

EDITORIAL

E. G. EBERLE, EDITOR EMERITUS.

E. F. KELLY, ACTING EDITOR.

THE NEW PUBLICATION PROGRAM.

IN ACCORDANCE with its established policy, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has again modified its publication program with the object of providing satisfactory service to the profession and of keeping in step with progress.

Each year since it was established in 1852, the ASSOCIATION has held an annual meeting with one exception. In 1861, the conditions brought on by the opening of the Civil War made it necessary to omit an annual meeting. From 1852 to 1911, inclusive, the ASSOCIATION issued a Proceedings which was its only regular publication and in which its activities for the year were reported. In order to provide another service the Report of the Progress of Pharmacy, now known as Pharmaceutical Abstracts, became an important feature of the annual Proceedings.

With the establishment of Local Branches in 1905, it became necessary to have a means of more frequent publication, and the Bulletin was issued monthly from January 1906.

In 1911, another important modification was made. The Bulletin became a monthly Journal in which the proceedings of the annual meeting including addresses, reports, papers, etc., were also published and the Proceedings became the YEAR BOOK in which Association data and the Report of the Progress of Pharmacy appeared.

Later, an increasing demand for more frequent publication of abstracts arose and led to the discontinuation of the YEAR BOOK with Volume 24 for 1934. Since that year, Pharmaceutical Abstracts have been published monthly in the JOURNAL, the November issue of which has been made the Proceedings Number, to accommodate the ASSOCIATION data theretofore published in the YEAR BOOK and to condense the proceedings into one issue as a valuable reference volume.

This last change brought the JOURNAL increased and well-merited prestige as a scientific and reference publication. However, the rapid increase in the number of papers, reports, etc., submitted for publication and the expansion of the abstract service made it impossible to give adequate attention to current events in Pharmacy and to provide satisfactory publicity for the rapidly expanding activities of the ASSOCIATION. Moreover, the increased cost of the publication brought a difficult financial problem.

During the last two years, the Council, through its Publication and Finance Committees, has given careful study to a further modification of the publication program to meet these conditions. In the meantime, Editor Eberle found it necessary to retire and Secretary Kelly served as Acting Editor until the modified program could be worked out.

At the recent Atlanta meeting of the ASSOCIATION, the Council gave lengthy consideration to this matter and unanimously adopted a program which it is confidently expected will meet the difficulties referred to in the preceding paragraph and will result in a much more satisfactory service to the members of the ASSOCIATION and to Pharmacy in general.

It was decided to continue the present JOURNAL and to issue on or about January 1, 1940, and under a suitable title, another monthly journal of the same page size to facilitate binding, storage and the interchange of material; to limit in general the material published in the present JOURNAL to scientific articles, reports and abstracts, and to publish in the new journal all other matters; to furnish the present JOURNAL, the new journal or both as determined by replies received upon inquiry, to members of the ASSOCIATION until December 31, 1940, after which time experience may necessitate a change in this arrangement; to send the new journal to all dues-paid members of State Pharmaceutical Associations gratis for a period of one year, after which a subscription price shall be fixed by the Council for those not A. PH. A. members and the journal sent only to bona fide subscribers; to continue the present advertising policy for both publications with such modifications as the Council may find advisable.

Dr. A. G. DuMez who served for several years as the Editor of the YEAR BOOK and since as Editor of Pharmaceutical Abstracts, will also serve as Editor of the present JOURNAL and will have the continued assistance of the Board of Review of Papers which will be expanded as experience indicates to be desirable.

Secretary Kelly will serve as Editor of the new journal and will have the assistance and guidance of an Advisory Editorial Board, the members of which will be chosen with the object of giving representation to the groups most directly interested in the new publication.

It will be recalled that two members of the ASSOCIATION who are interested in the new journal contributed \$45,000 to be used to cover the additional cost during the period in which it is being established.

It should be emphasized that the new journal is intended to supplement and not to replace the present JOURNAL; to give publicity to the activities of the ASSOCIATION and to the other important current events in Pharmacy; to furnish editorial comment on matters of importance; and to provide closer coöperation with state and local pharmaceutical associations in the field covered by the A. PH. A. It is expected that the present JOURNAL will be made of greater value to those interested in the scientific phases of Pharmacy and that the new journal will appeal strongly to the practicing pharmacists in every division since it will deal principally with their professional problems and will serve them in promoting professional service.

It is hoped that the new journal will be of real help to the State Associations and their members and that it will assist in bringing about a closer knit professional organization and a more effective national program of Pharmacy.

E. F. KELLY, *Secretary,*

A. G. DUMEZ, *Chairman Publication Committee.*

NATIONAL FORMULARY REVISION.

DURING the decade that closed with the Atlanta meeting, several fundamental changes were made in the process of revising the N. F. These changes were made necessary by the changes in status of the book itself and by medical progress.

The passage of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act gave the N. F. as well as the U. S. P. a much more important position in the enforcement of the

Act and also gave the Secretary of Agriculture the power to promulgate standards for drugs if upon request, the appropriate committee of revision did not take action within a reasonable time. These responsibilities will be extended as the states amend their acts to correspond to the Federal act.

Medical progress is now probably greater in one year than it was in a decade when the N. F. was established and the N. F. as well as the U. S. P. must keep abreast of this progress if they are to maintain their present position and render the service expected of them. Formerly, the N. F. was revised over a period of a few years, and after the revision was issued, the Committee on National Formulary was practically inactive during the remainder of the decade. Medical progress now requires that revision be a continuous process.

Admission of drugs and preparations to the N. F. has been based on medical use and in order to have dependable data with respect to medical use, a study of prescriptions was undertaken with the coöperation of the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Later, the U. S. P. joined in this study during which prescriptions were tabulated until new ingredients did not show up. This included about 130,000 prescriptions, carefully selected to secure a dependable sampling, and the results were published in the U. S. P.-N. F. Prescription Ingredient Survey. With this information in hand as to what physicians actually prescribe and use, the revision could be carried out on a sounder basis.

The next step was to extend the scope of the N. F. to include the usable forms of drugs; standards were included in N. F. VI for tablets and ampuls, and studies of other classes of products are being continued. Later, an extensive study in which about ninety experts participated, was made of Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use which has resulted in a comprehensive chapter, to be included in N. F. VII, dealing with these preparations which have become of increasing importance since the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act includes in the description of drugs, those used in or intended for the *diagnosis* of disease.

In 1935, the N. F. Laboratory was established and occupied quarters in the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, until it was transferred to Washington in 1938 and became the well equipped A. Ph. A. Laboratory. This unit has demonstrated its great value in N. F. revision in carrying on or coöperating in research and also in carefully checking the accuracy and dependability of standards before their adoption.

It has been customary to elect a Committee on National Formulary each decade and although a few experienced members were reelected, the wisdom of now providing for a continuous committee, acting as an executive committee of revision, became apparent, as well as for giving auxiliary members a more definite position in revision. Therefore, the By-Law governing the election of the committee was revised at Atlanta to read as follows:

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL FORMULARY.—The Committee on National Formulary shall consist of a chairman elected by the Council for a term of ten years and ten members elected by the Council to serve for a term of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten years respectively; each vacancy occurring from expiration of term shall be filled by election for a term of ten years; other vacancies shall be filled by election for the unexpired term. The Committee

shall elect a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary from its own membership. This Committee shall serve as an executive committee of revision of the National Formulary; the members shall serve as chairmen of the sub-committees of the Committee and shall nominate to the Council additional participating members of each sub-committee to the number of not more than five, at least one member of each sub-committee to be a retail pharmacist. The Committee on National Formulary shall report annually, or as often as required, to the Council.

The ten members of the Committee were elected and they are now engaged in selecting the participating members of their respective sub-committees. It was decided by the Council that for the present, the Chairman of the Committee should also serve as Director of the Laboratory on a full-time basis, and located in the headquarters in Washington. This official is now being selected and in the meantime Dr. Gathercoal will continue to serve as Chairman and Director. Provision was also made for an annual meeting of the Committee, just preceding the meeting of the ASSOCIATION, in order that the work of revision might be kept right up to date. This form of organization will, it is expected, enable the Committee to function much more promptly and effectively.

The importance of an arrangement for giving publicity to N. F. revision at regular and frequent intervals and in a form available on a subscription basis to all interested in N. F. revision, became apparent. Those interested should have this information promptly and it is necessary to have their criticisms and suggestions before decisions are reached. To serve these purposes, the Bulletin of the Committee on N. F. was established as a monthly publication in October 1938, on a subscription basis of \$5.00, and twelve issues have been devoted exclusively to data relating to N. F. revision. The January issue was devoted to the chapter on Materials and Preparations for Diagnostic Use, the February issue to the revised Monographs for Ampuls, and the August and September issues, in combination, to the monographs approved by the Committee during its recent two-day meeting in Atlanta. In addition, three Correction Lists and one Interim Revision have been issued for N. F. VI.

The grants from the income of the Research Fund and from special funds are now made to outside institutions toward the solution of problems affecting the N. F. and the U. S. P. and this research is carried out under the general direction of the Chairman of the Committee on N. F. working with the Committee on Laboratory. Thus the research work carried on by the N. F. Committee, by the Laboratory and through these research awards is coordinated and directed toward official revision.

To indicate how continuous revision operates under these improved conditions, the N. F. Committee, at its Atlanta meeting, passed upon 162 tentative revisions which represent completed items relating to admissions, deletions and changes in the text since the third Correction List was published January 1, 1939. The retiring N. F. Committee at its final meeting largely completed the revision of N. F. VI in preparation for N. F. VII. This is the first time in the history of the National Formulary that any Committee has prepared two revisions of the National Formulary in one decade. The newly elected N. F. Revision Committee will receive in completed form a very large proportion of the manuscript for

N. F. VII. It also receives numerous problems still in the course of revision. Many of these unfinished problems as well as new proposals which may arise will be passed upon by the new Committee before the completed manuscript of N. F. VII is presented to the Council at the Richmond meeting in May 1940. The ASSOCIATION will then be prepared to proceed with the publication and distribution of N. F. VII. It is hoped that the U. S. P. Convention also will soon be prepared to publish and issue the U. S. P. XII, so that both books will become official in 1941.

The ASSOCIATION intends through these and other changes that may be found advisable, to place the revision of the National Formulary on a sound and effective basis and to enable the publication to serve to the fullest possible capacity, the purpose for which it was originally intended and those which have been developed since that time.—E. F. K.

THE SOUTHERN INSTITUTE FOR HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS.

Sessions of the Institute were held at Duke University, July 31st to August 11th, seventy-five, representing all the southern states, participating. The following took part in the program: "Fundamentals of Hospital Organization," James A. Hamilton; "Administrative Aspects of Roentgenology, Pathology and Special Therapy Departments," Robin C. Buerki, M.D.; "Factors Influencing Distribution of Physicians and Hospitals in the South," Wilburt C. Davison, M.D.; "The Medical Staff and Its Administrative Relationships," Robert A. Ross, M.D.; "Surgical and Autopsy Pathology in the Small Hospital," Roger D. Baker, M.D.; "Competition among Hospitals," M. T. MacEachern, M.D.; "Relationship of the Hospital to Public Health," James M. Beeler; "What Is the Cost of Medical Care and Who Can Afford to Pay for It?" F. V. Altwater; "Significance of Group Hospitalization to the South," Abraham Oseroff; "Administrative Problems of the Small Hospital," Miss Macie N. Knapp; "Admitting and Collection Procedures," F. Ross Porter; "The Future of Hospital Administration in the South," W. S. Rankin, M.D.

Tuesday, August 8th, was devoted to a study of the problems of Pharmacy. Dean J. G. Beard, University of North Carolina School of Pharmacy, lectured on, "Pharmacy and Its Place in the Hospital;" and I. T. Reamer, Chief Pharmacist of Duke Hospital, discussed, "Hospital Pharmacy." Two hours were devoted to an inspection tour of Duke Hospital Pharmacy. Demonstrations of the manufacture of safe parenteral fluids as well as many routine pharmaceutical preparations were held for the benefit of the group. Emphasis was placed on the necessity for well-trained pharmacists to handle drugs in the hospital. During the Round Table Discussion many questions were raised regarding the personnel and economy of the hospital pharmacy.

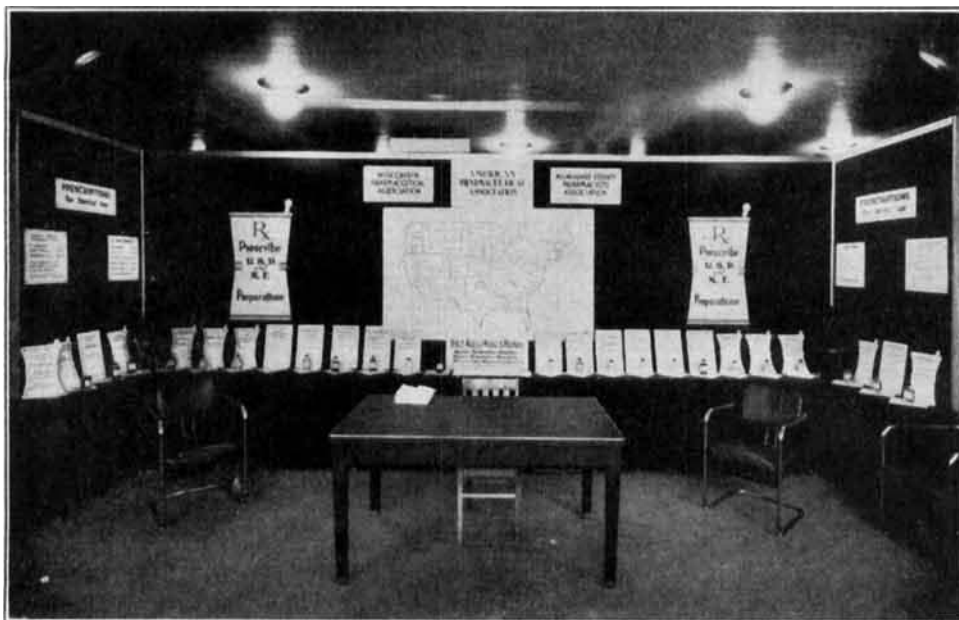
Many administrators were interested in placing pharmacists in their hospitals if they could find suitable trained men. Information regarding internships in Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., was given.

Hospitals at various points in the state were visited by the administrators and observations made.

CITIZENSHIP MAY BE REQUIRED IN LICENSURE OF PHYSICIANS.

Citizenship may lawfully be required by the state of Texas of an applicant for a license to practice Medicine, as a condition precedent to the issue of a license, in the opinion of the district court of Travis County, Texas, in a case brought by a citizen of Mexico. Such a requirement was held not to deprive an alien of any right guaranteed him by the federal constitution. As far as available records show, this is the first time that a court has been called on to pass directly on this question. Under the provisions of the constitution a state cannot deny to an alien the right to follow a "common occupation" under the same conditions that it imposes on citizens. The practice of Medicine, the Texas court observed, is not "a common occupation" but is a profession impressed in many instances with semi-official duties.—*Jour. A. M. A.*, Oct. 14, 1939.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT AT THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



The Annual Convention of the American Dental Association was held in Milwaukee, July 17th to 21st. Sessions and exhibits were at the Auditorium. Pharmacy was represented in the Scientific Section by a 20-foot booth.

Pharmaceutical participation was a coöperative effort between the following Associations: A. P. H. A., Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association and Milwaukee County Pharmacists Association. The following represented these Associations in the order named: Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary, Jennings Murphy, Secretary and Emil C. Horn, President. James Hawkins was Chairman and in active charge of the exhibit.

Max Lemberger, State Interprofessional Chairman, and Sylvester H. Dretzka, Board of Pharmacy Secretary, assisted in planning the display. Professor Edward Ireland, of the Pharmacy Faculty of Loyola University of New Orleans, a Wisconsin pharmacist, was the attendant, assisted by Louis Will.

Preparations exhibited were compounded by the faculty members of the University of Wisconsin College of Pharmacy through the courtesy of Dr. Arthur Uhl, Director. The central theme of the display was a large outline map of the United States with the number of dentists and drug stores shown in each State.

The entire exhibit was arranged to bring home the fact that every drug store in the United States is equipped to serve its dentists with the formulas shown and to assist them in prescribing. Emphasis was placed on the fact that a necessary part of drug store equipment is a copy of the U. S. P., N. F. and accepted Dental Remedies.

Visiting dentists were registered at the booth with the object of effecting contacts for the pharmacists of their home localities. It is hoped that this will be a

means of assuring some continuity between the visiting dentists and their pharmacists back home.

Two colored show globes were used. Most of the descriptive cards exhibited were in the familiar mortar and pestle cutout shape to lend a pharmaceutical atmosphere. The Wisconsin Committee suggests that the State populations also be shown as an added feature. THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION furnished leaflets "Notes for the Dentist on Official Medication" for free distribution. These proved popular.

The following points so frequently urged by Chairman Geo. C. Schicks of the A. PH. A. Committee on Dental Pharmacy, and other leaders in this field, were employed to interest dentists visiting the booth:

(1) That it is as important for a dentist to prescribe efficacious medication as it is for him to be adept in the use of his instruments.

(2) That the dental patient is as much entitled to prescription medication as is the patient of a physician.

(3) That a dental patient is entitled to comfort made possible by proper prescribing.

(4) That comfort so given has great good-will building possibilities.

(5) That professional prestige cannot be built by verbal recommendation that the patient purchase certain proprietaries, as per sample given, etc.

(6) That proper medication in the field of prevention is also important.

(7) That if the patient was willing to accept proprietary medication, a trip to the dentist would many times be unnecessary as there is ample offering of this type of medication by radio and the printed page proclaiming their merits to all who will look or listen. The patient evidently needed and wanted something better, or a trip to the dentist would not have been necessary.

(8) That the patient comes to the dentist seeking *specific* treatment.

(9) That if professional prestige is important, no better way could be found than the opportunity offered in the form of prescription writing.

(10) That prescribing is the most *professional* manner of medication because it is a "signed order by the dentist to the pharmacist."

(11) That it is the most *intelligent* because the dentist "knows every ingredient in prescribing."

(12) That it is the most *adaptable* because varying quantities of individual drugs can be employed to meet the varying pathological conditions.

(13) That the fastidiousness of our present-day enlightened public is so changed as to expect the best obtainable from its public health practitioners.

(14) That medication has improved in color, odor and taste.

(15) That dentists should remember that dental treatment is an event "long to be remembered" by the layman, and is not the commonplace experience a professional man may regard it. It behooves the dentist to make the experience as pleasant as possible.

(16) That familiarity with the possibilities of U. S. P., N. F. and Recipe Book preparations will make recommending of proprietary medicines unnecessary.

(17) That pleased patients means more patients.

All dentists contacted appeared enthusiastic as to the possibilities in both the preventative and curative fields which seem to open vast opportunities for coöperation between the two professions.

Besides the exhibit, many drug stores coöperated by devoting their windows to dental displays. Placards, calling attention to this big dental meeting were furnished by the State Pharmaceutical Association and posted in drug store windows.

It was estimated that 8000 dentists were in attendance.

SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *Secretary*,
Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy.

Dr. E. N. Meuser of Chengtu, West China, writes interestingly of a proposed College of Pharmacy Building, West China Union University, at Chengtu, Szechwan, China.

The main building is to be a three-story construction of brick and stone, 50 feet by 150 feet in size. The accompanying dormitory for staff, students, etc., as planned, will be a two-story construction, brick and stone, size 40 feet by 120 feet.

Dr. Meuser is appealing for a sum of \$7000.00, which, at the present rate of exchange, will provide sufficient Chinese currency to pay for the erection of both buildings as well as the main furnishings for them. To those who are good enough to respond to his specific and urgent appeal, but who may not be clear as to the best method of sending this money to him, he suggests that the money be forwarded to any one of the following:

1. Dr. G. A. Garside, Executive Secretary, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City, U. S. A.
2. Dr. J. H. Arnup, General Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, United Church of Canada, 299 Queen Staw, Toronto, Canada.
3. A Bank Draft may be purchased at your own bank payable through the Bank of China, Chengtu, China, to either the Bursar of the West China Union University, Chengtu, China, or to E. N. Meuser, at the same address.

If the money is sent to either Dr. Garside or Dr. Arnup it should be specifically stated that it is for the Pharmacy Building at Chengtu and it should be forwarded by the earliest and fastest air-mail service, so as to enable them to get the advantage of the present very favorable rate of exchange.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science began its 119th session September 13 with entering classes made up of young men and women from every section of the United States and several foreign countries. The entering class is the largest in the past seven years. At the opening day exercises the freshmen were welcomed by President Wilmer Krusen and members of the faculty.

At the conclusion of the exercises the entering students were taken by their faculty advisers on a tour of the College buildings to familiarize them with the equipment and facilities. Later they were guests of honor at a reception tendered by the Women's Club of the Philadelphia College. Mrs. Edgar J. Young was chairman of the committee in charge.



ELMER WILLIAM REBOL.

Elmer William Rebol, the winner of the Fairchild Scholarship, 1939, was born in New Castle, Wash., November 26, 1917, and has lived in Cleveland, Ohio with his parents since 1923. Prior to 1923 he lived for a while in Renton, Wash., and approximately one year in Ljublania, near the Sava River, in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Rebol's father, and later his mother, came to the United States from Yugoslavia. The father is interested in mechanics and has given considerable attention to internal combustion engines, especially the Diesel, and at present is engaged in work which requires skill and knowledge of mechanics. The son in this respect is resourceful and exhibits more than average ability as a neat and careful workman.

After completing an elementary and secondary education, having graduated from Collingwood High School in Cleveland, Ohio in 1934, Mr. Rebol entered Cleveland College of Western Reserve University where he completed their Freshman course in Chemistry, spending the remainder of his time as an apprentice in a drug store. He entered Ohio Northern University College of Pharmacy in September 1935, and after pursuing their required and certain optional courses in Pharmacy, graduated on June 4, 1939, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy with high distinction.

Mr. Rebol never exhibited much interest in minimums or grades, always assuming that if he did his work well he need not worry about grades. It is interesting to note that early in 1937 he discovered that certain courses in which he had special interest would be offered during the summer session of the College of Liberal Arts. He immediately made arrangements for his admission to these courses. In the summer session he completed nineteen credit hours (quarter plan) and earned forty-three quality points. At the time of his graduation he had 209 credit hours of college work and 528 quality points. The credit hours and quality points of an average student would have been equal. Being eligible as a candidate for registration as a pharmacist in Ohio, he was admitted to the examination for registration by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy in June 1939 and was successful.

The subject of this sketch is not a conventional bookworm. During his High School and College career he exhibited interest in extra-curricular activities. While in high school he participated in track, glee club, choral society and science club. During his residence in college he was a member of the Men's Glee Club for more than a year, captain and then student instructor in fencing, vice-president and then president of the Ohio Northern University Pharmaceutical Association, a student organization in the College of Pharmacy and rendered valuable service in the University Student Health Service Dispensary.



GUILFORD C. GROSS.

Mr. Guilford C. Gross, winner of the Kilmer Prize for 1939, was born in Bowdle, South Dakota, June 8, 1917, the son of Henry C. and Elsie Lueck Gross, both of whom are living.

His early education was received in the public schools of Bowdle, having graduated from the High School there on May 23, 1935, the highest ranking student in his class. During his high school years he was active in music and sports.

On June 5, 1939, Mr. Gross graduated with honor from the South Dakota State College, ranking senior in a class of one hundred eighty-six. He passed the State Board of Pharmacy examinations with the highest rating of the group represented this year. His retail experience was gained at Gerken Pharmacy, Plankinton, S. Dak.

Mr. Gross was secretary of Rho Chi, 1938-1939; member of the Board of Control and member of Blue Key (men's honorary society). At present he is a graduate student at South Dakota State College, Division of Pharmacy.

At the recent convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in Atlanta the formal presentation of the Kilmer Prize took place, Dr. Heber W. Youngken, chairman of the committee, having been chosen for this occasion. He elaborated on the wonderful work of Dr. F. B. Kilmer, who made the award possible, mentioning his studies on drug plant cultivation, his medicinal plant garden at New Brunswick, N. J. and the many papers which he contributed to scientific organizations on medical plant cultivation. He also made mention of the fact that Dr. Kilmer, in his will, bequeathed a fund of \$3000.00 to the A. Ph. A., the interest of which is to be kept in trust for the awarding of the Kilmer Prize. This prize is to be granted for the most meritorious paper submitted to the Committee along the line of some phase of Pharmacognosy, preferably in vegetable drugs. After a very careful study of papers submitted this year the Committee decided unanimously in favor of the one of Mr. Gross, on "A Study of Red Squill." The Prize is a gold key, bearing on one face the likeness of Dr. Kilmer together with the Greek words *φαρμακογνωσις* meaning pharmacognosy. On the opposite face the name of Dr. Kilmer, the dates of his birth and passing, together with the Kilmer Award, the name of the recipient and the date of presentation, the same being representative of the feelings of Dr. Kilmer and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION toward an individual who has presented outstanding work.

Mr. Gross made the trip from South Dakota to Atlanta to receive the award. His accomplishments in the past give promise of more and greater things to come, and the good wishes of all go out to him for success in the future