

National Association of Boards of Pharmacy

Ninth Annual Convention, Denver, August 19-24, 1912

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

R. H. WALKER, GONZALES, TEX.

Mr. Vice-President, Fellow Members and Associates of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN—The most fraternal greetings do I extend to all delegates and visitors here in this presence, at this, our Ninth Annual Meeting.

It is a most delightful privilege to preside over a convention composed of delegates, active or associate members, hailing from so many states. I count it a distinguished honor to view this body of professional men, who are all enlisted in a common cause, bound together by a single purpose, actuated by exalted motives, voicing the best thoughts and highest aims of a cultured, honorable calling, whose undivided energies are combined to build up and strengthen the profession of pharmacy throughout the United States.

As I look into the faces of this body of intelligent men, I am fully persuaded that the interests of our calling are duly safeguarded by sane minds and sturdy hands, and we may reasonably hope that much good may be accomplished; yea, an assured happening, resulting from the association of learned, strong-minded men, who are thoroughly in touch with the needs and demands of our profession. It is to such combinations, able advocates, zealous votaries and industrious workers, we are indebted for the progress we now enjoy.

No one will gainsay the vital and important truth, that there still remains unexplored valuable territory, which can be invaded and a greater degree of success attained. Let us reason together, interchange ideas, combined with brotherly love, honesty and friendly discussion, explore together the limitless fields of opportunity that encompass us, and who can prophecy or circumscribe the bounds of growth we may enjoy.

Speaking from personal feelings and experience, I confess I never felt more encouraged over the conditions that now exist. I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet I am constrained to hazard the hope that there is in the future a brighter and better day dawning, in the history of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, when our fondest hopes shall be realized, and every State Board shall become a faithful advocate, earnest devotee and swear unalterable allegiance to universal reciprocity.

I do not think I will suffer the charge of being a patron saint of the wildest school of enthusiasm when I say to you, that I confidently expect to live to see the day when universal reciprocity shall prevail. Not a reciprocity born of national legislation, or demands, but one established upon a wiser and firmer

foundation,—one which exists by virtue of the confiding faith prevailing between Boards and Board members, resulting from an intimate knowledge of the high standards of proficiency maintained, and insisted upon, by every State Board, with a due admixture of brotherly love, unalloyed charity and good will towards our fellow man. Among carpers and critics, the accusation will naturally follow that I am imaginative, and dealing in platitudes, and have not named the process to accomplish the desired end, viz., Universal Reciprocity. How can universal confidence—reciprocity—be established between the various Boards? Implicit, unswerving faith is the foundation of this edifice of universal reciprocity, and we would construct and so thoroughly equip this structure that there would be no storm of popular opinion that could ever prevail against, or effect its destruction.

The means to accomplish this end is found in the following prescription: Faithful daily application will insure restoration from selfishness and doubts and usher the patient into the new realms of joy, born of new conditions, viz., universal reciprocity.

First: Each member of the Boards of Pharmacy should be absolutely honest with himself.

Second: Be honest, sincere and true towards your brother-fellow-man.

Third: Be sincere, faithful and honest with the principles in the cause you have espoused, and the work engaged upon.

Fourth: Last, but not least, be sincere and faithful to the God who gives you existence.

Any State Board who will gauge their acts by these four principles, may they not hope to enjoy the reward that awaits the valiant soldier, whose life has been altogether directed by righteous acts, the dispensing of justice, combined with a due measure of charity?

I can faithfully assure you that Texas will be glad to honor the credentials from any State Board who have coined their licentiates by the four propositions laid down as premises, from which none other than a sane and honest conclusion can be deduced.

I had purposed to inaugurate a most vigorous campaign among the associate and non-members of our Association, but that cunning and adroit enemy of mankind, procrastination, with its siren song and convincing pleadings, persuaded me to defer my work until January 1, 1912, leading me to believe that I could then arrange my personal affairs in such a manner as to more conveniently and successfully do missionary work the last six months of my incumbency in office. But being overtaken with a physical ailment of the nose and head (from which I have not yet fully recovered), I was disabled, and my hopes shattered. I do not enter this plea as an excuse in extenuation of my failure to have accomplished more for this good cause, but simply recite this fact as a friendly warning to my successor, that he may not be likewise tempted.

I was moved by the spirit of my disappointment over having contributed so little towards the success of this meeting to write a circular letter, under date of July 4, 1912, containing the unlucky number of thirteen articles of faith, and mailed a copy to each member of every State Board, and I am delighted with the liberal responses received; the glad and cordial greetings extended to me have

persuaded me to be much encouraged over conditions prevailing. From the interest manifested I am tempted to the conviction that it is yet possible for the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to boast over the fact that prospects are bright indeed for every State Board to become an active member, with peace and absolute harmony prevailing, all laboring with tolerance, faithfulness and joy, to that ultimate end, viz., thoroughly cultured, well educated pharmacists shall be the only products of all State Boards, made possible by the high standards of competency maintained.

Owing to a recent ruling of the Attorney General's Department of Texas, on the construction of Section 3 of our Pharmacy Law, reciting the fact that two years' experience provided for in this particular section, for all applicants who appear before our Board for examination, does not apply to graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy, it became necessary that the State Board forthwith define what is intended and meant by the terms "Reputable College of Pharmacy." Therefore, the following resolution was passed by our Texas Board, and feeling that other states might be interested, I herewith submit same:

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, By the State Board of Pharmacy, now in called session, in the city of Austin, Texas, on this the seventeenth day of June, 1912:

"Any school or college of pharmacy to be considered reputable within the meaning of the Texas Pharmacy Law, shall employ at least four salaried teachers, for instruction in (a) Pharmacy, (b) Chemistry (including Organic, Inorganic, Medical and Analytical), (c) Botany and Pharmacognosy, (d) Materia Medica, (e) Toxicology and Posology, (f) Physics, (g) Prescription reading, writing and compounding, (h) Physiology and Bacteriology; provided further, that teachers of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Botany and Pharmacognosy shall devote at least one-half of their time to teaching.

(2) Each applicant for admission shall be required to present credit for eight units—seven required and one elective. The value of the unit to be the same as required for admission to the College of Arts of the University of Texas, on the following subjects:

REQUIRED UNITS.

English. Three units. To the extent taught in public schools.

English Grammar.....	One unit
English Composition.....	" "
English Rhetoric.....	" "

History. Two units. Any two units.

American	One unit
English	" "
French	" "
German	" "
Spanish	" "
Mexican	" "

Mathematics. Two units.

Higher Arithmetic.....	One unit
Algebra to Quadratics.....	" "
Plane Geometry.....	" "

ELECTIVE UNITS.

One unit *only*, to be selected from the following subjects, with value attached:

Languages.

German	One unit
French	" "
Spanish	" "
Latin	" "

Vocational Subjects.

Bookkeeping	One unit
Stenography	" "
Typewriting	" "
Domestic Science.....	" "
Drawing	" "

Science.

Civil Government.....	One-half unit
Physics	" "
Bacteriology	" "
Chemistry	One unit

In lieu of the above requirements, schools admitting without examination, the following parties, will also be considered reputable, to wit: Graduates of high schools, colleges and academies affiliated with the University of Texas; persons holding first-grade teachers' certificates; any one having been admitted upon examination, or otherwise, to any one of the departments of the University of Texas, A. & M. College, Baylor College or University, and students of other approved colleges and universities, and any one who has completed at least two years in one of the State Normal schools. All others must pass entrance examination, obtaining credit by such examination for eight units, upon subjects as above enumerated.

(3) The school or college shall only issue a diploma or confer a degree after attendance upon two sessions of not less than seven months, or twenty-four teaching weeks. Each student shall be required to attend at least 90 per cent. of all instruction given.

(4) The college or school of pharmacy shall have adequate laboratory equipment, so that each member of the class working in the laboratory of Chemistry, laboratory of Pharmacy and the Dispensing laboratory, may have the necessary equipment for individual work.

It shall also have a collection of crude drugs, for teaching Pharmacognosy, and such specimens of drugs as may be necessary for teaching Materia Medica.

The credentials for students admitted, laboratories, and teaching done, shall be open to inspection by members of the Texas Board of Pharmacy at any time during the session, and the Board may decide whether or not the laboratories are sufficiently well equipped for giving proper instruction, and proper standards are maintained.

(5) The amount of instruction given in the different subjects required for graduation shall not be less than the following, to wit:

	First Year	Second Year	Totals
Pharmacy Lectures	48	48	96
Materia Medica..... "	38	48	86
Botany "	48	00	48
Physics "	24	00	24
Chemistry "	48	96	144
Physiology "	Given in first or second year		25
Bacteriology "	Given in first or second year		9
Grand total first year.....			432

LABORATORY WORK.

	First Year	Second Year	Totals
Pharmacy	144 hrs.	166 hrs.	310 hrs.
Vegetable Microscopy.....	40 "	00 "	40 "
Pharmacognosy	48 "	72 "	120 "
Chemistry	96 "	168 "	264 "
Bacteriology	Given first or second year		56 "
Physiology	Given first or second year		60 "
Grand total for second year.....			850 "
Grand total for both years.....			1282 hrs.

NOTE—National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, through their Syllabus Committee, adopted:

Class A..... 500 first year; 500 second year.

Class B..... 500 first year; 600 second year.

1000

1100

Texas University has 850 first year, 1072 second year. Grand total of 1922, or one-third more than demanded by the Syllabus Committee.

Respectfully submitted for consideration by the State Board of Pharmacy,
R. H. WALKER, Secretary.

The National Association of Pharmacologists have issued a circular letter to all the State Boards, enclosing a resolution, which they propose to submit at this meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, favorable to the adoption of the Universal Exchange or National Certificate, which will pass current in all the states of the Union. Each holder of such certificate is amenable to all the provisions of the Pharmacy Law in whatever state he may locate.

This is a subject that has commanded the attention of this Association before, and elicited a warm and enthusiastic debate, with negative results. Some of our past Presidents have made recommendations unfavorable to this proposition. I am unwilling to ignore a demand of this nature from the source from which it hails; therefore, I will not pass judgment upon the feasibility or practicality of this resolution, preferring that this Association allow a full and free consideration of the same, in order that its virtues and demerits may be thoroughly ventilated. Pardon me for the hint that I am emphatically grounded in the conviction that the great doctrine of States' Rights should not be amended or abridged. You know, from the geography of the country in which I reside, that I am born, wedded to this great principle. The regulation of the practice of Pharmacy is strictly a state's function, and I am apprehensive a national control, even though remote, would be unconstitutional. Then again, such a resolution, though meeting with popular favor by a majority of the delegates here assembled, would not be binding upon any active or associate member of this Association. Each state would be sovereign to accept or reject as, in its judgment, it deemed best. No reasonable objection can be urged against a free and liberal discussion of this resolution.

Every delegate present is most cordially requested to take an active part in all our proceedings, and urged to join in all discussions, for it is from the counsel of many that we are able to concrete our ideas into an acceptable whole. I most cheerfully submit the following recommendations for your consideration, and if they are not acceptable, or are contrary to your ideas of what is best, I will not feel grieved in the least if you decide to reject them, for surely the combined talent of all is far more valuable than the ideas and plans of any one man.

First. I would urge that due and courteous consideration be extended to the National Association of Pharmacologists, in the resolution they desire to present.

Second. The Secretary be directed to purchase suitable books in which to keep the records of this Association, as follows:

First: A ledger for accounts in detail with all the states.

Second: Cash book, with details of receipts and disbursements.

Third. The Secretary be authorized to purchase a loose-leaf ledger for the filing of applications of all active and associate members. Special application blanks shall be prepared, setting forth features of eligibility to membership, and said application shall be signed by the representative of said State Board, and approved by the President and Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, while in session. If application is made to the Secretary in interim, between meetings, said application shall be approved by President and Secretary and Executive Committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. After signature of the proper authorities to this application, made in interim, the Secretary shall notify each State Board of this action, so that all may be placed on authoritative notice of same. Each application filed for active or associate membership shall be accompanied by a copy of the last examination questions, held by said Board, which shall be kept in the archives of this Association, so that the Secretary may be able to intelligently answer all inquiries as to the nature of the work done by said state, in their examinations. This obviates the neces-

sity of any state refusing to reciprocate with any other state, for the reason of lack of knowledge of the quality of work they do. This would also eliminate the need of any state, who sought active membership, from opening up special negotiations with each state as to whether they were willing to reciprocate or not. They would avoid the embarrassing position of seeking information from the Secretary of the state in doubt, as they could get all the needed data from the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. I would also urge that each application contain, in bold type, the question: "In becoming an active member, is your state willing to grant reciprocity to other active members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy? If not, state reasons for same, and possibility of curing these defects and objections to reciprocity." This would be an effective, safe means of insuring harmony, peace and good fellowship among active members. Have a copy of Constitution and By-Laws printed on the back of all application blanks.

Fourth. No state shall be admitted to active membership in the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy which does not demand the following as minimum requirements for registration as Pharmacist:

(A) Academic requirement of not less than eight university units, as follows: Seven required and one elective.

REQUIRED UNITS.	ELECTIVES.
<i>English.</i> Three units. To the extent taught in public schools.	One unit to be selected from the following lists
English Grammar.....One unit	<i>Languages.</i> One year's work in
English Composition..... " "	GermanOne unit
English Rhetoric..... " "	French " "
<i>History.</i> Two units. Any two units from this list.	Spanish " "
American History.	Latin " "
English History.	<i>Vocational Subjects.</i> One year's study of
French History.	BookkeepingOne unit
German History.	Stenography " "
Spanish History.	Typewriting " "
Mexican History.	Domestic Science..... " "
<i>Mathematics.</i> Two units. Any two units from this list.	Drawing " "
Higher Arithmetic.....One unit	<i>Science.</i>
Algebra to Quadratics..... " "	Civil Government.....One-half unit
Plane Geometry..... " "	Physics " "
	Bacteriology " "
	ChemistryOne unit

(B) Technical Education: In addition to requirements, as outlined under "A," such state must also examine applicants for pharmacist certificate on the following subjects as a minimum:

Pharmacy.	Prescription Reading, Writing, Compound-
Chemistry — Inorganic, Organic, Medical,	ing.
Analytical.	Practical Pharmacy Work.
Materia Medica.	Pharmacognosy—Covering drugs and chem-
Posology.	icals and pharmaceuticals of the U. S. P.
Toxicology.	

NOTE.—Texas has added Bacteriology and Physiology, with most flattering results and all the Texas schools have added these subjects to their regular course, requiring same for graduation; and Texas, almost as a unit, determined to modify its Pharmacy Law so as to require, in addition to the above, one year's work, successfully completed, in a reputable School of Pharmacy, as necessary to take the examination for Pharmacist certificate.

Fifth. That this Association give all possible encouragement to the Committees on Questions and Methods and Syllabus. I regard these two as the tie that binds—the life-blood of our Association.

Sixth. That some enlightened, well-informed brother explain to this Association how it is possible for some states to enter into interstate reciprocal relation with neighboring states, and positively decline to join this National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. I plead guilty of obtuseness and inability to conceive the consistency of such a position. I make this request in all kindness and sincerity, to be advised on this subject, for the contentions of some few states along this line is an engima to me.

Seventh. That each representative present at this convention take an active part in all discussions and questions that arise, for the reason that diversity of opinions is a valuable asset—one of the golden opportunities of convention life. If you have ideas, don't be too timid to express them, for it is possible that you may have the opportune solution of some vexatious problem, that would have continued in doubt, had it not been for your suggestion that disentangled the difficulties confronted.

Eighth. Would recommend that a committee of seven be elected by the Association at this meeting who shall prepare and submit a practical and feasible plan upon which reciprocity may be based, curing, as far as possible, the defects and points, so widely at variance, existing at present in the different state laws. In other words, I believe it is altogether possible for this Committee to devise a platform of *Reciprocity*, upon which most every State Board can stand and heartily subscribe to; amending, if necessary, the Pharmacy Laws of their respective states to conform to this universal platform, enabling them to join hands, with the majority, *upon common grounds*. If advisable, let the report of this Committee be incorporated into the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, effective January 1, 1914, so that ample notice may be given each State Board and they can meet the demands, even if legislation be necessary.

To accomplish this end, I make the following suggestions for the guidance of this committee, which they may accept or reject, as in their wisdom they deem advisable.

1st. Let all State Boards have a separate examination for Assistant Pharmacists.

2d. All applicants for regular certificates must be 21 years of age and have had four years' experience, with due credit allowed for time expended at college (provided that applicant is a graduate of a reputable College of Pharmacy) before they are eligible to appear before the State Board of Pharmacy.

3d. That no diploma from any college, either at home or abroad, shall be recognized.

4th. That an academic education equivalent to seven required and one elective units be demanded as a qualification to appear before the State Board, and on January 1, 1916, it be required that each applicant shall hold a diploma of graduation from a high school of Group One of Texas, the equal of 14 Carnegie units. In 1920 it shall be demanded that each applicant shall be a high school graduate, together with diploma from a reputable College of Pharmacy.

5th. That each state shall examine each applicant in the following subjects, to wit:

Pharmacy; Chemistry, Inorganic, Organic, Medical, Analytical; Materia Medica; Posology; Toxicology; Prescriptions, Reading, Writing, Compounding; Pharmacognosy, covering Drug and Chemical and Pharmaceuticals of the U. S. P.

Following this outline, I firmly believe that we can successfully divorce and eliminate the commercial element from the professional demands of our calling and establish popular Standards of Reciprocity.

In conclusion: I feel that I have already trespassed upon your patience and charitable endurance. My heart and soul are in this work—I love it, and nothing so charms, interests or entertains me as the advancement of new ideas, novel methods, that will make the work of the State Boards of Pharmacy more efficient, and insure successful attainment of the ends desired, viz., a thorough test of real merit and true efficiency.

SMOKE TICKETS.

"I've always tried to boost my cigar sales by selling in box lots. I would argue the saving in price and at first I made a few sales, but invariably these men returned to their old habit of buying a half dollar's worth at a time. The box purchases hadn't proved a saving after all. When they bought in box lots they smoked more, gave away more and it really cost them more for smokes than it ever had before. That's what they all told me. So I decided I had been working on the wrong track and abandoned the quantity scheme.

"Still I wanted to get the cigar trade of the town and sell even more cigars than I was selling, so I kept hunting for a plan that would sell the quantities and yet be of real advantage to the consumer. Finally I found it—and I got the inspiration from a lunch counter. I noticed that a restaurant sold meal tickets for twenty-one meals at a reduced price. You paid for the twenty-one meals in advance and got a discount by so doing. It is an old scheme in the restaurant line, but it was new in the cigar business, and I grabbed at it immediately. I had smoke-tickets printed—fifty stars on the outer margin, green stars for the five-centers, red for the tens. Then I pointed out to the men who had told me their objections to the buy-a-box plan that they could now buy a box at the box price and leave it with me. They would simply bring along their tickets and get one cigar or a dozen as suited their fancy.

"This was a new one to all of them and the novelty of the plan combined with the saving has been a wonderful trade puller. I now sell three-quarters of the cigars smoked in this town and I'd rather sell them this way than by the box, because a customer comes in to the store every day for his daily supply and very often sees some other article that attracts his fancy and loosens his purse strings."—*Tobacco World*.