

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III of Chapter VII reads: "The objects and aims of local branches of this Association shall be the same as set forth in ARTICLE I of the Constitution of this body, and the acts of local branches shall in no way commit or bind this Association, and can only serve as recommendations to it. And no local branch shall enact any article of Constitution or By-Law to conflict with the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association."

ARTICLE IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meeting of the Local Branches shall be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly and manuscript should be signed by the reporter. *Please advise us of changes in Roster and mail reports promptly.*

CHICAGO.

The 246th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, November 16, 1937, with President Emig presiding. The entire evening was devoted to an illustrated lecture on the "Production, Purification and Uses of Glycerin" given by A. H. Ziegler of Armour and Company. Mr. Zeigler devoted the first portion of his talk to an historical résumé of glycerin manufacture, mentioning that the substance was first prepared by an apothecary, Karl W. Scheele. After discussing the various fixed oils and fats from which glycerin is obtained, the speaker outlined the different methods of fat splitting with a rather extensive description of soap making and its relation to the production of glycerin. By means of slides the course of glycerin concentration in the resulting spent lye solution was illustrated through the various stages. Interspersed were slides showing the machinery, such as evaporators, stills, condensers, etc., so that a comprehensive idea of the technical apparatus involved could be gained.

The technical uses of glycerin as an explosive raw material, as an antifreeze, for tobacco in dyeing of cloth and in synthetic resins, were described. The use of glycerin as a lubricant for gasoline pumps was mentioned as an example of a little known application of the substance. Many other applications also were mentioned.

In the medicinal field, glycerin as a solvent, moistener and sterilizing agent was discussed. The final portion of the paper was devoted to a review of the physiological effects of glycerin with the statement that the only known toxic action occurs when the substance is used intravenously and intramuscularly, in rather large amounts.

The speaker brought with him samples of the various fats, some of the soaps and the crude stages of glycerin which were shown to the group. After a rising vote of thanks the meeting was adjourned.

RALPH E. TERRY, *Secretary.*

DECEMBER.

The 247th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held Tuesday evening, December 14, 1937 at 8:00 P.M. at the West Side Professional Y. M. C. A. building. President Emig called the meeting to order and appointed the following nominating committee: Dr. G. L. Webster, Mr. Chas. Lanwermeier and Wm. Gray. Harry Lerner then presented an interesting paper on "Maintenance of Standards" with special reference to the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act.

The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, in charge of the Bureau of Narcotics, 9th Federal District, Treasury Department, who outlined the recently enacted Cannabis Law. Mrs. Bass introduced the topic with a short history of the Harrison Narcotic Law and its pur-

poses, then followed with a discussion of the reason for the enactment of the regulations covering cannabis, pointing out the physiological and sociological results from the indulgence in the drug. Mentioning the passage of the State law in Illinois was found to be insufficient, stress was laid on the fact that for the Federal law to become effective, it was necessary to make it a tax bill. This was done by providing for licenses with the payment of the fee of \$1.00 for the physician and \$3.00 by the druggist, with greater amounts for the manufacturer and wholesaler. The keeping of records and exercise of care as in the case of narcotic prescriptions and orders will furnish a ready means of checking on possible violations. The similarity of the two laws is apparent upon close study, but because of the lesser use of cannabis in present-day medicine, these new regulations will result in its abolishment from the list of therapeutic agents.

Mrs. Bass then gave some very interesting experiences of a general nature which the Department has had in the enforcement of these regulations with particular mention of the extent to which the plant has been found growing in the Chicago area and the suppression methods found necessary under the state laws. Grown to some extent in the middle west as a cordage fiber, the plant has escaped and has been found growing as a weed along water courses and in weedy fields. Considerable work must be done to eradicate it and prevent its illegal cultivation in the future.

As a conclusion to her lecture, Mrs. Bass mentioned that the regulations would be subject to revision, in fact, two revised versions have been issued to date; and that further changes would be found necessary in all probability. After a rising vote of thanks the meeting was adjourned.

R. E. TERRY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

THE LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY STUDENT BRANCH.

The Louisville College of Pharmacy Student Branch held its first real instructive meeting of the year on January 5th. Interesting talks were made by J. P. Forgy and J. B. Moore, on "Prescription Prices," after which a general discussion was entered into by the entire Student Branch.

Meetings have been held each month, of more-or-less a business and reorganization nature; and much time has been given to a membership drive. Results are in evidence and it is thought that within another month the Student Branch will be bigger and stronger than ever.

The following officers were elected:

President, Henry Zurlage; *Vice-President*, J. P. Forgy; *Secretary*, Hal Acuff; and *Treasurer*, Jack Dorsey.

HAL ACUFF, *Secretary*.

D. C. BRANCH, A. PH. A.

The January meeting of District of Columbia Branch, A. PH. A. was held on January 17th, at the Cosmos Club. The newly elected president, L. E. Warren, presided. Dinner was served and ladies graced the occasion. Several addresses were part of the program—"A Brief History of Medicinal Plant Culture in the United States," by A. F. Sievers, Senior Biochemist, Division of Drug and Related Plants, Bureau of Plant Industry. H. C. Fuller contributed to the latter address, and Abraham T. Schwartz, Chief Pharmacist at Naval Hospital, presented an interesting report. Reports of the meetings will appear in the February JOURNAL.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH FOR 1938.

President; Otto F. A. Canis, 263 Grove St., Cedarhurst, L. I.

Vice-President, Rudolf O. Hauck, 154 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Secretary, Horace T. F. Givens, 115 W. 68th St., New York City.

Treasurer, Turner F. Currens, 59 E. 11th St., New York City.

Committee Chairmen: *Membership*, Frederick C. A. Schaefer, 170 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Professional Relations*, James H. Kidder, 19 W. 60th St., New York City; *Education and Legislation*, Robert S. Lehman, 295 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Audit*, Ernst A. Bilhuber, 154 Ogden Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; *Program*, David J. Mason, 1350 Fulton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Delegate to the House of Delegates and Secretary, Remington Medal Committee, Hugo H. Schaefer, 600 LaFayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

By invitation of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Long Island University, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, December 13, 1937. President Schaefer presided and about sixty members and guests were present.

The minutes of the November meeting were approved as read.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance of \$339.12.

Mr. Hauck reported that the application of Mr. Sol Rosenberg had been received.

Chairman Lehman, of the Committee on Education and Legislation, reported in part as follows:

"The Black-Connery Wage and Hour Bill passed by the Senate at the last session will come up for debate on December 13th. What the final outcome of this legislation will be, is problematical, as there are many divided opinions at the nation's capital.

"Senator Copeland has re-introduced his bill for the regulation of poisonous drugs. Impetus to such legislation was given by the many deaths caused by the Elixir of Sulfanilimide.

"Representative Celler of New York recently asked the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the allegations that Retail Drug Organizations have tried to force wholesale news-dealers to suppress magazine articles, addressed to consumers, which had been designed to furnish facts about price maintenance.

"The Federal Trade Commission recently ordered the Kimball Laboratories to cease and desist representing Kimball Tablets as an effective remedy or cure for, or have any therapeutic value in the treatment of stomach trouble, ulcers of the stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and gastritis.

"The Washington representative of the N. A. R. D., Rowland Jones, Jr., warns against the attempts that are in the offing to repeal the Fair-Trade Legislation which is so vital to the further existence of the small retailer.

"Attorney General Bennett of New York State, in an address before the session of the Interstate Commission on Crime, urged the enactment of uniform Marihuana laws in all of the states. Many peddlers of the drug are former bootleggers who have found a new field for their talents. The smoking of *Reefers* and *Goof-butts* has increased so rapidly as to become the nation's foremost narcotic problem."

Doctors Anderson, Kidder and Wimmer were appointed as a nominating committee and directed to report at the January meeting.

There being no further business the meeting turned to the Scientific Section, which was a symposium on "Improving Relations among the Health Professions." President Schaefer expressed regret and sympathy for three of our scheduled speakers: President Edgar S. Bellis, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Arthur Driscoll, vice-president of the New York State Medical Society and Dean Hugo H. Schaefer, of Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, who were ill and unable to attend.

The speakers were introduced by Chairman David Mason, of the Program Committee.

President Gerstner, of the Allied Dental Council, spoke for the dentists and outlined their organizations. These consist of branches in each of the boroughs, Westchester and New Jersey, which elect delegates to the Dental Council, and the latter speaks for the whole, some 3000 dentists. He suggested that there be formed a coordinated committee of all three branches of the health professions. We would then have a very effective voice. Prescription writing by the dental profession should be revived.

Martin Sasmor, in commenting, pointed out that the key-note of the talk was organization. We can get nowhere unless we do it collectively. Courses in pharmacology and prescription writing are limited and it is up to the pharmacist to interest the dentist to write prescriptions just as it is the duty of pharmaceutical organizations to contact the dentists, so that they use U. S. P. and N. F. preparations. In line with this the Bronx County Pharmaceutical Association is printing a booklet for dentists for free distribution.

Dr. Harry Goldwag, speaking for the podiatrists, gave a short synopsis of the history of Podiatry. The requirements of the latter have gradually been raised until now they are three years in a school of podiatry preceded by high school and one year of college. There are six

schools of podiatry in the country. There are societies of podiatrists in all counties of the city and in Westchester, all ready to cooperate with the pharmacists. These open up a new field of activity for the latter.

Meyer Feinberg commented on the excellence of podiatrists' prescriptions.

Chairman Fred S. Frankfurter, of the Professional Relations Committee of the Westchester Pharmaceutical Association, speaking for the pharmacists, read the following paper in part:

"While the suggestion that I speak in behalf of the pharmacists of New York in this *Symposium*, aiming for 'Improved Relations among the Health Professions,' necessarily implies the handling of the entire subject and embracing every group contributing to general health, I shall confine my remarks solely to that phase of this all important topic with which I am familiar—the Relationship of the Doctor and the Pharmacist. I hope to that extent to make my humble contribution to the betterment and ultimate solution of our grave problems.

"Before proceeding with the meat of this discussion, I *must* impress upon you the importance of absolute candor, point out to you that we must assume a solemn covenant here and now—that frank and accurate diagnosis is essential in ferreting out the cancers besetting our professions, before treatment and cure can be attempted successfully.

"Throughout the nineteenth and until the end of the first decade of the twentieth century—Pharmacy, like Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, was regarded generally and practiced as a profession. With the increasing pressure of volume and larger turn-over, the professional standard slowly but steadily gave way to commercialization, until forsooth 'tis largely the older practitioners of my generation who are attempting to maintain the nobler tenets of the scientific profession, and are all but squeezed out of existence and practice by the Druggists' Business with all that it implies.

"The gradual changes referred to, were evolutions of manifold causes; but of these, too many to enumerate, I venture to point out three main ones.

"(a) The unattractive (I might more accurately characterize it as repulsive) physical appearance of the average drug store, so prevalent in the American cities of to-day, as contrasted to the generally attractive and alluring Prescription (now called to differentiate, 'Professional Pharmacy') to be found in all sections of all cities, until commercialization became the key-note of our calling. What was attractive to the eye—had the psychological effect of instilling a reliant confidence in the patronage, so that in the days that I recall, the pharmacist not only compounded the prescription (and to that extent contributed toward the cure the doctor aimed for) but acted in the dual capacity of the neighborhood friend and confidante.

"(b) I have pointed out my frank conviction concerning the primary cause of the deteriorating processes which have brought pharmacy to its low estate and I trust my medical friends to accept my assertion with sympathetic understanding that the second cause is the insufficient teaching and training of practical Therapeutics and applied Pharmacology in the Medical Schools and during internship during the past two decades.

"(c) The third factor might best be referred to as the main one, being responsible for the inexcusable deterioration, if not more accurately expressed, disintegration of the former type of generally high principled neighborhood pharmacist, and has been brought about by the greediness and lack of consideration toward their distributor, the retail pharmacist, on the part of some pharmaceutical manufacturers, who have insiduously altered the status of compounding pharmacists—to that of dispensing druggists, if not to the salesman of packaged goods. The transition has brought with it also—the conversion of the Pharmacy to the variety store.

"Of course many other factors have entered into the creation of the conditions prevailing in pharmacy to-day, but time prevents discussion of these.

"Conscious as I am that constructive criticism to be effective, entails the responsibility of suggesting remedies, and can be of no avail if the diagnostician fails to write the proper prescription, might I point out what to me appear the most effective immediate ends to strive for.

"*First*, it is obvious that not all of us can immediately or radically convert our stores into strictly professional pharmacies (though we all can—and should, practice pharmacy as a profession). We might readily take a leaf out of Tom Dewey's book and apply his political house cleaning, and do likewise with our daily tasks. Surely, you all must recognize to what I refer in the main—but an urgently necessary reform, as I see it, is to resume the former practice of **personal**

touch and responsibility and replace the present general craze for mass displays in windows and stores, denuding the store of its personality and individuality.

"*Secondly*, I conceive it as one of the fundamental needs of the physician and pharmacist to strive for greater understanding and cooperation of our two professions, and in my opinion, no need is greater than to aim for closer working arrangements between the medical and pharmaceutical colleges. I strongly urge a standing committee representing both professions, whose function it shall be to work toward the achievement of this keenly desired and much needed reform.

"*Thirdly*, recognizing, as I do, the harshness of my conclusion, as to the practices in vogue by the pharmaceutical manufacturing houses—I of course realize their contributions to medicine and pharmacy, and our need of them, so that I must point out that it is *reform* of these manufacturers that I urge—and not their elimination.

"Since the 'Council on Pharmacy' of the A. M. A. is primarily interested in the therapeutic phase of the products presented to it, for its acceptance, I would suggest that another council be created to supplement its finding—this council, solely composed of members of the A. P. H. A., for the purpose of a fuller check-up and investigation of medicinal products presented for acceptance, as to originality, scientific values, professional and ethical standing of manufacturers, and finally, propriety of price to the consuming public.

"In conclusion, I realize how sketchy of necessity is the handling of so large a subject with all its ramifications within so short a time—but to this extent I crave your indulgence.

"I venture the prediction that if and when socialized medicine becomes a reality the costly medication in vogue at the present time to wit—Parenteral Treatments—Vitamins—Hormones and various proprietaries in untold numbers glutting the market to-day, will be recognized as contributing influences to such changes.

"Also I might add that if the reforms suggested would be brought into effect the 'Annual Pharmacy Week,' now with us, and which is one of the 'Bally-hoos' of the pharmaceutical manufacturers' activities, will no longer be necessary, for it shall have been supplanted by fifty-two pharmacy weeks in each year."

Oscar Kimmel remarked that the modern drug store looked like a miniature department store. To be a pharmacy the store should do at least seventy-five per cent of its business in drugs and sick-room supplies.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded the speakers.

On motion of Mr. Frederick D. Lascoff a vote of thanks was extended Chairman Mason, of the Program Committee, for his work in preparing such an interesting meeting.

HORACE T. F. GIVENS, *Secretary*.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

The thirty-second regular meeting of the Northern New Jersey Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the Rutgers College of Pharmacy in Newark, N. J., December 20, 1937; the following meeting was reported on January 10, 1938.

Robert W. Rodman reviewed the recent developments in the Fair-Trade situation and other legislation of interest to the profession. Assistant Dean Geo. C. Schicks demonstrated the use of syrups as corrective vehicles for medicaments. Of particular interest was a sugarless "syrup" for diabetic patients. Leo Audino demonstrated some new uses for powder papers. Quite interesting discussions followed the talks and demonstrations.

C. L. Cox, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER.

The December meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, A. P. H. A., was held on Tuesday evening, December 14th, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Ambrose Hunsberger read the revised By-Laws for the second time and they were adopted as amended. He read a resolution on the death of Mr. H. K. Mulford. It was seconded by Adley Nichols and unanimously adopted by the members.

President Kendig spoke briefly on the life and work of Dean LaWall and announced that a memorial service would be held in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and

Science on January 12th, at 2 P.M., at which time various pharmaceutical and scientific organizations would participate in the service.

Mr. Hunsberger was appointed to draw up a suitable expression of regret on the death of Dean LaWall, to be sent to the family and preserved in the minutes of the Branch.

The president introduced Louis Roeg, of Merck and Co., who discussed the drug Chlorthymol. He described its chemistry and its germicidal potency, pointing out that it is 120 times stronger than Phenol when tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*. It is compatible with methyl salicylate, oil of Peppermint and oil of Spearmint. When used in making antiseptic solutions, alcohol may be used which is denatured with any of these substances. He discussed various formulas, especially for preparations which may be used as mouth washes and as antiseptic solutions for the treatment of cuts and lacerations. Chlorthymol is incompatible with alkalis and is most effective in acid solutions. It may be used in mineral oil and in ointments. When properly diluted it is non-irritating.

In the discussion which followed Messrs. Hunsberger, Simpson, Nichols, Munch and others participated.

Dr. Nichols suggested that the paper be published as it contains so much valuable information regarding the use of Chlorthymol.

Mr. Hunsberger submitted a resolution to be sent to the parent body urging that more stringent safeguards be established with respect to new and potent remedies. This was duly seconded and passed.

The members extended a rising vote of thanks to the speaker.

FRANK H. EBY, *Secretary Pro Tem.*

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF HENRY K. MULFORD.

WHEREAS, an all-wise Providence has taken from our midst Henry Kendall Mulford, and
WHEREAS, Mr. Mulford was a staunch and forceful supporter of the principles of the
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and,

WHEREAS, Mr. Mulford evolved many products and processes of recognized value in the
treatment of the sick, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Mulford was a staunch and unswerving advocate of high scientific standards
for products intended to conserve human life, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Mulford was a loyal and upright citizen and was held in high regard by his
fellow-citizens for his unflinching optimism, his unimpeachable integrity, his lofty conception of
ethical conduct and because of his happy and inspiring personality,

Therefore be it resolved, that in the death of Henry Kendall Mulford the community
has lost a distinguished citizen, American Pharmacy has lost one of its most consistent and con-
structive supporters, and his friends have lost a congenial and lovable associate, and

Be it further resolved, that the Philadelphia Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTI-
CAL ASSOCIATION does record its sense of profound loss and that it convey its expression of sincere
sympathy to the bereaved family and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the family and
also be spread upon the minutes of the Branch.

Committee {
AMBROSE HUNSBERGER
ROBERT P. FISCHER
ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT.

JANUARY.

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Branch, A. PH. A., was held on January 11th, Temple University, Vice-President Kerlin presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

A resolution on the death of Dr. Charles H. LaWall was presented and adopted.

A communication from Dr. Eby informed the Branch of the meeting of District No. 2 of the Conference of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and Boards of Pharmacy to be held in Philadelphia at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on March 7 and 8, 1938. It was moved that the Branch follow the custom established in past years and tender a dinner to the visiting delegates. The meeting approved moving the date of the March meeting from the 8th to the 7th to make this dinner possible.

Dr. Frank H. Eby was appointed to audit the books of the Branch.

Vice-President Kerlin then introduced Dr. Arthur Slee of the National Drug Company whose topic was "Anti-Pneumococcic Serum." Dr. Slee discussed the history of pneumococci and pneumonia, tracing the development of measures for the control of the disease. He stated that now more than ever before pneumonia is recognized as a public health problem, ranking with the social diseases and tuberculosis in importance. Recent developments in serology making the recognition of 32 distinct types of pneumococci possible, and the existence of specific anti-sera for these types has, according to Dr. Slee, made deaths from pneumonia almost wholly unnecessary.

Following his address, Dr. Slee answered questions asked by Messrs. Osol, Blythe, Mellan, Drain and others.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT, *Secretary*.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES H. LAWALL.

WHEREAS, inscrutable Providence has brought to an end the earthly career of our respected member, Charles H. LaWall, and

WHEREAS, Dean LaWall was one of the organizers of this branch and a loyal and diligent worker in its interests since its inception, and,

WHEREAS, his rigid adherence to high ideals in pharmaceutical practice and his insistence upon ethical conduct contributed much to the elevation of pharmaceutical standards, therefore be it

Resolved, that through the death of Charles H. LaWall this branch has lost one of its most distinguished members, a devoted friend, a great pharmacist and an inspiring leader, and be it further

Resolved, that we record in the minutes of the branch this resolution expressing our feeling of profound sorrow and our consciousness of deep loss sustained in the passing of our beloved colleague, and be it further

Resolved, that we convey to the bereaved family expressions of sincere sympathy from the members of this branch, along with a copy of these resolutions.

Committee {
 AMBROSE HUNSBERGER
 ROBERT P. FISCHELIS
 ARTHUR K. LEBERKNIGHT.

It was necessary to defer the publication of some of the reports; these will appear in February JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education is a committee sponsored by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. It was organized in 1932 and is a direct outgrowth of the survey committee created by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy five years earlier.

In 1927, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy appointed a committee to make a comprehensive survey of pharmacy for the purpose of obtaining information which might be used as the basis for establishing standards for colleges of pharmacy. This committee was designated the Pharmaceutical Survey Committee. In 1928, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was tendered and accepted an invitation to join the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in the furtherance of this survey project. Owing, however, to the difficulties experienced in raising the funds necessary to carry on the contemplated work, the project was abandoned and, in 1932, there was organized a new committee consisting of three representatives from each, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and one representative from the American Council on Education. The new committee was given the title of the American Council on Phar-

maceutical Education, and a constitution and by-laws providing for its organization and the conduct of its business were drafted and approved by the constituent organizations.

The Council held its first meeting in Toronto, Canada, on August 26, 1932. Since then, it has held one or more meetings each year. Its activities up to the present time have been confined largely to the work incident to the drafting of standards to be used in the accreditation of colleges of pharmacy.

The American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, as the foregoing historical statement makes clear, was established for the purpose of setting up an accrediting agency in pharmaceutical education comparable to similar bodies now functioning in medicine, law, dentistry and other professional fields.

It is believed that the Council can, and will, exercise a constructive influence in raising the standards of pharmaceutical education as the desire to meet the requirements for accreditation will stimulate the colleges to improve their teaching facilities and to adhere more rigidly than heretofore to sound educational procedures. It is also believed that the work of the Council will be of great benefit to the examining boards as it will make available to them an authoritative list of the colleges of pharmacy of this country which conform to acceptable educational standards.

From the very beginning of the work of the Council, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy have been kept fully informed of the progress which was being made. Bulletins have been sent regularly to each of the sponsoring associations and annual reports have been made at the national conventions. Matters of specific importance were referred to the constituent groups on numerous occasions and, in the formulation of the standards for accreditation as finally adopted, due consideration was given to the criticisms and suggestions made by the individual boards and colleges.

It is, therefore, believed that the standards which the Council has set up represent the consensus of opinion of the groups most vitally concerned with maintaining pharmaceutical education on the soundest basis possible.

Now that the standards for accreditation have been officially approved, they have been sent to the several colleges of pharmacy, together with a form upon which to make application for accreditation. Accompanying the application was a questionnaire upon which the college requesting accreditation will furnish the detailed information which the Council requires. As soon as the completed questionnaires have been received, they will be given careful consideration by the Council itself and, as promptly thereafter as possible, arrangements will be made to give the various colleges an official inspection. On the basis of the questionnaire returns and the data compiled as a result of inspections, the Council proposes to issue a list of accredited colleges of pharmacy, this list to appear not later than September 1939.

The standards for accreditation as finally adopted deal, among other things, with the organization and administration of the colleges, the subject matter of the curriculum, qualifications of the faculty members, equipment and apparatus available for instructional purposes, with special emphasis upon laboratory and library facilities and financial structure. The Council recognizes that proper financial support is absolutely essential to a sound educational program and, for this reason, will refuse recognition to any college of pharmacy after 1944 that does not receive at least twenty per cent of its income from other than student fees.

While the Council will deal effectively with those conditions in pharmaceutical education which require improvement, it does, nevertheless, feel that four years of study leading to the bachelor degree is sufficient for the present to supply the necessary undergraduate training in pharmacy.

BIOLOGICAL STAINS.

American biological stains represent a value of \$100,000 annually. The Associated Press designates these stains as the "eyes" of science and that many of the hopes of biologists for future progress depend on the accuracy of these dyes.

HEROIN SEIZURE.

February 4th, a large amount of heroin, stated to be 400 ounces, was seized in New York City by agents of the Treasury Department's Narcotic Bureau. Several of those arrested had served time in Leavenworth penitentiary, others were addicts.