued in September. The contract calls for the printing of 10,000 copies of which 5000 are to be bound and the remainder carried in sheet form. Chairman Lascoff will submit a sample of the book for approval and will furnish further information about the revision."

176. *Committee on Standard Program.* Chairman Hilton made a verbal report for this Committee explaining that no material changes in the program had been found necessary. The first session of the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials had been changed to Monday evening at the request of the officers of the Conference.

177. *Committee on Recipe Book.* The following report was read by Chairman Lascoff and accepted on motion of DuMez—Swain:

"Your Chairman begs to submit the following report on the Recipe Book for the year 1935-1936.

In the report of 1934-1935, it was mentioned that the Recipe Book would be completed by January 1st. It was later decided that the Book could not be issued before the Pharmacopoeia and Formulary had been published. Due to certain omissions and additions to N. F. VI, we found it necessary to wait until the Formulary had been published. During the past year, your Chairman, with the valued assistance of the members of the committee and several others (non-members), completed the strenuous task of finishing the Book.

Up to the 1935 meeting, 34 Bulletins were sent out. After these were voted upon, additional bulletins were sent requesting a final vote. This, however, was not sufficient. Galley Proofs and revised Galley Proofs were mailed to the members. Finally, the Page Proofs and the Revised Page Proofs were sent on July 24, 1936.

The material for the Galley Proofs was being sent to the printers by Mrs. Kassner from England. Owing to the fact that too much time would elapse if the corrections were returned to Mrs. Kassner, the committee decided that your Chairman should go over all corrections. We have followed all suggestions which were practical and observed all errors in order to avoid having them appear in the Second Edition of the Recipe Book.

Several meetings were called in Washington at which a number of members of the committee were present. The Galley Proofs were discussed fully at these meetings and objectionable parts were stricken out.

The admission of formulas is dependent on a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Committee; the formulas have been tried out and include only preparations that can be compounded by the pharmacist. In Recipe Book No. 2, we have combined the Pharmaceutical Formulas together with the Hospital Formulas under one title, namely, Pharmaceutical Formulas. This avoids a good deal of unnecessary duplication. It was found necessary to delete a good number of formulas for several reasons: First of all, there was some duplication of formulas. Upon combining the Pharmaceutical and Hospital Formulas, it was found necessary to delete some of them. Secondly, several of the formulas proved objectionable for various reasons.

A total of 184 formulas was deleted from Recipe Book No. 1. In addition to the old formulas, there are approximately 325 new formulas and about 220 formulas which have been revised. Titles were changed or quantities of ingredients were altered.

All of the above material does not include the Schedule of Poisons and Antidotes of which there are 163 Poisons listed. We have had the very able assistance of Professors Wood, through the courtesy of Dr. Fischelis of the N. J. Board and Ballard and Bliss in compiling this Schedule. It is as up-to-date as possible and will prove a great boon to the Pharmacist.

We also have a Table of Doses which lists 574 Unofficial Drugs and Chemicals. While it is true that these doses may be found elsewhere in other books, it was our purpose to bring together the most popular unofficial drugs and chemicals which are being used by the Retail Pharmacist to-day. In addition to the dose of the individual drug we also list the 'Mode of Administration' whether by mouth or by injection.

A list of different vehicles containing 62 preparations may also be found in Recipe Book No. 2. This list was originally compiled by your Chairman for Dr. Cary Eggleston who used it in his Essential of Prescription Writing.

The following is a detailed report of the work completed in the preparation of the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book II.

On January 10, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received 803 pages of manuscript for Pharmaceutical Formulas which included the following sections: Ampuls, Balsams, Baths, Capsules, Cerates, Collodions, Confections, Cordials, Creams, Decoctions, Drops, Effervescent Salts, Electuaries, Elixirs, Emulsions, Enemas, Extracts, Fluidextracts, Gargles, Gelatins, Glycerites, Glycogelatin, Infusions, Inhalants, Injections, Jellies, Liniments, Lotions, Eye Lotions, Lubricants, Magmas, Mixtures, Mucilages, Oils, Ointments, Oleates, Paints, Pastes, Petroxolines, Pills, Plasters, Plugs, Poultices, Powders, Douche Powders, Dusting Powders, Foot Powders, Sternutatory Powders, Miscellaneous Powders, Photographic Formulas, Developers, Hardening and Fixing Baths, Intensifiers, Reducing Solutions, Miscellaneous Vehicles, Flavoring Extracts and Flavoring Powders and Pastes.

On February 28, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received the second lot of manuscript which included Soaps, Spirits, Suppositories, Suspensions, Syrups, Tablets, Sweet Tablets, Teas, Tinctures, Troches, Vinegars, Waters, Wines and Miscellaneous Preparations.

On March 9, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received 174 pages of manuscript for Cosmetic Formulas which included: Bath Salts, Brilliantines, Camphor Preparations, Cleansing Preparations, Deodorants, Depilatories, Face Powders (Liquid), Hair Lotions, Lip Preparations, Nail Preparations, Pomades, Rouges, Shampoos, Shaving Soaps, Skin Creams, Smelling Salts, Talcum Powders, Toilet Lotions, Toilet and Cosmetic Waters and Miscellaneous Preparations. On this same date Mack Printing Co. also received 115 pages of manuscript for Technical and Miscellaneous Formulas which included: Cleaning Accessories, Colors for Show Globes, Fumigators, Incense, Inks, Insecticides, Moth Preparations, Odorizers, Polishes, Stains, Stain Removers and Miscellaneous Formulas.

On May 19, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received manuscript for Chiropodist Formulas; on June 2, 1936, manuscript for 1 page of Cosmetic Formulas, 18 pages for Schedule of Antidotes, 28 pages for Dental Formulas, 32 pages for Veterinary Formulas and 42 pages for Laboratory Reagents; on June 15, 1936, manuscript for No. 1 Cold Cream Type, Hand Lotion, Protective Cream No. I, Protective No. II. A Cream for All Purposes and Average Doses of Unofficial Formulas; on July 14, 1936, manuscript for Labarraque's Solution and List of Abbreviations Used in Text; on July 23, 1936, Laundry Accessories and on July 24, 1936, Protective Cream No. III; on August 3, 1936, manuscript for Table of Solubilities and on Aug. 6, 1936, Historical Introduction and Preface.

Mack Printing Co. mailed 4 sets of all galley proof to your Chairman and 2 sets each to the Committee Members as follows: Mrs. Elsie W. Kassner, Wm. H. Glover, W. L. Scoville, C. P. Wimmer, R. R. Gerstner, J. K. Thum, I. A. Becker, C. J. Clayton, Mrs. M. A. Davis, Miss C. M. Rochr, R. P. Fischelis, Bernard Fantus, Wm. Gray, L. D. Havenhill, E. Fullerton Cook, E. N. Gathercoal, Thomas Roach, W. W. Horne, S. L. Hilton, Otto Raubenheimer, P. H. Costello, F. A. Delgado, J. Lester Hayman, C. W. Holton, R. B. Cook, A. G. DuMez, E. G. Eberle, H. A. B. Dunning, W. Bruce Philip, H. V. Arny, H. C. Christensen, W. D. Adams, James H. Beal, R. L. Swain and C. H. LaWall. Galley proof was mailed from Mack Printing Co. as follows: Feb. 10, 1936—pp. 1-60; Feb. 21, 1936—pp. 61-90; Feb. 22, 1936—pp. 91-120; Feb. 28, 1936—pp. 121-180; Mar. 2, 1936—pp. 181-210; Mar. 13, 1936—pp. 211-240; Mar. 16, 1936—pp. 241-270; Mar. 18, 1936—pp. 271-300; Mar. 24, 1936—pp. 301-330; Mar. 31, 1936—pp. 331-390. All members were requested to return one set of galley proof with corrections to your Chairman. As soon as these corrections were checked carefully and when advisable, they were made.

Page makeup was held up several days waiting for new formulas to be inserted. Waited for manuscript for these formulas to come from Mrs. Elsie Kassner. On May 19, 1936, your Chairman visited Mack Printing Co. and returned pp. 1-390, inc., with corrections, and went over these corrections very carefully with two proofreaders of Mack Printing Co.

After these corrections had all been made, 2 sets of Revised Galley Proof were sent to your Chairman, June 4, 1936, of these pages—1-388, inc.; due to remaking of pages, the pages ended 388 instead of 390. Revised galley proof of pp. 1-388 was also sent to W. L. Scoville, I. A. Becker, C. J. Clayton, E. F. Cook, R. P. Fischelis, L. D. Havenhill, S. L. Hilton and C. P. Wimmer.

On June 17, 1936, galley proof was sent to Committee members of pp. 389-418; June 18, 1936—pp. 419-448. On July 2, 1936, your Chairman again visited Mack Printing Co. and

returned pages 1-448, inclusive. These pages and corrections were checked very carefully by him and the proofreader.

On July 3, 1936, galley proof was mailed to Committee members of pp. 449-468. Your Chairman returned revised galley proof of pages 449-468, July 15, 1936.

Two sets of page proof were mailed to the following members: I. A. Becker, C. J. Clayton, E. F. Cook, B. Fantus, R. P. Fischelis, E. N. Gathercoal, Wm. Gray, L. D. Havenhill, S. L. Hilton, W. L. Scoville, C. P. Wimmer, E. F. Kelley, E. G. Eberle, A. G. DuMez, H. V. Army, Mrs. E. Kassner and 6 sets to your Chairman. All members were requested to return corrections to the Chairman. Pages were mailed as follows: July 24, 1936—pp. 1-62; July 25, 1936—pp. 63-124; July 28, 1936—pp. 125-186; July 29, 1936—pp. 187-310; July 30, 1936—pp. 311-372; Aug. 8, 1936—pp. 373-434.

On Aug. 4, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received pages 1-124 from your Chairman. On Aug. 5, 1936, proofreader of Mack Printing Co. visited our office in New York and checked page corrections with him very carefully; also checked pages 125-248. On Aug. 6, 1936, Mack Printing Co. received pages 125-248 from your Chairman. Page corrections were all made and on Aug. 11, 1936, proofreader of Mack Printing Co. again visited our office, delivering, personally, Revised Page Proof of pages i-xii and pages 1-372, inc.

The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture has given valuable assistance in the matter of revising titles. The Revision Committee of the Recipe Book wishes to express its thanks to the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association for the helpful criticism given in connection with the Dental Formulas for this edition of the Recipe Book. Thanks are extended to the American Veterinary Medical Association for the aid in preparing Formulas and acknowledgment is given to those who contributed the Chiropodist Formulas.

Your Chairman wishes to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. E. W. Kassner and the following members of the committee for their untiring efforts to complete the revision of this Recipe Book: I. A. Becker, C. J. Clayton, E. Fullerton Cook, Bernard Fantus, Robert P. Fischelis, E. N. Gathercoal, W. H. Glover, Wm. Gray, L. D. Havenhill, S. L. Hilton, W. L. Scoville, J. K. Thum and C. P. Wimmer.

During the past year, each member of the Committee found it necessary to forego some other work so that he could correct the bulletins, galley proofs and finally the page proofs. Most of the members were never reluctant to go over the same formulas time and again, as they appeared in bulletins.

In conclusion, your Chairman also wishes to thank especially the two gentlemen from the Washington office who have given him so much help that words would be insufficient to express his gratitude. Whenever a question arose which required a consultation, your Chairman prevailed on the good nature and experience of our very able and worthy Secretary E. F. Kelly and our esteemed Editor, E. G. Eberle.

It is the pleasure and privilege of your Chairman and the members of the Committee to report that the Recipe Book No. II will be available October 1, 1936."

After a lengthy discussion of the report and particularly of the proposed Dose Table, and on motion of DuMez—Swain, it was voted to delete all proprietary items from the dose list including the chemical or other names of the items.

On motion of DuMez—Hayman, it was voted that a statement be included at an appropriate place in the dose list to the effect that the doses given are average doses for which the ASSOCIATION assumes no responsibility.

On motion of DuMez—Delgado, it was voted that the dose list be so printed that doses given other than by mouth be indicated by some appropriate mark and that a statement be included at an appropriate place that other doses are for administration by mouth.

178. *Editor of the Year Book.* Editor DuMez read the following report which was accepted on motion of Hayman—Costello:

Year Book: The printing of the YEAR BOOK for 1934, volume 23, is practically completed. The only part lacking is the index, and the material for it was sent to the printer last week. The book should, therefore, be ready for distribution within the next thirty days.

Pharmaceutical Abstracts: It is now about a year and a half since the publication of the

abstract section of the JOURNAL was begun, and so far as I have been able to determine, the undertaking has met with general approval. While the abstracts do not represent the acme of perfection, I believe they compare favorably with the material of this kind to be found in other publications, and that we have been most fortunate in the selection of the personnel comprising our corps of abstractors.

We began with 30 abstractors and this number has been increased to 35. While some have been dropped, others have been taken on, and all whom we have now are competent and unusually prompt in forwarding material for publication.

The number of abstracts has increased with the increase in proficiency of the abstractors gained through experience and as the result of additions to the corps. In the beginning, only 36 pages of abstracts were published each month, but this was increased to 40 pages in September 1935. From January to June, inclusive, of this year a total of 288 pages of abstracts have been published or an average of 48 pages per month. Since June the number of pages per month has dropped to 40, but the number will again be increased to 48 if necessary to prevent excessive accumulation of unpublished material.

There are still some publications that we do not abstract directly, but we are now covering about as many journals as can be covered if we are to keep the monthly publication of abstracts down to 48 pages, which is the maximum limit set by the Council.

At 1:15 P.M. the Council recessed until 2:30 P.M.

179. *Editor of the Journal.* Editor Eberle read the following report which was accepted on motion of Swain—Adams:

"The report of the Editor herewith deals with the business of 1935 and as reports of previous years, is compared in part, with the prior year, 1934.

The expenses of the JOURNAL for 1934 were \$14,236.50; the receipts were \$9289.94. Deducting the receipts, not including membership subscriptions from expenses shows a net cost of \$4946.56. Add the Editor's salary we have a cost of \$9946.56; deduct subscription credit received for 1934 membership, \$4235.14, we have \$5711.42 as the net cost for the JOURNAL for 1934.

The expenses of the JOURNAL for 1935 were \$14,771.30; the receipts were \$8860.62. Deducting the receipts, not including membership subscriptions from expenses shows a net cost, \$5910.68. Add the Editor's salary, we have a cost of \$10,910.68; deduct subscription credit received for 1935 membership, \$4253.78, we have as the net cost of the JOURNAL, \$6656.90; or \$945.48 more in 1935 than in 1934. This amount is largely accounted for by a bill of publication of Professional Pharmacy, about the end of the year (November 23rd), \$866.01, and \$41.59 for mailing special orders for Professional Pharmacy.

The receipts in 1934, as stated in the foregoing, were \$9289.94 and those of 1935 were \$8860.62, a difference of \$429.32 in favor of 1934. This, in part, is accounted for by the following contributions which were not made in 1935. The late Professor John Uri Lloyd contributed \$50.00 toward the cost of publishing his article, Professor Charles H. LaWall and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science contributed \$100.00 toward the cost of publication of an article, the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials contributed \$50.00 toward the expense of the minutes of this organization and Dr. W. J. Husa, in September 1934, contributed \$60.00 toward the expense of his articles. These contributions total \$260.00. The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has continued its contribution of \$300.00 annually and applies to both years—1934 and 1935.

On account of the code the printing cost of the JOURNAL was increased by nearly 10%. The Editor advised the Publication Committee to this effect in the monthly report for June 1934, and again in the July report 1934, after investigation that it was necessary to comply with the code and further advising that under these rates the publication costs for the June issue were \$905.12 against \$976.51 somewhat less than 10%. The code costs have been kept up since then. Another item that changed the cost slightly up to June 1935—Mack Printing Company gave us the advantage of their old price on cover stock. The supply was exhausted with the June issue so that we are now paying \$3.20 per month more for covers. There has been a slight increase in engravers' prices; however their prices were adopted before the code went into effect (in 1932).

Editor A. G. DuMez will report on the Abstract Section; briefly, the Section costs average

about \$230.00, however, the Index published in the December issue brought the costs up to \$2881.28 for the months of March 1935 to December 1935. We are confident, from correspondence, that the Abstract Section has met with favor. The number of pages in 1935 was 365 and including the Index, 407 pages. We wish to thank Chairman A. G. DuMez for the fine coöperation he and his co-workers have given the JOURNAL, and also the Mack Printing Company.

The number of text pages of the JOURNAL for 1934 was 1256; in 1935, 1124.

The 'Professional Pharmacy' has been a work of value; the first edition of 10,000 copies, under the editorial direction of Frank A. Delgado and Arthur Kimball and published by authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Ten thousand copies of the first edition were published and sold and the amount received has paid for making them, and also for publication costs. This has been a means of fine publicity and to which the pharmaceutical publications have given liberally. A revised edition (second edition) has been prepared under editorial direction of Frank A. Delgado and 10,000 copies were published, of which 2000 copies are still on hand. Like the former edition the costs have been met by sales.

Comparative details of some of the expenses, not heretofore given, are shown in the following: Clerical Expenses, 1934; \$1173; 1935, \$1196; Office Postage, Parcel Post, etc., 1934, \$304.57; 1935, \$263.97; Publication Costs, 1934, \$9300.13; 1935, \$9356.32; Photos, Engravings, 1934, \$552.39; 1935, \$536.66; Postage, mailing the JOURNAL, 1934, \$572.45; 1935, \$617.65; Telegraph, telephone, etc., 1934, \$38.46; 1935, \$48.54; Reprints, 1934, \$1560.93; 1935, \$1208.73; Commission on Advertising, 1934, \$407.41; 1935, \$414.52.

Comparison of some of the Receipts, other than those heretofore mentioned, excepting those also which run closely together each year; Advertising, 1934, \$4942.29; 1935, \$4682.81; Subscriptions and Single Copies, 1934, \$1389.77; 1935, \$1390.52; Reprints, 1934, \$834.05; 1935, \$1116.72; Professional Pharmacy, 1934, \$1596.66; 1935, \$1200.04. We endeavor to have subscribers, as far as possible, to become members of the ASSOCIATION; the receipts given are for subscribers who are not in position to become members or prefer not to affiliate.

We have not been entirely successful in publishing all papers of the Sections, because the cost prevented publication or the space was not available at the time. The papers of the Scientific Section are studied and passed upon by a Board of Reviews and thanks are extended for this coöperation, which might be considered by other Sections, if deemed desirable.

The roster of the ASSOCIATION is published monthly, that of the State Associations nearly every month and revised according to the help received by the officers. The roster of the Boards of Pharmacy is published periodically and thanks are extended to Secretary H. C. Christensen.

The minutes of the General Session, Minutes and Letters of the Council, of the House of Delegates, Section and Conferences have appeared as promptly as possible. Thanks are extended for helpfulness of the officers and bodies.

For reference only it is stated that the Receipts for 1936, up to July 1, 1936, are \$4649.87. The expenses for the same period, \$6444.57. The receipts to July 1, 1935, were \$4230.04; the expenses of that period for 1935 were \$6865.70.

The report of the Editor is made monthly to the Publication Committee, annually a scheduled report is made of Receipts and Expenses. Itemized reports are given to the Secretary for the Auditor's Report and all bills are received before going to the Secretary. Always glad to be of service."

180. *A. Ph. A.-N. A. R. D. Joint Committee.* E. F. Kelly submitted a report of progress, which was supplemented by statements from R. P. Fischelis and R. L. Swain the other A. Ph. A. representatives on the Committee. It had not been possible to have a meeting of the Joint Committee during the year as the N. A. R. D. representatives had been so occupied with other duties.

A lengthy discussion followed of the question of the proposed joint membership fee to include membership in the A. Ph. A.-N. A. R. D. and the state association, after which it was voted on motion of Hayman—Adams, that the report be accepted, the representatives continued and that the representatives attempt to have the question of a joint membership decided upon during the year.

181. *Report of the Committee on National Formulary.* Chairman Gathercoal read the following report:

"The revision work was terminated (not completed) in November 1935, when the last

proof was read, the forms were closed and the presses began their toil. The book was released for sale on December 17, 1935, and became official on June 1, 1936.

From the first appearance of the book, two unusual phases have developed, namely, an unexpectedly large sale and an unprecedented interest in the book. The first printing of 25,000 copies was sold out before the end of July 1936. A second printing is now on sale.

The interest in the new book has been manifested by the volume of criticism. There were a lot of nice complimentary letters which are carefully preserved in a file and which are prized very highly. However, you need only to look at the outside of the book to stimulate complimentary remarks, for it has a handsome red cover with nice gold lettering. There were, also, many editorials bearing on the book and appearing very soon after the early distribution of the book. Most of these were favorable and showed that a real study had been made of the book. This was especially true of some of the foreign editorials.

The real interest was manifested, however, by the volume of letters calling attention to the 'errors' in the book. These letters began to come in within three days after the book was released for sale. This 'fan' mail continues to come from every part of the country even eight months after the book is out; this indicates the widespread interest in the book. The criticisms that have been made, present three rather distinct classes of 'errors'; namely: (1) purely typographical errors, some of real moment and some of a minor nature; (2) factual errors, where a figure or statement, intentionally included in the text, could be conclusively proven to be wrong; (3) errors of judgment, where the conclusions of the Committee or of its Chairman were held to be wrong.

Some 300 of these letters have been received; perhaps half of them were in duplications; in others, the critic failed to understand the item criticized and was obviously in error; others were very trivial. Out of the lot we have presented 74 items to the N. F. Committee for consideration. About 40 more are waiting for presentation. Of the 74 items, the Committee has authorized correction of 52, 14 were dismissed as needing no correction and 8 are receiving further study. Of these 52 corrections, 23 might be considered as of typographical errors, 22 as of factual errors and 7 as errors of judgment.

Let me add this one thought: more 'errors' in N. F. VI have been discovered in the Chairman's office, than have come in from the outside. There are very many statements in the book that need to be critically studied for correction.

REVIEW OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN MY 1935 REPORT.

I. The action by the Council to assign one dollar from the sale of each copy of N. F. VI to a fund to be held separately for revision expenses was a very wise one. The appropriation of \$5000.00 for 1936, the first year after the revision was completed, represents an entirely new but very wise policy; this sum is 40 per cent larger than the sum spent for the entire revision of N. F. IV, and more than was spent in any one year on the revision of N. F. V. However, if the Council had not made this provision for 1936, it would have been impossible to have properly handled all of these criticisms, and to carry on the large amount of investigative work necessary to correct them. This statement points the way to the very evident fact that, from now on, N. F. revision will be a continuous process and that provision must be made for a quinquennial, or biennial, or even annual edition of the book.

II. My recommendation that the N. F. Committee be developed into a continuous committee by the election of one or two members each year to serve for a 10-year period still appears to me as very sound.

III. The Council supervision of N. F. revision has been more apparent during the past year than any other year during my chairmanship. May this continue.

IV. There has been no let up in N. F. revision activities since the N. F. VI was issued. The large number of criticisms previously mentioned in this report involved much correspondence, several issues of the N. F. Bulletin, and a large amount of experimental study.

There have been also numerous inquiries for information regarding N. F. items or policies. Frequently these involve careful thought and study for answer.

Then there is the matter of deliberate attack on the N. F. Some person finds an item in an N. F. monograph that is repugnant. He tries persuasion, then subtilty, then a vicious attack. The U. S. P. has gone through much of this sort of thing. It is rather new for the N. F.

V. The N. F. Bulletin has been continued. About 200 pages have been issued since

July 1935. In addition some 70 pages on Ampul and Tablet Research and 20 pages to the new Clinical Lab. Preparations Committee have been issued, besides sundry other issues.

VI. The N. F. Laboratory is, unofficially, an established fact. It was instituted as of Jan. 1, 1936, and is now located in the buildings of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy at Chicago. It has the following staff: E. N. Gathercoal, Director; R. K. Snyder, Chief Chemist; Sidney Taylor, Pharmaceutical Chemist; Ester Meyer and E. E. Vicher, Research Bacteriologists; E. H. Wirth, Paul Carpenter and Ray Adamson, Research Pharmacognists; R. E. Terry, Kenneth L. Howell and Elmer G. King, Research Pharmacists; Bernard Fantus and Hattie Dyniewicz, Research Pharmacologists (at the College of Medicine).

In addition to these workers, the laboratory has, in association, Dr. Louis Gershenfeld and Prof. A. B. Nichols of Philadelphia in a study of the clinical laboratory preparations of the N. F.; Dr. H. A. Langenhan and Dr. Russel A. Cain of Seattle in a study of the tests in the N. F. chemical monographs; Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins and his associates at Baltimore in a study of the water content and the solubilities of the N. F. chemicals; Dr. Deane Judd and Kenneth Kelly of the Bureau of Standards in Washington in a study of the color names of the N. F.; Dr. E. J. Ireland, of Gainesville, Florida, and Dr. E. B. Fischer of Minneapolis in the study of certain N. F. crude drug monographs; besides other persons in sundry places engaged on N. F. research problems.

The N. F. Laboratory has been in existence but seven months, yet has issued six papers, as follows:

- The Assay of Elixir of Phenobarbital, in the N. F. Bulletin
- Phenol Resistance of Staphylococcus Aureus, in the JOUR. A. PH. A.
- The Assayed Liquid Pepsin Preparations, in the N. F. Bulletin
- The Vehicle Value of Syrup of Cherry, in the JOUR. A. PH. A.
- The Methods of Determining the Alkalinity Imparted to Water by Ampul Glass, in the JOUR. A. PH. A.
- Do Your Ephedrine Sprays 'Stink'? in the *Am. Druggist*.

The research now under way numbers 23 projects and we trust that before the end of 1936, we may considerably increase this number.

VII. N. F. Publicity of a very desirable kind has been featured during 1936 in a number of addresses before national and state medical, dental and pharmaceutical organizations. Several papers presenting fine publicity for specific N. F. preparations have appeared or will appear in the medical and pharmaceutical press. Excellent exhibits, with the distribution of literature and the stimulation of real interest in the N. F., have been or will be presented at the following conventions:

Meeting of	At
Medical and Dental Societies of the District of Columbia & Med. Section of Pan-American Conference	Washington, D. C.
Catholic Hospital Association	Washington, D. C.
American Medical Association	Kansas City, Mo.
American Dental Association	San Francisco, Calif.
National Hospital Association	Cleveland, Ohio
State Medical Associations	Various places
State Pharmaceutical Associations	Various places
City and County Medical and Pharmaceutical Meetings	Various places

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. It is recommended that definite action be taken by the Council to organize the A. PH. A. Laboratory in the A. PH. A. building at Washington and to transfer the present 'N. F. Laboratory' into this larger project just as soon as possible. It will be impossible for the present Chairman of the N. F. Committee to continue his activities as head of this research work. Other duties, and advancing years compel him to relinquish all activities outside of his college duties.

II. It is recommended that the sum of \$2500.00 be appropriated for the year 1937 for N. F. revision expenses outside of research activities, and that the sum of \$5000.00 be provided for the expenses of the N. F. Laboratory for the year 1937. In 1936, we have \$1500.00 from the

A. PH. A. Research Fund and \$2500.00 from the N. F. Revision Fund for N. F. research. For 1937 this should be increased to \$5000.00 to be made up in part from the A. PH. A. Research Fund and in part from the N. F. Revision Fund. It should be understood that a considerable part of this research money, perhaps one-half of it will be allotted to N. F. research projects in schools and institutions other than the University of Illinois, College of Pharmacy."

It was moved by Fischelis that the report be received and the recommendations taken up seriatim. The motion was seconded by Christensen and carried.

After discussion, and on motion of Swain—Fischelis, Recommendation No. 1 in the report was approved.

After discussion and on motion of Swain—Adams, Recommendation No. 2 was received and referred to the Committee on Finance with the instruction that the extra amount requested be provided if possible.

182. Committee on Content, Scope and Style of the Proposed Publication. Chairman Swain read the following report:

"For some years the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has had in contemplation a new type of publication, which, simply as a matter of convenience and contrast, may be described as a popular type of association journal. The possibilities of such a publication have been the subject of previous committee studies and reports, and constituted a recommendation in the presidential address of Dr. Robert P. Fischelis. A resolution was adopted at the 1935 convention, placing this among the prospective undertakings of the ASSOCIATION.

In keeping with pharmacy and the drug industry in general, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION embraces many diverse interests, and gives representation to many groups. It may be said to be cosmopolitan in its membership. This peculiar and fortunate condition has brought all phases of pharmacy under the influence of the one organization devoted to professional pharmacy. As a result of its make up, and more directly because of its basic obligation to pharmacy as a whole, the ASSOCIATION is faced with the duty of establishing a medium of publicity which will appeal to those of its members other than the teacher and scientist, and those others for whom the very very excellent JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is of special interest.

In keeping with the general conditions in pharmacy, the field of pharmaceutical journalism seems well covered, if indeed it is not overcrowded. The keenest competition exists in this branch of pharmaceutical activity. A survey of the field shows several long established monthly publications, with circulation varying from a few thousand to several times that number. There are several well-conducted and highly regarded sectional publications, and these, in many cases, enjoy a very complete coverage of their respective fields. Then too, there are many state journals, owned and sponsored by state pharmaceutical associations. These are usually sent to all drug stores in the states in which they are issued. Recently, aggressive and well-financed weekly publications have come into the field, assuming the character and appearance of the daily newspaper. In addition to these, the national drug and pharmaceutical associations have their own official publications. Finally, there is a large number of "house organs" of varying degrees of excellence, all knocking upon the door of the pharmacist and seeking to gain his attention and favor.

However, a most casual study of the situation discloses that, for the most part, pharmaceutical journalism is in business for profit, and thus is largely devoted to the exploitation of the commercial phases of the drug store. Many pharmaceutical publications are exclusively commercial, while others devote some space and attention to the professional side of the drug store. Some publications carry excellent material on dispensing problems, and maintain feature departments devoted to professional pharmacy, but for the most part, even these journals must be considered as predominantly commercial. All in all, it is quite clear that pharmaceutical journalism is frankly and openly commercial, and that it makes no pretense of professional interest or leadership.

In the light of these facts, the committee is convinced that there is a need, in fact, a demand for a publication especially devoted to professional pharmacy. Obviously, such a publication should be established, directed and developed by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Such a publication would permit a fuller discussion of the many activities of the ASSOCIATION, and would afford a much needed medium for interpreting its work to the practicing pharmacists of the country. The ASSOCIATION would thus be brought into a more intimate relationship with

that growing number of pharmacists now seeking guidance in their professional endeavors. Such a publication could be, and should be, of inestimable value in stimulating interest in the basic function of pharmacy, and in directing pharmaceutical opinion toward professional pursuits.

At the outset of the work before the committee, the chairman compiled a list of topics which, in his judgment, would serve as the foundation upon which to build the proposed publication. The list was not intended to be all inclusive, and, in no sense, exclusive; and was sent to each committee member for comment, criticism and suggestion.

Very valuable comment was received from each member. The subject was gone into most thoroughly by Dr. Fischelis, Dr. DuMez and Dr. Delgado, and copies of their letters are included as important parts of this report. These letters should be carefully read, as the conclusions of the committee cannot be understood and evaluated except in the light of the spirit and manner in which the entire project has been approached and visualized.

SUGGESTIONS BEARING UPON THE CONTENTS, SCOPE AND STYLE OF THE PROPOSED A. PH. A.
PUBLICATION.

1. National developments having a bearing upon pharmacy, including national and state legislation.
2. Editorial comment.
3. Addresses, reports and resolutions presented at the A. PH. A. annual meetings.
4. Addresses, reports and resolutions presented at the annual meetings of the A. A. C. P. and the N. A. B. P.
5. General news of the A. PH. A., A. A. C. P. and N. A. B. P., including reports of the A. PH. A. branches and the district meetings of the A. A. C. P. and N. A. B. P.
6. A digest and interpretation of the addresses, reports and resolutions presented before the state and local association conventions.
7. U. S. P.-N. F. Publicity.
8. Pharmacy Week.
9. A discussion of the enforcement of pharmacy laws in the several states.
10. Pointed paragraphs from the pharmaceutical press, national and local.
11. Selected editorials. (These would be selected from the current pharmaceutical journals.)
12. Guest editorial, written by persons prominent in pharmacy or allied fields.
13. Listing by title important articles (professional, commercial, etc.) appearing in the current pharmaceutical press, accompanied by brief abstracts when considered of sufficient interest.
14. Short news paragraphs of pharmacy and the drug industry.
15. Quotations from leading pharmacists on topics of the day.
16. News of related organizations, such as: American Medical Association, American Dental Association, American Veterinary Medicine Association, American Council on Education, American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., when such news is of interest to pharmacy.
17. Book Reviews."

LETTER FROM DR. ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

"This is in reply to your letter of February 21st, with reference to contents, scope and style of the Proposed Journal.

I cannot agree with the statement that 'the new publication must make its way in a field already pretty well covered.' The fact is that the field of this proposed publication is hardly covered at all. That is the only excuse for bringing it into being.

The field of this publication, as I see it, is to interpret Pharmacy to Pharmacists in the same manner that the United States News interprets Governmental activities to its readers or in the way Time brings the events of the week to its clientele.

Each issue will have to be as good or better than its forerunner and it must be free of boilerplate, clippings, stale news, jokes or imitations of other publications. It will require outstanding editorial ability to produce the kind of paper we need and each issue will tax the brain and resources of the editor to the utmost. He will not be able to produce an acceptable paper by warm-

ing an arm-chair at the headquarters building. If he produces what we need, the paper will so far outshine anything in the national field at this time that there will be no question about its acceptance and demand for its continuance.

I have looked over your suggested outline and presume it was intended as a starting point for suggestions as it seems to follow the plan of your *Maryland Pharmacist*.

My idea of style would be to follow closely the style of *Science* with possibly some high type illustration such as is used in the very best magazines of the country. I would have nothing jazzy about it but would make it intensely readable and attention-compelling. Magazines such as *Fortune* have shown us what can be done in this field. I am sure the Mack Printing Company could help us considerably in the matter of style just as they helped *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* and its *News Edition*.

My idea of scope would be to cover the entire field of Pharmacy and truly portray what is going on. Editorially, we should endeavor to guide future progress based on policies determined by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and, of course, we should consistently work for coordination and unification of all pharmacial forces.

My idea of content would be as follows:

1. A leading editorial with a definite objective. If the subject under discussion does not call for a definite expression of opinion or course of action, it is not a fit subject for editorial comment. The twelve editorials printed annually should be of such calibre as to properly reflect American Pharmacy's stand on the principal issues of the year and should be of such quality that if issued as a pamphlet, they would command the attention of other professions and the public as the outstanding expressions of American Pharmacy on the most vital professional problems of the year.

2. A summary of national and state activities (having national importance) of the previous month in a breezy and entertaining style. This may be divided into several articles. (See 'March of the News' in *U. S. News*) and 'March of Time.' This would include salient facts of State Association Proceedings, A. P. H. A. and medical society meetings, college affairs, etc., when something worth while is accomplished.

3. A review of legislation and rulings affecting pharmacy with definite directions for action to be taken by readers.

4. One leading address or paper in each issue on professional pharmacy. The twelve papers printed during the course of a year should, if reproduced in pamphlet form, constitute the outstanding contributions on contemporary Pharmacy for the year. The subjects could include Dispensing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Education, Licensure, Professional Relations, Public Health, Economics as applied to Medicine or Pharmacy, Drug Standards, Law Enforcement, Public Relations.

5. Outstanding news items concerning individuals such as are found in the weekly issues of *Science*. No such items as Mr. Blank visited Washington, etc., but such items as Mr. Blank has been appointed Health Officer of his community or has been named to the Board of Trustees of a local college, etc.

6. U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda with definitely useful information and suggestions how to use it.

7. A suggested reading list of books and articles in the lay, technical and professional press with sufficient information about each book and item to allow the reader to judge whether it is something he should look into further.

I do not think that your suggestions Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, 17 should be followed except as they fit in with the seven-point outline above, as I believe they would tend to deprive the publication of originality of presentation and I am opposed to a clip-sheet publication for national distribution. We cannot, of course, create news, nor should we ignore the productions of others but the principal justification for existence of this JOURNAL is originality of presentation of essential material. We should print nothing that is not absolutely authentic and verified. On that point alone we would be serving the profession outstandingly in this day of shyster and slipshod pharmaceutical journalism."

LETTER FROM DR. A. G. DUMÉZ.

"In response to your letter of February 21st, I have the following suggestions to make with reference to the style, scope and contents of the new journal which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION contemplates publishing.

In my opinion, the style of the journal should conform closely to that of *Science*, a weekly journal published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. If this style were followed, it would eliminate the expense of a separate cover for one thing. Perhaps it would be advisable to use different type than that used in *Science* and I am sure that it would be desirable to use more cuts than are used in the latter.

So far as scope is concerned, I am of the opinion that it should cover the entire field of pharmacy. It might even cover the scientific phase of pharmacy but naturally in an entirely different way than that employed in our present journal.

Pharmacy is a pretty wide field and as all phases will be covered, the contents of the journal will be most varied. I shall, therefore, not attempt to make a complete list of contents, but will merely suggest some of the sections of the journal which I consider important.

1. It is my opinion that the editorials in this journal should be made one of the main features. They should be written by capable persons, experts in their field, upon which they are writing, and should reflect accurately the best pharmaceutical opinion on the subjects covered. The subjects covered should be the leading issues of concern to pharmacists.

2. A section should be devoted to professional pharmacy, particularly as it applies to the retail pharmacist. This section should cover dispensing pharmacy, the relationship of the dispenser to the physician, dentist and public, notes on contributions to science made by pharmacy, written in a more or less popular style, etc.

3. A section of the journal should be devoted to a thoroughly accurate and systematic survey of the status of pending and recently enacted legislation of concern to pharmacy and the drug industry. This section should also include current decisions and official rulings affecting pharmacy in any of its various phases.

4. There should be a section dealing with the activities of national, state and other pharmaceutical organizations.

5. There should be a section devoted to pharmaceutical education. This section should cover the activities of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, and the activities of the individual colleges of pharmacy.

6. There should be a section on law enforcement activities, this section should cover the activities of the state boards of pharmacy and matters of concern to federal and state departments responsible for drug control.

7. There should be a section devoted to professional propaganda in the interest of the betterment of pharmacy. Propaganda for increased use of the U. S. P. and N. F. should be given an important place in this section.

8. A section on items of a personal nature always has a considerable appeal. If such a section is included, it should be limited to items concerning those individuals who are or have been acting in some phase of pharmacy and it should be much more complete than the section now devoted to this purpose in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.

9. The journal should carry certain information which it is difficult to find elsewhere but which is frequently desired for immediate use. I refer to such items as the names and addresses of the secretaries of state pharmaceutical associations and of the state boards of pharmacy."

LETTER FROM MR. F. A. DELGADO.

"I have for reply your letter of February 21st, stating that Chairman Hilton had appointed you Chairman of the Committee on Contents, Scope and Style of the proposed AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION publication.

I am frank to state that like yourself I feel that the new publication must make its way in a field very well covered and unless it can offer the reader news and material in a different form than that which is already being presented or presented in an improved form, it would serve no useful purpose.

I wonder if it would not assist the Committee to make an actual study of published contents of the existing periodicals covering this field over a period of a year or more listing the subjects covered and endeavoring to ascertain whether there have been any omissions or subjects so

inadequately covered that it would be deemed worth while to supply the reader with more news regarding them. In my opinion, the principal object for a journal such as the one proposed is to devote considerable space to subjects which for one reason or another the existing trade journals do not cover. For example, it is a well-known fact that due to their existence depending upon advertising, they are edited from the manufacturers' standpoint. No matter how well written, I doubt seriously, if for example, an article dealing with the unnecessary duplication of manufacturer's trade-marked pharmaceutical specialties and the inventory burden caused the pharmacist would be published. It is my feeling that the editorial policy of the proposed paper should be fearless and courageous and should not try to straddle controversial issues where the welfare of pharmacy and pharmacists is at stake.

I have gone over your 17 suggestions bearing upon the contents, scope and style of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION publication. I do not envy you your task and while there seems a certain amount of duplication, I realize that this is a first draft and is not to be considered final. I am in favor of numbers 1, 3, 6 and 9, particularly if they were not only digested and interpreted but arranged in statistical tables by states and revised from time to time. I recall several years ago that *Drug Topics* when a monthly journal made a digest of resolutions presented at state pharmaceutical association meetings. It would be interesting to feature a section devoted to comment upon the adoption and execution and results if any of such resolutions. It would probably be equally worth while to study such resolutions with the view of ascertaining whether or not the states were entertaining and considering problems vital to pharmacy, whether or not a professional or commercial nature and corrective legislation was being considered. To me the most outstanding omission in your list of 17 suggestions was any reference to *The Pharmacist* as such. I am enclosing a copy of *The Chemist* a publication of the American Institute of Chemists. It seems to me that it would be worth while to emulate chemistry and have pharmacy give some consideration to the pharmacist. I mean his hours, compensation and future. During the National Drug Store Survey, I was very alarmed to find that there was a tendency for the employers to employ only young men. I am pleased to say that I do not believe there is anyone in the United States who has expressed himself so forcibly on the subject of the excess of drug stores and pharmacists over the public needs as you have. I have been told by several college of pharmacy deans that their graduates had no difficulty in finding employment. This may and may not be true but granting that it is true, is it not probably throwing a number of the older men out of work? I feel that the security of the pharmacist as such is a responsibility of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and should be given proper consideration and generous space in the proposed publication.

I am enthusiastically in favor of a section to be devoted to toilet preparations. I have been giving this subject a great deal of consideration for the last few years and I find that the domestic production and sales, also the foreign trade in these products is increasing at a rapid rate, and I would not be surprised if in a few years it does not exceed that of medicinals. It is my opinion that the average pharmacist's knowledge of the content and use of cosmetics and toilet preparations is woefully weak and if he is to retain that share of the business he now has and possibly regain some of that which he has lost, he should be kept fully informed regarding the subject. I would also like to suggest that a space be set aside for the repeated listing of the names and addresses of all of the secretaries of the state pharmaceutical associations and the various other related organizations in the field. The readers would soon learn to consult this section of the publication for this information and it would be a handy and practical reference.

There is only one other suggestion that I would like to make and that is that a section be created and devoted to discussing the practice of pharmacy abroad and that this material be solicited through the medium of a questionnaire in order that there would be some uniformity in the news, statistics and information obtained and at a proper time this material be compiled along with a comparison of pharmacy in the United States and abroad. Some idea of what I have in mind will be found contained in the enclosed report which I recently solicited from our Paris office. While it is far from the ideal it should at least serve to point out what we might expect.

I know that you will receive a number of constructive letters from other members of the Committee regarding your 17 suggestions. I will, therefore, not attempt to make any further comment at this time. I feel that Chairman Hilton exercised excellent judgment in selecting you as Chairman as evidenced by the activity which you have already displayed."

LETTER FROM DR. H. V. ARNY.

"Your 'general letter' on the subject of the proposed journal has been received as well as Dr. Fischelis' views thereon. These two letters represent the respective views of the two writers, and it is difficult for an outsider to make a choice between the two programs.

At the present time my own views of proper procedure are something like this:

1. Have the Council make a definite decision as to whether the ASSOCIATION can afford to run such a journal.
2. If this vote is in the affirmative, have the Council announce a specific maximum figure which the ASSOCIATION will appropriate to such a journal for a period of from three to five years.
3. Invite certain competent persons (not more than three) to consider the editorship of the proposed journal, and request these gentlemen to submit their personal ideas as to makeup of the journal.
4. Then let our committee, after study of the plans laid before us by these gentlemen, recommend to the A. P. H. A. Council our nominee for editor and his program for the journal.

The list of topics suggested by the chairman and the interesting and constructive comments of the members indicate that, in a work of such sweeping importance, the limits within which it is to be developed cannot be rigidly set out. No hard and fast rules can be laid down, and perhaps none should be attempted. It would seem sufficient to state the broad purpose of the publication, to specify in general terms the scope of its activities and manner of approach, and to outline, as well as this can be done, the objectives to which it shall be devoted.

In general, the publication should become the mouthpiece of professional pharmacy. It should be informative, and speak authoritatively in its field. It should assume leadership in all publicity bearing upon the relationship of pharmacy to the public and the allied public health professions. It should be educational in that it should attempt to interpret trends in medicine and those related fields which bear upon pharmacy. It should seek to keep pace with scientific and professional advance, and to keep pharmacists informed as to current developments.

The following summation is submitted as setting forth the conclusions of the committee, and these should be read and considered in the light of the comments which the members have made:

1. The publication should confine itself, as definitely as this can be done, to pharmaceutical matters of professional importance and concern. This is to be construed as excluding purely scientific papers and discussions. Embraced under this general proposition are pharmaceutical education, legislation and registration as these topics are dealt with in national and state associations and related organizations; pharmaceutical practice, including information on prescription problems, store administration and other matters touching upon the professional work which pharmacists are called upon to do; activities of state and national pharmaceutical associations; in fact, all matters of interest and value to pharmacy as such, irrespective of its origin, should be considered within the scope and purpose of the publication.
2. The publication should sponsor and take leadership in all efforts looking to the development of the professional potentialities of pharmacy, and all plans designed to bring pharmacy and all other public health professions closer together, as well as all movements to educate the public regarding the intrinsic value of pharmaceutical service. This would include Pharmacy Week, U. S. P. and N. F. Publicity, the establishment of Inter-Allied Professional Groups, Hospital Pharmacy and all other related efforts.
3. The publication, in the light of the foregoing, should be educational and inspirational. Editorially, it should seek to guide and direct pharmaceutical opinion in all matters of professional import. It should interpret new trends in medical treatment, prevailing opinion in the public health fields and all other related information.

The committee has refrained from any discussion of the physical make-up of the publication, as this, of course, would necessarily depend upon the scope and contents which were decided upon. However, it is our judgment that the publication should be of the best typographical workmanship, illustrated as occasion requires, and itself expressive of the same high standard it is designed to develop and maintain.

While it is not to be anticipated that the publication can be launched a finished thing, the

committee feels that sufficient financial support should be provided from the outset so that the project can be properly inaugurated, developed and sustained."

The report was accepted on motion of Hayman—Costello. Dr. Fischelis requested to be recorded as approving the report. A lengthy discussion of the proposed publication followed and of the delays which had made it impossible for this report and also the report of the Committee on Ways and Means to be submitted to the Council earlier. It was decided to explain in the annual report to the House of Delegates why action with respect to the publication had been delayed.

On motion of Hayman—Adams, it was voted that the report be submitted to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries with the request that it be read and discussed in connection with recommendation No. 9 in the President's address of last year.

183. *Report of the Committee to Study the By-Laws.* Under the head of Unfinished Business Chairman Swain requested the opportunity to which there was no objection, to read the report of the Committee and to obtain the views of the members of the Council on the report. After a lengthy discussion of the report, it was voted on motion of Costello—Adams, that it be presented at the First General Session of the ASSOCIATION on Wednesday, August 26th.

184. *Election of Members.* On motion of Kelly—Delgado, the following applicants were elected members:

No. 454, E. N. Harper, Muncie, Ind.; No. 455, A. L. Paynter, Anderson, Ind.; No. 456, Richard M. Nomura, 162 15th Av., Seattle, Wash.; No. 457, Erwin M. Joseph, 1410 W. 6th St., Austin, Texas; No. 458, Glenn M. Cook, 61 Broadway, Fargo, N. Dak.; No. 459, Dominic E. A. Picciano, 136 Maple Ave., Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.; No. 460, H. S. Seltzer, 417 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.; No. 461, J. H. Helfrich, 564 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; No. 462, Sister Mary Adamar, 202 College Ave., Lancaster, Penna.; No. 463, Sister M. Rita Spellman, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; No. 464, Sister M. Carmel Clark, Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; No. 465, Mabel Poole, 749 Fairmont Ave., Pasadena, Calif.; No. 466, Nancy H. Wright, 1025 Belmont Ave., Youngstown, Ohio; No. 467, Ezra James Horton, Grasslands Hospital, Valhalla, N. Y.; No. 468, Sister Florence Mason, 3121 Bryan St., Dallas, Texas; No. 469, Sister M. Junilla Haskell, 2301 Bellevue Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; No. 470, Sister Mary Laurissa Felix, St. Josephs Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 471, William Lee Johnston, 320 Lincoln St., Sayre, Penna.; No. 472, Edward Henry Cravens, Jr., Veterans Admins. Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; No. 473, Raymond Colliere, Calla Las Rosas No. 1352, Santiago, Chile; No. 474, Z. O. Moore, 501 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; No. 475, Edward Osborne Trainor, 261 Union St., Bennington, Vt.; No. 476, John Kenneth Jones, Gettysburg, S. Dak.; No. 477, Arthur T. Blomquist, 500 No. Ottawa, Joliet, Ill.

185. *Nomination of Honorary President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association.* Dr. Willis G. Gregory was nominated to the House of Delegates for election as Honorary President for 1936—1937 on motion of Eberle—Fischelis; E. F. Kelly as Secretary on motion of Swain—Costello; and C. W. Holton as Treasurer on motion of Fischelis—Hayman.

186. *Vacancy in the Council.* Roy B. Cook was elected a member of the Council for 1936—1937 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. Bruce Philip on motion of Swain—Hayman.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Third Meeting of the Council for 1935—1936 was held in the Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday morning, August 25th on the call of the Chairman, with the following members present: Hilton, Costello, Christensen, Adams, Swain, Fischelis, Delgado, Hayman, Eberle, DuMez, Cook and Kelly.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called to consider a report with respect to the proposed emblem of the ASSOCIATION and other business which may be submitted.

187. *Proposed Emblem of the Association.* Chairman Geo. D. Beal explained the work which the special Committee on Emblem has done and invited the views of the members of the Council with respect to the preliminary report of the Committee and to the two designs so far developed. After discussion and on motion of Swain—Costello, Chairman Beal was authorized to present the report and the two designs for the information of the members present and to indicate progress.

188. *Exhibits.* After a general discussion of the question and on motion of Hayman—Costello, it was voted to have a careful study by a special committee of the Council to be ap-

pointed by the Chairman of the Council of 1936-1937, the committee to report at the next annual meeting and earlier if possible.

189. *Committee to Study the By-Laws.* Chairman Swain brought up several questions with respect to the report of the Committee to the First General Session which were considered at length.

On motion of Swain—Hayman, the Committee was authorized to delete from its report any reference to the reduction in the number of nominees for president, for first vice-president and for second vice-president.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Fourth Meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, August 27th, in Dallas, Texas, with the following members present: Hilton, Costello, Christensen, Adams, Delgado, Fischelis, Hayman, Eberle, Cook and Kelly.

190. *Minutes of the Second and Third Meetings of the Council.* On motion of Adams—Fischelis, the reading of the minutes of these meetings was dispensed with as the minutes will be published in full in the JOURNAL.

191. *Committee on N. F. and R. B. Policies.* Chairman Geo. D. Beal read the following report:

“During the year your committee has had informal discussions of the recommendations made by Chairman Gathercoal in his report for the year 1934-1935, and wishes to comment at this time on two of those suggestions. First, let it be said that your committee fully realizes that while appointment to a revision committee carries with it responsibility for an active participation in the work of revision, in actual practice the responsibility devolves upon a few persons, very often sub-committee chairmen. We can accept this as a teaching of experience, without forcing an inquiry into the actual reasons therefor. If, on the other hand, we expect the greatest coöperation of the larger number of appointed persons to be of an advisory character, we may expect active participation by some and suggestive coöperation by others, and yet feel that all of those appointed have done their part. The problem of the deliberative body charged with appointment then becomes largely that of searching out those self-sacrificing individuals who are to do the pick and shovel work of revision.

Experience in U. S. P. and N. F. revision has taught us that while correspondence is a very necessary medium of communication, letters usually fail to clear up clouded situations. Both the U. S. P. and N. F. committees probably made greater progress in their four days of personal conferences than in the three years between their organization and the last of the conferences. We are therefore of the opinion that the Council should, before appointing a new N. F. Committee, give thought to so constituting that committee that it could be brought together each year for deliberation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Chairman Gathercoal pointed out that the committee was composed of fifteen members, including the Chairman, and functioned through ten sub-committees. After the selection of the chairmen of these sub-committees, there were left four-tenths of a member to make up the balance of each committee. He accordingly suggested the possibility of increasing the membership of the committee to at least twenty-one, thereby providing a minimum personnel of two for each of these sub-committees. Any such increase of membership will increase the cost of bringing the committee together, and will still not provide the number of persons whose advisory coöperation is desirable. Recognizing these difficulties, we are, with the consent of Professor Gathercoal, recommending a substitute proposal.

It is recommended that the present committee be replaced, in 1939, by an Executive Committee of Revision of eleven, elected by the Council, the Chairman to be designated by the Council. The members of this Executive Committee shall serve as chairmen of the sub-committees of the Committee of Revision, and shall nominate to the Council additional participating members of each sub-committee (to the number of not more than five?).

2. We recommend that the Executive Committee be called to meet annually at the place of meeting of this ASSOCIATION, said meeting to occupy the last two days of the week preceding that in which this ASSOCIATION meets, and that each member of the Executive Committee be

paid from the National Formulary account a just proportion of his railroad and Pullman fare, and that he be provided, for the duration of the committee meeting, and at the expense of the National Formulary, with suitable hotel accommodations and meals.

3. We agree with Chairman Gathercoal that the interests of the National Formulary will best be served by making the Executive Committee of Revision a revolving committee. We accordingly recommend: (a) That the Chairman of the Committee be elected in 1939 to serve for a period of ten years, or until the election and qualification of his successor. (b) That the remaining ten members of the Executive Committee of Revision be elected by the Council in 1939, and that the Council select, by lot, one person so elected to serve for a period of one year, one for two years, and so on until one has been selected for a full ten-year term, and that as the term of each person so chosen expires the Council shall elect a member to serve for the full term of ten years.

4. We recommend that not later than three months preceding the meeting of the ASSOCIATION the Chairman of the Council shall appoint a nominating committee of three members of the Council to nominate to the Council two candidates for each vacancy to be filled."

On motion of Fischelis—Eberle the report was received and referred to the Council for study.

192. *Committee on Proprietary Medicines.* Chairman Cook read the following report:

HISTORY OF FORMATION.

"The Committee on Proprietary Medicines is, in a large measure, the outgrowth of various special committees that have been set up from time to time by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION or some of its related groups as far back as 1884, and bears a more especial relation to the old Commission on Proprietary Medicines, now discontinued. In addition there has been in existence, from time to time, in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials, a special committee, which has for some years sought for a satisfactory definition for the term 'proprietary medicines,' which has paraded in the field of pharmaceutical nomenclature for years and had many clashes with the relative term of 'patent medicine.' All such movements, however, are predicated on some attempt to improve general conditions in the industry as well as such professional or semi-professional aspects as might arise. Keeping in mind, of course, the safeguarding of the interest of the public.

An investigation of the movement of which this is a part discloses that this subject has been before pharmaceutical organizations and especially our own, for more than fifty years. Indeed it has its root imbedded in that period when medicine was just coming into the field of research and development. And when one might also with impunity 'cure' anything from 'cancer to carbuncle' and at the same time prove to the public that the same item would cure one hundred other popular diseases.

In the 1884 convention, Prof. Albert G. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, discussed this subject at some length, and finally presented the following resolution:

Resolved.—That the President appoint a committee of three members to report to the ASSOCIATION at its next annual meeting, upon the most feasible and suitable legislation to secure a sufficient statement of the composition of proprietary medicines to be put upon each package of the same, and upon the most favorable and efficient action to be taken by this ASSOCIATION in regards to this matter.

The result was that a committee was appointed composed of Prescott, Frederick Hoffman and Charles Rice. It is well here to observe that the term 'proprietary medicine' and not 'patent medicine' was used.

The ASSOCIATION met in September 1885, in Pittsburgh. The committee filed a most interesting report, in which it was agreed that 'in undertaking legislation to publish constituents on the label of proprietary medicines,' it is very desirable that such a law should have a gradual effect and further observed that 'while pharmacists are not to judge upon the choice of medicinal agents made by the public, they do have custody of statements and records of the composition of medicines.'

The committee in closing their work, submitted a resolution that 'it is the deliberate opinion of this ASSOCIATION that the labels of proprietary medicines ought to carry a statement of their constituents.' This was adopted September 9th.

At the same time a model bill to carry out such a policy was submitted. It was composed of twelve sections, much of which need not be repeated, but after the discussion for many years it is interesting to note one item in particular. It stated that:

'The term proprietary medicine wherever it occurs in this act shall be held to denote all medicinal preparations, simple or compound, for internal or external use, which are offered for sale, or sold, or claimed as the exclusive invention, discovery or product of a special manufacturer, person, firm or corporation, or which is designated by a special name or title not recognized by any national pharmacopœia or dispensatory of any particular school of medicine.'

Such was the definition of a much discussed term in 1885.

At a subsequent session the same question came up for much consideration. The report of the committee on Drug Markets led up to it. They complained that druggists ought to set 'their face against these elegant pharmaceuticals' whose makers claim superiority because his 'iron came from a certain mine,' or cinchona 'came in by private conveyance.' The prescription business has been reduced 20% on account of pills and numerous other ills. And manufacturers anticipate the wants of physicians by every conceivable combination. One looks to see if the date is 1885 or 1936.

These discussions led up to a resolution offered which in part decried the 'use of factory made prescriptions.' In closing, one delegate remarked that 'this is one question that we cannot settle here; it is not our place, it is not our function * * * the American Medical Association should pass a resolution that such things shall not be prescribed * * * we cannot stop the prescribing of such preparations but the physician can.' It will be seen therefore that the report and first resolution of the Committee on Proprietaries was adopted but subsequent resolutions were not.

The Commission on Proprietary Medicines, of later years, was the outgrowth of these earlier activities and finally got under way in some concrete form in 1913.

While of no special bearing, but as a matter of record up to this point, it is well to here interpose a table of such references to published reports and material as has been tabulated by your committee:

The Proceedings of the ASSOCIATION show the following references:

Proceedings 1884

" 1885—pages 349, 549 and 555.

Organization Report	1913	JOURNAL A. PH. A., Oct. 1913,	pages 1194-1222
	1913		
	1914	" "	Oct. 1914 1138
	1914-1915	" "	Oct. 1915 1148
	1915-1916	" "	Dec. 1916 1374-1382
	1916-1917	" "	Jan. 1918 67
	1918-1919	" "	Dec. 1919 1050
	1926-1927	" "	Oct. 1927 991
	1930-1931	" "	Aug. 1931 845
	1931-1932	" "	Sept. 1932 975
	1933-1934	" "	May 1934 513
	1934-1935	" "	Aug. 1935 700

In addition a resolution favoring partial formula disclosure was adopted in 1927 (JOUR. A. PH. A. for September, page 887) and the Special Committee provided for under this resolution reported at the Portland, Maine, meeting, in 1928 (JOURNAL for September, page 934). A Committee on Definition of 'patent medicine' and 'proprietary medicine' reported at the 1934 meeting (JOURNAL, October, page 1039).

The importance of the whole subject led to more than passing remarks by President Robert Fischelis in his address before the session of the ASSOCIATION held in Portland, Oregon, in August 1935. In commenting (JOUR. A. PH. A., Aug., page 650), on the activities of committees, President Fischelis observed:

'The Committee on Proprietary Medicines has not been very active in recent years. It could render a very useful service to the profession by organizing a service for pharmacists which would make available information with regard to the composition, standards, classification and

ethical status of proprietary medicines. Certainly retail pharmacists should have as much information about proprietary preparations as is now furnished by organizations serving various groups of consumers. While it is not the function of pharmacists to diagnose or treat disease they are expected to have full information about the drugs and medicines they are called upon to dispense. With an authentic source of information on this subject available, the professional status of the pharmacist will be greatly enhanced and service to the public will be greatly augmented. A similar service can be rendered the pharmacist in connection with cosmetics.'

This was followed by recommendation number fifteen:

'It is recommended that the Committee on Proprietary Medicines be requested to study the possibility of organizing an informational service to the profession with regard to the composition, standards, classification and ethical status of proprietary medicines, and report its recommendations to the council for action at an early date.

Following the approval of this recommendation by the Resolutions Committee, and the House of Delegates, the old Commission was discontinued and the present Committee named.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES.

The approach to a study of this subject was beset with the usual difficulties caused by inability to secure any basic material and no avenue of discussion other than afforded by mail. And the further fact that while all are in entire accord with the ideals for which we strive in American pharmacy, modern practices and the economic stress of business present practices that few know how to remedy. In order to have a perfectly free expression, Dr. Fischelis was requested to expand his views, and in this connection wrote as follows:

'What I had in mind was to do something similar to what is being done by various consumer services which advise the layman on the accuracy of claims for various products. We have a great many sources of information regarding drugs and proprietaries. In the first place the manufacturers themselves constitute a source of such information, then there are our laboratory findings, the findings of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, the findings of the various state departments which analyze drugs and medicines, and the federal government laboratories and bureaus. We should devise some way of making this information available to every retail pharmacist so that he can in turn instruct his public on the value or lack of value of proprietary preparations. You know the courts have declared that the sale of proprietary products cannot be restricted to pharmacists as long as pharmacists know no more about these products than the laymen do. My ultimate objective is to provide the information in some official form so that we can say to the legislature that that information is available to pharmacists who can understand Chemistry, Pharmacology and Pharmacodynamics, and therefore they are in a position to advise the public with respect to use and sales. Furthermore I have in mind that if the pharmacist is to function according to law, he must be able to give information on medicinal products, not only from the standpoint of price, as is the case to-day, but from the standpoint of their usefulness. We are making fair-trade contracts, price protection, price stabilizations and the granting of profits on proprietary articles the basis for our decision as to whether or not they should be handled in a drug store. If this were generally known to the public, it certainly would not enhance the opinion of the public with respect to the pharmacist as a professional man. To-day any manufacturer can come along with a secret formula and advertise it extensively, and 90% of the retail druggists will call him blessed if he allows a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % margin on the product.

The last thing they will ask about is whether the product is any good or whether it is habit forming or whether it may be harmful to the person who is induced to buy it because of the advertising. This is not a healthy condition within the profession.

'I believe that if our Committee were to tackle this problem and require all manufacturers to submit information sufficient to establish the value of their product, and if a committee like ours were to lay down certain definite standards with respect to labeling, formula disclosures and truthfulness of advertising, we would put the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in a position where it does not sanction the sale of remedies on the basis of profits but on the basis of merit. Our standards need not be the same as those of the American Medical Association. However, we should begin with several fundamentals. For example, it should be insisted upon that the product is one which has the therapeutic merits claimed for it on labels and in advertising. We should insist upon evidence of manufacture of the product under proper supervision, and under proper

chemical and pharmacological control. We should further insist upon identification of the product in some way so that as to give assurance to the public that it has been subject to some kind of control and may, therefore, be distinguished from cheap substitutes for standard remedies which are made only to offer something for sale and not with any intent of benefiting the consumer.

'If then manufacturers are ever placed in a position where their products will have to pass some minimum tests of this kind, in addition to any test of economic policy which we may approve, they will gain respect for the pharmacist and needless to say the public and the medical profession will likewise increase its respect for us.'

Several questions now arise. Could and should the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at this time set up any organization looking to this end? Would the information it secured receive attention at the hands of the profession and the trade so as to provide a proper reward for the financial outlay? And are there, at this time, any agencies that are now or have been engaged in the prosecution of the same general work as proposed? There is, of course, no satisfactory answer to any of the questions, and certainly none that this committee might propose that would suit all interested parties. A survey of such material as has been handed in heretofore in the nature of reports gives no greater promise of a solution.

Turning now to what is being done, or has been done, by other agencies, one naturally looks to the activities of the American Medical Association. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of that organization has for many years been investigating proprietary products, especially those offered to physicians. Many standards have been set up. It is claimed by some, however, that this concerns only the products prescribed by physicians. All practical pharmacists, however, know that a great per cent of all such items also go directly into the hands of the laity. Many are rejected due to lack of evidence as to value or false advertising statements. And in spite of all this care, many are prescribed by physicians just the same, so it is evident that many are used by both physician and layman regardless of the ideas of any investigating agency. It may be true, as Dr. Fischelis once pointed out, that if pharmacy 'ever exercises its true function, it will be expected to guide the public in its choice of medicines for self medication, as well as guiding the physician in the selection of brands of similar composition and prepared for similar purposes.' Indeed, as far back as 1905, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. was complaining that 'some large and old-established firms * * * were not only unwilling to cooperate with the Council but in many instances exhibited a definite antagonism to the Council's work.' Fortunately, however, to-day the tendency is much the other way. But until we have more definite control over false advertising, either through the press or the spoken voice, troubled waters will continue to beset the field of medicine and pharmacy.

In February 1936, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry completed thirty years of service to American Medicine and Pharmacy. It moreover has served as a model for other groups of similar agencies. The members serve without pay, the former secretary thereof having completed twenty years of faithful service. There are about twenty persons connected with the work. No one will argue but that there has been a vast improvement in the marketing of drugs since 1905. All of which is simply mentioned as this service is an indicator of what any other group must bear in mind if new avenues of contact are to be set up. The fact remains that a very definite service has been rendered, and this in turn has now been expanded by the addition of a Council on Dental Therapeutics, and recently a Council on Cosmetics, another goal toward which pharmacy had been looking. The results of investigations of all such activities are now, and have for many years, been available to all pharmacists. It is true, of course, as the editor of the *A. M. A. Journal* (February 9, 1925) observes, that 'many physicians still prescribe secret or semi-secret or irrational preparations under the spell of persuasive' advertising claims. The same holds true of the laity no matter how enlightened a pharmacist might be from any information he might receive. The question therefore of duplication of effort deserves careful consideration. It is equally true, however, that there are many pharmacists who are not properly posted as to this work. The consideration of ways and means of making pharmacists more conscious of discriminating between the good and bad, using the A. M. A. and other reports, is important. And, as this organization has recorded 'there are some physicians who have not yet fully realized the detrimental influence of certain types of low-grade pharmaceutical concerns.'

REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Turning now to the practical application of any definite action, numerous perplexing prob-

lems arise. In the very beginning is the question of duplication of the work of another organization. Is there duplication, and should there be duplication or coöperation? The leaning of the answer is to coöperation. If a new council is to be set up, one leader in American medicine points out that two cardinal principles must be kept in mind:

(1) The men on the council must be of high reputation who are willing to do their share of the work without a cent of remuneration.

(2) THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION must be willing to provide for the work unstintingly, which means both laboratory facilities and office facilities.

It would be a sad state of affairs if a charge had to be made, for obviously there would then enter the question of having pressure brought to bear from those who helped pay the expense. Products cannot be classified on hearsay or personal opinion. If such reports are to be placed in the hands of pharmacists they must be based on actual laboratory tests. And does the A. PH. A. have funds available for such work, even if the personnel worked without salary? The reports would, of course, have to be sent out under the name of the association, and there arises the question of legal responsibility for any error or even claim set up in cases practically free from error. These few points alone indicate the need of the most careful reflection and study before any such step is taken. As Dr. J. H. Beal pointed out in 1935 'it is recognized that there is a place in pharmacy for packaged medicines when honestly exploited,' and the publication of a list which the ASSOCIATION disapproved would very likely lead to 'expensive and annoying litigation.'

Another factor of great importance in this subject is the question of amending national and state food and drug legislation. This committee was doubtless intended to study carefully the question of aggressive action relative to proprietary medicine. It is the view of many of our members that no action may well be taken until Congressional action is completely closed to any change in the Federal Food and Drugs Act. If a bill of the force and vigor of the bill as proposed in the last session of Congress is eventually passed, there is bound to come about a vast improvement in the whole proprietary medicine field. There will be, to a certain extent at least, formula disclosure and also more closely controlled label statements, to say nothing of the great field of medical advertising. It is the belief of many of your committee that such a law will do many of the things that it was probably thought such a committee or council might undertake. Such a national law, and the state laws patterned after it—such as have been enacted recently in Louisiana—would also have behind it the full force of Federal and State enforcement, rather than the semi-voluntary activities of a group whose work has been and is dedicated to the fulfillment of any ideals in the field of medicine and pharmacy.

The efforts referred to above are intended to control such products in respect to the therapeutic value and advertising and labeling claims. It may be said that such efforts are without the field of pharmacy other than that pharmacists should be guided by the results in the sale of the products for self administration or use. Another method of control which approaches the question from the standpoint of pharmacy's responsibility in the field of public health, has been put into effect in at least two states, by law which requires: No drugs or medicines or toilet articles, or dentifrices or cosmetics shall be manufactured, made, produced, packed, packaged or prepared within this state, except under the personal and immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist or such other persons as may be approved by the Board of Pharmacy after an investigation and a determination by the said Board that they are qualified by scientific or technical training and/or experience to perform such duties of supervision as may be necessary to protect the public health and safety; and no person shall manufacture, make, produce, pack, package or prepare any such articles without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Pharmacy. Such permits shall be subject to such rules and regulations with respect to sanitation and/or equipment, as the said Board of Pharmacy may from time to time adopt for the protection of the public health and safety. Permits issued under the provisions of this law shall be exposed in a conspicuous place in the factory or place for which issued; such permits shall not be transferable; shall expire on the last day of December following the date of issue, and shall be renewed annually.

This approach merits early and serious attention by the other states since it includes drugs and cosmetics and since it imposes on the manufacturer the same professional restrictions that have long controlled the dispensing pharmacist. If such legislation were in effect in every state of the Union and were reasonably enforced many of the unsatisfactory products would soon disappear

or be improved in quality, especially as the permit is revocable upon conviction. Still another approach is being tried out in New York, and also merits careful study, under the so-called Dunkel Bill, which requires, in general, that poisonous, habit-forming and deleterious drugs and medicines be sold only by licensed pharmacists, and that pharmacists in making such sales must warn the purchaser of the dangerous quality of the drug. These measures impose serious obligations on the profession, as well as providing the opportunity to clean their part of the public health structure.

As to what is a 'proprietary' medicine, this committee or no other committee has been able to define. We do find, however, that in general the pharmacists of this country, and perhaps others, regard the term as having specific application to those specialties usually prescribed by physicians, or, as one able investigator has set forth, what are called 'manufacturers trade-named pharmaceutical specialties;' these, in turn, are said to be in many ways not to be designated in the parlance of the layman as 'patent' medicines. One who follows the result of the National Drug Survey findings will also note that several influential trade and professional journals have instituted sections in which much information is given regarding many prescription specialties and detailed information concerning them. This, however, does not always reach down to the point of proper protection of the layman. It is also observed that certain national groups interested in the production of proprietaries have taken some steps to regain and strengthen public confidence in proprietaries. The Federal Trade Commission likewise has been increasingly active in the collection and dissemination of such information.

Your committee observes with much interest the fact that many of the American proprietary of 'patent' medicines now being sold in the United States, state their formula on their export packages, as many of the food and drug laws of other nations require formula disclosure. There is before us two bulletins issued under date of August 5, 1936, that have some very pertinent comments. It is recited for example that in Germany much new legislation has been enacted 'based upon composite consideration of public health and commercial practicability.' Many restrictions surround the sale thereof. Control is imposed of both labeling and advertising, be it for the laity or the profession. In Greece all such products sold must bear on a label (a) trade name, (b) name and surname of the licensed manufacturer, (c) factory or laboratory in which prepared, (d) date of manufacture, (e) manner of preparation, (f) principal ingredients, (g) mode of use, (h) number and date of license and (i) retail price. The restrictions in Greece may seem quite rigid. The situation in Germany a little less so, but none the less much more rigid than in America. All of which brings up the question, why cannot manufacturers furnish the same information to American customers as they do to foreign consumers? As pointed out in the bulletin relative to Germany the entire series of laws in that country is brought under one heading. And we glean from this that while we must leave nothing undone from a state standpoint, it is evident that the greatest need is the enactment of suitable national legislation.

There is an evident feeling that the ASSOCIATION should approach this problem in a practical way. There are many indications that we should limit our control to the field of preparation and standardization, in the broader sense of the words, and leave the control of therapeutic value to the professions interested, giving them support in every way possible. The effective control of such preparations requires close coöperation between the public health professions, each working within its own field, supplemented by effective legislation. Certain legislation has already been mentioned as having been placed upon the statute books of Maryland, Virginia, New York, Louisiana and other states. In this activity much consideration of standards has been given. Such a question, however, is a very delicate one and certainly a question of policy that this ASSOCIATION should decide very carefully. If legislation of this type is actively sponsored by the A. P. H. A. and other groups, in all states, a tremendous advance would be made in bettering the conditions under which drugs and medicines are manufactured. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized.

We have ascertained that some states within their own field of operations have done something along this line. Food and Drug Commissions such as in North Dakota, for example, have heretofore gone into the field of analysis and reporting of findings. As to the final result only time can tell. It is well known to us that pharmacists now know the content of many proprietary products, yet this information is not the slightest value in restricting the sale of these products to pharmacists. It is true, of course, that the more information pharmacists have upon the products they sell, the better position they will occupy with respect to the public.

Many are hopeful that a real Food and Drug Act will be passed, and that this will control the advertising of drug products as well as provide for a fuller form of formula disclosure than now is the case. This will not, however, cure all the economic and professional ills of which we complain. The practical application will even then present perplexing problems. Indeed, it is curious now to note that we have a rather anomalous situation in that biological products are amenable to Federal regulations and other products far more dangerous in character are not restricted at all.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The rather extensive remarks heretofore appended have been inserted for the reason that it is the opinion of your committee that in order to 'study the possibility of organizing an informational service to the profession with regard to the composition, standards, classification, and ethical status of proprietary medicines,' that first of all a survey must be made of the field. It is now, and no doubt long will be quite necessary to take into consideration the many angles of this question. It is highly desirable that in one place a résumé be set down of what has been done before. This report, incomplete though it may be, is an effort in that direction. It has been the endeavor to bring together the evidence as it has been found, keeping in mind the aspirations of those having at heart the betterment of pharmacy and the interest of the public, as well as the practical application and results of any movement to that end.

It would seem best, therefore, that the work in this direction be continued, keeping in mind that the objects for the present may best be attained by coöperation with agencies now at work, and through proper legislative activities, state and national."

Chairman Cook stated that the report was approved by the majority and that Dr. Fischelis desired to submit a minority report.

Dr. Fischelis stated that certain changes in the majority report made corresponding changes necessary in his comments on that report and requested permission to rewrite his comments for submission at the next session of the Council which was granted without objection.

193. Subsection on Hospital Pharmacists. The secretary presented the following communication with the statement that the officers of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing approved it:

"At a meeting of members of the ASSOCIATION interested in the furtherance and consolidation of hospital pharmacy, a committee was organized to present the following recommendation for the pleasure of the Council. This recommendation reads as follows:

It is recommended to the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION that the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing have added to it a 'sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy,' with a chairman for that subsection who will have the title of 'Chairman of the Sub-section on Hospital Pharmacy.'

The purpose of this sub-section will be to provide a definite place within the ASSOCIATION for the 1500 or more institutional pharmacists practicing at present in the United States.

The Committee trusts that this recommendation will meet with a favorable consideration by the Council."

After discussion and on motion of Kelly—Hayman, the request was approved.

194. Relation of the N. F. to the Food and Drugs Act. The secretary brought up Recommendation No. 14 in President Fischelis' address, as referred to the Council, and quoted the following extract on the subject from a letter addressed to Chairman Cook of the U. S. P. Committee of Revision on July 11, 1936, by Chairman J. H. Beal of its Board of Trustees:

"When the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, was pending in Congress both the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General of the United States rendered opinions upon this subject, and the language of the Food and Drugs Act with reference to the U. S. P., and the wording of the Variation Clause were made to conform to the opinions then received.

Since that date the U. S. P. Board of Trustees has, on two separate occasions, secured legal opinions upon the same subject. The Board of Trustees has, therefore, long ago investigated the question presented in President Fischelis' recommendation."

The secretary expressed the opinion that this statement applied equally to the N. F.

since it was included in the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, at the same time and on the same basis as was the U. S. P.

After discussion and on motion of Fischelis—Hayman, it was voted that the question referred to be given further study and that information be furnished the members of the Council to be studied in connection with consideration of the recommendations in the report of the Committee on N. F. and R. B. Policies.

195. *Rebate of a Portion of the Annual Dues to the Local Branches.* The secretary brought up for consideration the proposal to rebate to the Local Branches a part of the annual dues paid each year by members of the A. PH. A. who are also members of the Local Branches, as proposed in a resolution submitted by the New York Branch last year. This proposal is intended to replace the present rebate to the Local Branches of one dollar per new member of the ASSOCIATION secured by the Local Branches, to relieve the Branches of the necessity of asking dues-paid members for an additional contribution to the expenses of the Branch, to give the Branches funds with which to operate, and to gain their support in the collection of dues as well as in securing new members.

After discussion and on motion of Kelly—Fischelis, it was voted to rebate fifty (50) cents for each dues-paid A. PH. A. member to that Local Branch of which he or she is also a member, for its necessary expenses, this rebate to replace the present arrangement whereby one dollar is rebated to a Branch for each new member secured through that Branch.

196. *Election of Members.* On motion of Fischelis—Eberle, the following applicants for membership numbered 478 to 483, inclusive, were elected members of the ASSOCIATION:

No. 478, Richard J. Swoboda, 5345 Sylvester St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 479, Ben Morris Cooper, 508 Western, Davenport, Iowa; No. 480, Kurt Wesley Franz, 3600 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.; No. 481, G. C. Bradshaw, 3600 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.; No. 482, Sterling E. Tanner, 221 S. West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 483, Herbert J. Roth, 2 E. Baltimore Ave., Clifton Hts., Penn.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Fifth Meeting of the Council was held in the Hotel Adolphus, Dallas, Texas, Friday evening, August 28th, with the following members present: Hilton, Costello, Christensen, Adams, Swain, Fischelis, Delgado, Hayman, Eberle, Cook and Kelly.

197. *Minutes of the Fourth Meeting.* The minutes were approved as read.

198. *Committee on Proprietary Medicines.* Dr. Fischelis read his revised statement with respect to the report submitted at the Fourth Meeting (see Item No. 192) as follows:

"I desire to submit the following comment on the report of the Committee. I am mindful of the large amount of time and effort expended by Chairman Cook in the preparation of this report. However, it is not apparent to me that the organization of an information service on proprietary medicines is duplication of the work of some other body, because it is well known that there is no centralized source of information available directly to the rank and file of pharmacists on this subject. I do not agree that the profession will not respond to the organization of such a service because the attempt has never been made and there are indications that the demand for such a service is a very strong one. I do not agree that the ASSOCIATION may be involved in lawsuits by supplying information to pharmacists because the type of information which is necessary can be submitted without legal entanglements. The service is not intended to classify products into approved and disapproved categories. It is to be an informational service such as public health agencies would be expected to supply. I do not agree that Federal or State laws now in existence or contemplated will supply an information service such as is required.

I should like to see the Committee supplement its observation that a survey of the field is necessary and that it is highly desirable to set down in one place a résumé of what has been done before, with a specific recommendation for carrying out these ideas. To this end I suggest the following:

1. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should be requested to set up an informational service with regard to the composition, standards, classification and ethical status of proprietary medicines. The first step in organizing the service should be a study of existing information on the composition, standards, classification and ethical status of proprietary medicines.

An appropriation from the Research Fund or from some other available fund should be set aside to start this activity. Two fellowships under the direction of competent and carefully selected teachers in pharmacy schools should be set up from this fund, and two graduate students should be selected to conduct a preliminary study along the following lines:

A. Graduate student No. 1 to explore all sources of information with respect to the composition of proprietary preparations, including state and federal government bureaus and laboratories, private laboratories and standard agencies such as the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, the Council on Dental Therapeutics, and the sources of information on proprietary medicines maintained by the American Medical Association, various consumer service organizations and any other sources of information which may be revealed in pharmaceutical, chemical or medical literature.

B. Graduate student No. 2 should be assigned to the problem of investigating standards for proprietary preparations maintained by manufacturers of these products, by Associations of manufacturers of proprietary products, by Federal and State Governments, by Foreign governments and by any other agencies which may be revealed in a study of the problem.

The Committee on Proprietary Medicines should, through its own members, undertake the following studies:

A. A study of existing legislation with respect to the classification of proprietary medicines.

B. A study of the ethical status of proprietary medicines.

C. A summary of the sources of information as to composition, standards, classification and ethical status of proprietary medicines.

With this study completed, the committee would be in a position to project a complete plan for the organization and maintenance of an informational service to the profession with regard to proprietary medicines, because it will have found out whether obtaining the kind of information required does or does not demand any great investment of time or money in supplying the desired information, or whether it is necessary to establish a laboratory for testing such preparations, or whether legislation now in existence, or any method of control in existence, is satisfactory. Many of us know sources of information regarding these products now. We all have a general knowledge of the shortcomings as well as the value of preparations in this field. We know something about advertising and the misuse of advertising media in promoting these products, but in order to get at substantial and authentic information which may be used by pharmacists in the course of their professional practice, we must have information based on records and we must have the records. With a preliminary study of this kind and the projection of a definite plan, it is possible there will be public and philanthropic support for such a proposal."

After discussion and on motion of Swain—Adams, the report and statement were received, the Committee on Proprietary Medicines was continued to give the question further study, and a decision on the proposal was deferred until final action is taken by Congress on the Food and Drugs Act in order to learn to what extent such legislation will correct present conditions.

199. *Committee on Research.* Dr. Geo. D. Beal reported that a meeting of the Committee was held in Dallas on Saturday morning, August 22nd, at which the future work of the Committee was given careful consideration as well as the various requests received for grants from the Research Fund. It was recommended that a grant of \$1000.00 be made to E. N. Gathercoal to continue the research authorized at the last annual meeting and with the understanding that \$1500.00 will be made available if the income of the Research Fund will justify. The Committee requested that Drs. H. W. Youngken, and J. C. Munch be elected as members of the Committee for a term of five years. On motion of Hayman—Delgado, the report was received and the recommendation approved.

200. *Report of the Committee on Content, Scope and Style of the Proposed Publication.* Referring to the motion that the report of this Committee be submitted to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries with the request that it be read and discussed (see Item No. 182), Mr. Hayman read the following communication from the Conference:

"WHEREAS, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries is largely responsible

for the interest manifested by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in providing a journal, separate and apart from the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, catering to the professional needs of the pharmacists of America, and

WHEREAS, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries reiterates the need for such a professional publication that the practicing pharmacist may better serve the public in his profession,

Be it the sense of this body, in meeting assembled,

(1) That such publication should be underwritten by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for a period of at least one year to ascertain the reception of the practicing pharmacists of America.

(2) That such journal should be financed by special contributions, properly supervised advertising and by such financial support that may be forthcoming from state, county and/or local pharmaceutical organizations.

(3) That the journal be distributed to the members of state and local drug-trade and pharmaceutical organizations as indicated by lists supplied by the secretaries of such associations; the earlier issues being sent as sample copies and accompanied by solicitation of subscriptions.

(4) That there be created a class of affiliation with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, available to subscribers to the aforesaid journal, which affiliation shall not include the right to vote or hold office in the said AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

(5) That the privilege of receiving the new journal be extended to present members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, either at the same price that is charged to the new affiliates, or without charge additional to their present dues, and

Be it hereby resolved, that the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, through its individual members, assist in every way possible to the end that such publication shall be indispensable wherever physicians' prescriptions are filled.

On motion of Fischelis—Delgado, the report and the communication were received and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with the request that a report by the Committee be submitted as promptly as possible.

201. *Committee on Pharmacy Week.* (See Council Letters Nos. 24, page 643; 25, page 727; and 26, page 727.)

On motion of Fischelis—Adams, the recommendations of the Committee were referred to a special committee of the Council to be appointed by the Chairman of the incoming Council, for study, with the request that a policy with respect to the observance of Pharmacy Week be submitted as promptly as possible.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned.

THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
1936-1937.

Office of the Secretary, 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.

LETTER NO. 1.

August 28, 1936.

To the Members of the Council:

The reorganization and First Meeting of the Council for 1936-1937 was held in the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, on Friday, August 28, 1936, beginning at 11:30 P.M., with the following members present: Hilton, Cook, Christensen, Little, Fischelis, Swain, Costello, Beal, Lascoff, Munch, Wilson and Kelly.

1. *Election of Chairman.* S. L. Hilton was elected Chairman of the Council for 1936-1937 on motion of Cook—Lascoff.

2. *Election of Vice-Chairman.* H. C. Christensen was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for 1936-1937, on motion of Fischelis—Lascoff.

3. *Election of Editor of the Journal.* E. G. Eberle was elected Editor of the JOURNAL for 1936-1937 on motion of Cook—Lascoff.

4. *Election of Editor of the Year Book.* A. G. DuMez was elected Editor of the Year Book for 1936–1937, on motion of Swain—Wilson.

5. *Membership of the Council.* The membership and officers of the Council for 1936–1937 are as follows:

ELECTED MEMBERS.

H. A. B. Dunning, Charles & Chase Sts., Baltimore, Md. (1937)
 S. L. Hilton, 1033 22nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C. (1937)
 Roy B. Cook, 1559 Lee St., Charleston, W. Va. (1937)
 J. H. Beal, Fort Walton, Fla. (1938)
 R. L. Swain, 2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. (1938)
 C. H. LaWall, 214 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (1938)
 H. C. Christensen, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. (1939)
 R. P. Fischelis, 28 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. (1939)
 Ernest Little, 1 Lincoln Ave., Newark, N. J. (1939)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Geo. D. Beal, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 P. H. Costello, Cooperstown, N. Dak.
 J. Leon Lascoff, New York, N. Y.
 James C. Munch, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. F. Kelly, Washington, D. C.
 C. W. Holton, Essex Fells, N. J.
 Robert C. Wilson, Athens, Ga.
 E. G. Eberle, Washington, D. C.
 A. G. DuMez, Baltimore, Md.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

S. L. Hilton, *Chairman*
 H. C. Christensen, *Vice-Chairman*
 E. F. Kelly, *Secretary*

6. *Committee on Finance.* Chairman Hilton appointed R. L. Swain, Chairman, C. H. LaWall and C. W. Holton as members of the Committee on Finance and these appointments were confirmed on motion of Beal—Munch.

7. *Committee on Property and Funds.* The personnel of this Committee, as provided for in the Council By-Laws, is as follows: Geo. D. Beal, C. W. Holton, S. L. Hilton, R. L. Swain and E. F. Kelly.

8. *Committee on Publications.* Chairman Hilton appointed R. P. Fischelis, C. H. LaWall and Ernest Little as members of the Committee, the other members being E. G. Eberle, E. F. Kelly, A. G. DuMez and C. W. Holton, as provided in the By-Laws. These appointments were confirmed on motion of Beal—Munch. Chairman Hilton appointed A. G. DuMez as *Chairman* of the Committee on Publications.

9. *Committee on Standard Program.* S. L. Hilton, T. J. Bradley, E. F. Kelly, J. C. Krantz and J. C. Munch were elected members of the Committee on Standard Program, on motion of Beal—Lascoff.

10. *Advisory Committee of the Council.* It was moved by Costello that the chairman be authorized to appoint an Advisory Committee consisting of five members, to be held subject to the call of the chairman or secretary, to confer on matters not considered of sufficient importance to warrant a meeting of the Council. The motion was seconded by Munch and carried.

11. *Committee on Pharmaceutical Research.* On motion of Beal, seconded by Swain and carried, H. W. Youngken and J. C. Munch were elected members of this Committee to serve until 1941.

12. *Committee on Recipe Book.* The secretary reported that Dr. Scoville had requested to be relieved from further service on the Committee. On motion of Beal—Fischelis, Chairman Lascoff was authorized to submit nominations to the Council later.

13. *Appointment of Standing and Special Committees and Delegates of the Association.*

President Beal stated that he had conferred during the meeting with many officers, chairmen of committees and members about appointments of committee members and delegates, and was not prepared to submit all appointments at this time although he expected to do so during September and in time for the new roster to appear in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

On motion of Fischelis—Munch, the president was authorized to make such appointments as are now authorized, to fill vacancies as they may occur, and to make additional appointments as may be necessary or advisable during the year.

14. *Meeting of the Council.* It was decided, on motion of Fischelis—Lascoff, to hold a meeting of the Council in Washington in December, the time to be determined by the officers of the Council with the advice of the president of the ASSOCIATION.

15. *Election of Local Secretary.* The secretary reported that a communication had been received from the New York Branch through its president favoring the election of Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer. On motion of Beal—Fischelis, Hugo H. Schaefer was elected Local Secretary for the 1937 meeting.

16. *Joint Meeting with Executive Committee, N. A. R. D.* The secretary reported an invitation from Secretary Dargavel that the Council meet with the Executive Committee in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, September 21, 1936, the time to be later advised, had been received. On motion of Little—Costello, the invitation was accepted with thanks, and all members attending the N. A. R. D. meeting were requested to attend the Joint Meeting.

17. *Resolution from the Section on Historical Pharmacy.* This resolution requesting that Historian Eberle be provided with an assistant to assist in correlating and making available the historical material in his possession, was referred for consideration at the December meeting of the Council, on motion of Kelly—Beal, in view of the inventory soon to be made by the Historical Records Survey of the WPA.

18. *Standard Program.* Suggestions for improving the program of the annual meeting were given lengthy consideration.

On motion of Beal—Fischelis, it was voted that at least three months prior to the annual meeting, the Secretaries of the Sections shall invite the members to participate in the programs of the Sections; that the *Secretaries* may require the authors to submit their complete papers as well as the abstracts, before accepting them, if that seems necessary or advisable; that the *Secretaries* should request each author to state the time to present the paper; that the *Secretaries* shall arrange a time program for their papers; that the titles of all papers to be accepted with the required abstracts shall reach the Secretaries not less than six weeks before the annual meeting; that the *Secretaries* shall accept only such papers as are suitable for their respective sections referring others to the proper sections; and that all titles of papers with abstracts be sent promptly to the Secretary of the Association for the consideration of the Committee on Standard Program in order that the General Program may be completed in advance of the meeting.

It was also suggested that the Committee on Standard Program give study to the advisability of referring certain reports of committees of the ASSOCIATION to the Sections, and of rearranging the programs of the House of Delegates and of the General Sessions to provide time for the discussion of important matters and to hear prominent speakers.

19. *American Council on Pharmaceutical Education.* The following report from Secretary DuMez of the Council was submitted:

“After the meeting held in Portland last year, the Council prepared a tentative draft of standards for the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy. Mimeographed copies of this draft were sent to the deans of all schools of pharmacy in this country, the secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy, the secretaries of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, to which the following letter was attached:

January 22, 1936.

‘Dear Sir:

Pursuant to instructions received from the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, there are enclosed herewith two copies of proposed standards for the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy. These standards have been prepared, using as a basis those proposed by Dean Townes

R. Leigh in an address delivered to the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in 1933.

Copies of these standards are being sent to the deans of the schools of pharmacy, the secretaries of the state boards of pharmacy, the secretaries of the associations represented on the Council and to the members of the Council, with the request that they be studied critically and that they be commented on.

Please state your recommendations for additions, deletions or alterations clearly, designating the individual standards to which they apply by the same numerals and letters used in the form sent you.

While promptness is desirable, it is intended that the deans of the respective colleges shall have the time necessary to discuss the proposed standards with the members of their faculties, and that secretaries of the boards of pharmacy shall be given ample opportunity to discuss them with the members of their respective boards. It is believed that six weeks will be sufficient time for this purpose. You are therefore requested to send your recommendations to the undersigned not later than March 15, 1936.

In making recommendations for additions, deletions or alterations, please bear in mind that these are minimum standards for the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy and that additional forms for securing the information desired from the colleges will have to be prepared after the standards are formulated.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. DuMEZ, *Secretary.*'

Comments and suggestions for changes were received from officials representing 50 colleges of pharmacy, five state boards of pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The last of the commentaries was received on May 2nd. These comments and criticisms were tabulated and mimeographed copies of the tabulation were mailed on July 13, 1936, to all persons who received the initial draft. The following letter accompanied the comments:

July 13, 1936.

'Dear Sir:

Comments on the tentative draft of standards for accreditation of colleges of pharmacy have been received from 44 colleges of pharmacy, the Assistant Commissioner of Higher Education of the State of New York, representing the Colleges of Pharmacy in that state, the secretaries of five state boards of pharmacy, the secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the secretary of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. The last of these comments was received on May 2nd, and there are still some who promised to comment but who have failed to do so to date.

These comments have been classified and tabulated and are being sent you at this time so that you may study them before the annual meeting of the Council which will be held in Dallas in August. The program of the annual convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and affiliated organizations is being planned so that there will be opportunity for a joint discussion of the proposed standards at that time. While it is realized that it will probably be necessary to undertake further studies or surveys of certain phases of pharmaceutical education before standards which are entirely satisfactory can be formulated, it is hoped that standards satisfactory for the time being will be adopted at the Dallas meeting so that the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy may be proceeded with promptly.

Please safeguard your copy of these comments and bring it with you to the meeting at Dallas.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. DuMEZ, *Secretary.*'

On August 23, 1936, the Council met and revised the standards first sent you to meet the criticisms received and about which you were informed through the commentary sent you on July 13th. One hundred and fifty copies of revised portions of the standards are being mimeographed and will be available for distribution at the symposium to be held on Thursday, August 25th. A copy of the revised draft is attached hereto for your records.

It is intended that there shall be a full and free discussion of these standards at the symposium so that all who may desire to express an opinion on them may have the opportunity to do

so. Following the symposium, it is the intention to proceed with the preparation of the final draft and with the task of making it effective.

A financial statement is also attached for your information."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1936

January	1	Balance on Hand	\$400.00	
March	1	Received from A. Ph. A.	200.00	\$600.00

Expenditures.

February	8	H. G. Roebuck & Son, Letter Head and Envelopes	30.00	
February	12	University of Maryland, Stamps	6.60	
July	13	Meyer & Thalheimer, Envelopes, large	1.65	
July	15	University of Maryland, Stamps	8.10	
August		A. G. DuMez for Mimeographing and Mailing		
		150 copies of Tentative Standards		
		250 copies of Comments		
		25 copies of Revised Standards	74.50	
August		University of Maryland for 48 Stencils	5.96	
		Mimeograph Paper	15.20	142.01
August	20	Balance on Hand		\$457.99

On motion of Beal—Wilson, the report was accepted and D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. Dak., was elected a member of the Council for a term of six years.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1936.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION expresses its great appreciation for the high standard of service rendered by President Costello during his year of office and for the high level upon which he discussed the problems of pharmacy in his presidential address. This address gave evidence of close study of pharmaceutical problems and of a sound attitude toward all who are interested in bringing about better conditions. There were only two specific recommendations in the President's Address and these have received attention and study on the part of the Committee on Resolutions.

Based on Recommendation No. 1 in the President's Address;

Resolved, that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION again extend a cordial invitation to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to place its central office in the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY in Washington and that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy also be urged to occupy space in this building as promptly as possible, it being apparent that closer association between these professional groups would be advantageous to the work which they carry on.—Approved.

Based on Recommendation No. 2 in the President's Address;

Resolved, that the three delegates from the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to the National Drug Trade Conference be appointed in such a manner that one will serve for three years, one for two years and one for one year, and that at the expiration of these terms the successors be appointed each for a period of three years.—Approved.

* Meeting of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at Dallas, Tex., Aug. 24-29, 1936.