

tion with people of wide vision and large achievements. To talk to those who know you well is an advantage. There is no group of individuals whom I know better or esteem more highly than those who attend our meetings. This is the potent reason why I am emphasizing the fact that I am retiring only as treasurer.

"I retire with the kindest feeling for every member of this organization, and the younger generation can look to me to cooperate with them in every way possible, to continue to bring up the Association and expand it. The only difference will be that I will not have obligated work to do that must be done in a certain way at a certain time. It will enable me to work with you as the spirit moves. I am sure that Mrs. Whelpley feels the same way. Our lives have been moulded along with the Association, for bear in mind that I have attended 38 consecutive meetings, and Mrs. Whelpley has attended thirty consecutive meetings.

"May we all be together for many years to come."

Following the close of the illustrated lecture by Caswell A. Mayo, heretofore recorded, the Section adjourned.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8, 1921.

The First Session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., was convened by Chairman Edward Spease, Wednesday, September 7, at 2:00 P. M.

While the Chairman read his address, Secretary W. H. Ziegler presided.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

By Edward Spease.

It is doubtless the function of this report to recapitulate all the happenings in educational and legislative circles during the past year.

After giving this matter considerable thought the writer has decided that such a report would be tiresome for both listeners and readers and as our pharmaceutical journals carry this matter from month to month, why draw a summary of these happenings here?

It seems to be more to the point to take cognizance here of the more important phases of education and legislation that are now affecting pharmacy and likewise of those that are imminent. The secretary in his report will bring in the statistics relative to board and school registration and so none of these matters will be covered in this report.

The chairman of this Section has diligently kept in contact and worked with the secretary during this past year but has not kept in touch with the associates, and apologizes for not doing so. The chairman should have mapped out a course of work and then followed it through to completion, but it is only after a couple of years of service that one so slow as myself observes these things and begins to see the duties of the chairman.

Before touching upon the points I wish to emphasize in this paper, it may be well to pause and offer some suggestions, which need not be adopted, for next year's work. These thoughts are brought to me by questions I asked last year when secretary of this Section and by questions asked of me by the present secretary.

I think every one is willing to do his or her part, but as we now work, at least in this Section, we are following precedent and beginning anew each year the work of this Section, just as if it be a new section. If I should be chosen to-day as an officer of another section, I should perhaps proceed in the same manner as heretofore.

I have been asked and I in turn asked, what are the duties of the officers of this Section? What papers should logically come before this Section and which should go to other sections? Would it not be well for a program committee to assign papers to the various sections and the chairman of this committee could assign the papers and addresses the titles of which are received too late for the program.

(1) *I Recommend That This Be Done.*

This committee could be chosen by the president of the Association from among the chairmen of the sections, or it could be composed of the Secretary of Council, the Secretary of the Association, and the Editor of the JOURNAL.

Would it not be well for the secretary of the Association to print a circular giving the duties of officers and associates of sections, both for work during the year and at the convention, and mail these circulars to the above named within thirty days after the convention? These circulars need not set limitations, but will serve as a starting ground and cause greater progress and more interesting programs to be developed in the sections.

(2) *I Recommend That This Be Done.*

If the above recommendation be carried out then would it not be well for the above circular to explain how matters brought up in this Section may be referred to the General Sessions and whether they should go to the Joint Session with the Conference and Boards, first? The functions of this Joint Session should then be defined. This will insure a correlated program that will make for efficient work and the effect of good papers and important discussions will not be lost. These suggestions will pave the way for more dispatch and more progress in the work of this Section.

(3) *I Recommend That This Be Done.*

This year the chairman sent letters to all the Conference Schools and to all the Boards of Pharmacy, asking for papers for this section and further, if they could not prepare papers, had they any suggestions for the work of the Section? The program presented and the secretary's report will show just how much interest is taken in this Section.

I suggest that the secretary of this Section next year write to each State association (48 letters) and to each local branch of the A. Ph. A., asking them if some pharmacist does not wish to prepare a paper for the Section. My idea here is to stimulate the interest of the State associations, the local branches, and also that of the individual pharmacists, in the American Pharmaceutical Association. These papers may be assigned to the section in which they should be read, as they will not all be on educational and legislative subjects, but still this is an educational work and should be done by this Section. If the secretary wishes he may add to this, educators outside of pharmacy, chemists, pharmacologists, manufacturers, men interested in public health, hospitals, public health associations, government and State officials and so on through an endless list.

I think that I have now covered enough suggestions that I have learned too late for this year, but that will be of immense value to the incoming officers of this Section. Another suggestion to the incoming chairman is that he might assign certain subjects to men qualified to work them out and have them brought in as papers before this Section.

Examples of what I mean by this would be—assign the subject of "State Associations" to some live active State association secretary. Ask him to report on the progress of these associations and what particular work any of them may be doing at the present time. This will be typified by the paper, the "Kansas Plan," as offered this year and by other similar plans that are now touched upon.

Another subject could be "Patent Medicines" and what part they play in American pharmacy. Are they on the increase or decrease? Are they detrimental or helpful to public health? What are the chief activities of their promoters? How does their association work and proceed to do things? Is it helpful to pharmacy and the retail druggist?

Another subject could be, "What steps are being taken to advertise pharmacy in its true light to the public." By this I mean, what are schools and pharmacists doing to take their problems and the service they are capable of rendering home to the public?

I am offering quite a number of suggestions here and with what I record further this Section can render great service to the Association next year. May I suggest to the chairman and secretary for the next year that they read chapter IX of the By-Laws of the Association.

I am next going to touch upon two important things that have happened this year, or at least have begun to happen and then, if you will bear with me, will relate some of our work and problems in Ohio that should be and can be of general application.

The first point is relative to the articles now appearing in the *Druggists' Circular* upon Prerequisite Education. You have already read what Dr. Downing of New York State has said against prerequisite education, inasmuch as he has declared himself as opposed to four years of high school as a prerequisite for pharmacist licensure. He said:

"But I have no hesitation in voicing my opposition to the suggestion that the completion of four years of high school study shall be a prerequisite to pharmaceutical registration after 1923."

"First, I am clear in the opinion that such requirements (*i. e.*, four years of high school study as a prerequisite after 1923) *if honestly administered* would place any State of the Union in a class by itself—there would be no applicants for registration in that State after that date for some years, if not forever."

I shall not dwell at length upon this matter as I have, along with others, already expressed myself to the Editor of the *Druggists' Circular*. Since then I have given the matter further thought and study and believe this a place for the expression of these conclusions.

I have arrived at the conclusion that Dr. Downing is not sufficiently informed as to the true conditions that prevail in pharmacy outside of New York State. In other words, his conclusions have been arrived at by his observations within his own State. We are all, perhaps, apt to be so guided and governed, even when we try to look at a matter from a national viewpoint. About all I can offer as facts and without further expression of opinions are the conditions that prevail in Ohio. If the same conditions exist in other States as in Ohio then we do not stand alone, and this likewise can be said of Dr. Downing and New York.

In Ohio the rank and file of druggists believe in high school graduation for pharmacists. How do I know this? Because the State association has said so. Because druggists are insisting, since before the passage of the Act, that their sons secure a high school education. Because we receive only an occasional request from a prospective student for advice as to just how easily and quickly he can secure the high school credits to meet the law, and this latter request, in my own little experience, has not been backed by any retail druggist. . . . It is general education and not specific training that has made Ohio druggists take their place with other professions within our State.

We have five schools of pharmacy in Ohio. I have not all the registration figures; the dean of one school was out of the State and could not give them to me. He says, however, that their registration has not fallen off and he "expects their attendance to be normal" that, "Pharmacy will have more dignity and the output of pharmacists will be sufficient to meet its demands." The dean of another Ohio school writes: "I would not pay any attention to the article. Any school that cannot exist without students of fair preliminary education, the least of which is four years of high school training, should be wiped out of existence." The third school sent a circular which seems to show that they are interested in teaching only students who qualified before the passage of the Act, but of these, take only high school graduates. The fourth school, Ohio State University, reports forty new students enrolled in the fall of 1919, with a total enrollment of 121. At this time it required high school graduation for entrance (four months prior to the time required by law). In September 1920 there were enrolled sixty-five new students with a total enrollment of 145. Only two in the school were on the "equivalent" basis. This scarcely bears out Dr. Downing's statements. Thirty new students have been enrolled to date (August 14th).

To date (September 1) we have had 150 applications at Western Reserve University, and all the applicants are high school graduates; my records of last year show that the majority of students apply after September first.

The Board of Pharmacy figures for applications for registration show:

1917	Pharmacists	265	Assistants	76
1918	"	139	"	44
1919	"	227	"	88
1920	"	200	"	118

The 1917 figures can be accounted for by the fact that our prerequisite law, requiring two years' high school and two years' college, became effective that year and many applied to secure registration, if possible, before the passage of the Act.

Dr. Downing may have merely wished to convey the idea that he opposed requiring four years of high school by statute. We felt in Ohio that we should meet medicine and dentistry in legal requirements or we would continue to take the unfit who could not enter these professions.

Another problem now being presented to pharmacy is the reason why some students wish to enter it.

For the past two years I have asked all applicants the question: "Why do you wish to take up pharmacy?" I have further investigated many of these applicants. My conclusions are that aside from the few who are attracted to it for a life of real service to the public and because they are interested in real pharmacy, two other reasons stand out. The first is the desire to get

into a business where there is an opportunity to make money quickly in selling alcohol. The other reason is, because they think they can become professional men and women in two years. The second reason I quote has been brought about by pharmacy being the only two year college course that exists and because medicine and dentistry take longer. Such students I call "culls" and they are undesirable. All the troubles pharmacy has fallen heir to are due to lack of education. We can meet this by abolishing the two year course, and this we hope to do in our school next year, whether Conference so rules or not.

The first reason, "alcohol," is a more serious one and as yet I have found no way to solve it. I refuse to accept such applicants when I know them, but I am well aware I cannot always find out who they are. I think this a subject worthy of study and I hope I can secure some helpful suggestions thereon at this convention.

As to prerequisite education, I refer you to the article by J. W. England in the JOURNAL A. PH. A. of July, page 500. May I not also urge you all to read it, and especially the footnote on page 501. This article reports all States having prerequisite laws. I think it imperative that this session of the A. Ph. A. appropriate funds to aid States that do not have a prerequisite law to secure such legislation. A special committee was appointed last year for this purpose, but I believe no funds were set aside for their use; reference will be found on page 399 of the May JOURNAL A. PH. A.

I recommend that a similar committee be chosen for next year and funds made available so that all states may have aid from those of us who have been successful in the fight for prerequisite legislation.

I am egotistical enough to believe that I could outline in one hour to any group of men what they must do to secure this legislation and I would also be willing to help them carry it into effect.

I am deeply interested in what my colleagues E. F. Kelly and Jeannot Hostmann have written in the May JOURNAL A. PH. A., page 327, and the July JOURNAL, page 495. I have not given their specific suggestions enough thought to advocate their views but I am heartily in sympathy with the principle involved.

We need a national organization with which all State organizations are affiliated and we need a representative in Washington to carry out our wishes. Whether the Washington representative be known as a legislative agent or an executive secretary, it matters not; in my opinion this representative should not be the secretary of the A. Ph. A. as now constituted. If the secretary be made full-time officer and sent to Washington he will have to neglect new duties if he takes care of his present ones. He should be a new man for a new job and our present secretary should be continued. Hostmann recommends one suggestion for financing this position. I do not think that this is a duplication of work now done as has been hinted at in a recent editorial "What's the Answer" in the August 25th *Journal of the N. A. R. D.* Kelly points out how and why the *N. A. R. D.* does not represent pharmacy. I do not believe it claims so to do. I should say our Washington representative should not necessarily be an attorney.

In Ohio we have reorganized our State association. Our dues are still only \$3.00 per annum. We have established what is known as an Emergency Fund, and have set our mark at \$50,000. We have collected about \$16,000 of this. We call it, in talking about it, business insurance. We ask each member of the State association for \$25 for this fund. We have saved him \$30 this year already, have saved our board of pharmacy that was nearly wiped out of existence, in addition to other things that are tabulated but are not necessary to bring to you.

We have a full-time paid secretary at the Capitol. We issue monthly bulletins upon all subjects to our members. We have nearly doubled our membership within a year, and I should like to ask what association can show an average of 250 members in the meeting room for each meeting of a State convention? We have a county chairman in each county, and with 88 assembled at the Capitol in a legislative crisis we do things. We can reach them all within a few hours.

Last winter in one crisis our letter was copied and sent out by the nurses. A similar letter went to all physicians, dentists, osteopaths, embalmers, veterinarians, public health and charity workers, women's clubs—and what was the answer? I need not tell you it was 100% success.

In Cleveland we have what is known as our "Fire Alarm." One man telephones to four, these four to others, and so on, and we reach 400 druggists in one hour. As a specific example: A city ordinance came up to eliminate screens in soft drink parlors and to assess a tax of \$25 on each establishment. I appeared with others before the Council committee. We were ignored.

I went to the telephone and called the key man. In less than an hour every member of that committee had received the word. The ordinance was postponed one week and when it came up, druggists were excepted entirely, and others were assessed only \$10 as a fee. That is organization work, gentlemen. This same ordinance went to our State Legislature and with druggists exempted. How about it, did our State organization profit thereby? In Columbus a similar ordinance was passed while druggists were in convention. When they returned it was reconsidered and druggists exempted.

I ask you, does efficient organization pay?

We had a State law passed in Ohio over our heads because the Legislature was told that our national association had endorsed it. This law required filing a copy of federal alcohol permit with our State Prohibition Director. We succeeded in eliminating the \$2.00 fee. If we could have called upon a national agent from Washington we could have stopped this additional red tape. We could not call upon the N. A. R. D. because it was committed to this plan. If you read the January issues of the *Journal of the N. A. R. D.* you will see the "Model Prohibition Bill." This law was already on our Statute Books and this model bill was no doubt patterned after it. All we did not have was the filing of copy of the federal permit. If you read the January issues of the *Journal of the N. A. R. D.* you will see that filing of this copy is to protect the patent medicine manufacturer. He feared each State would require him to take out a permit and so as usual—put into law something to protect him even if the poor retail druggist did have to suffer.***

I think you will be interested in knowing some of the work we are doing in Cleveland to advance pharmacy locally. We had a Health and Hospital Survey a year ago and at that time a survey of pharmacy was made as well as of medicine and dentistry. This report can be obtained from the Cleveland Hospital Council; it shows the need of the cooperation between all agencies interested in public health. Since that time pharmacy has been working with all the other interests. We have what is known as the Cleveland chapter of the Ohio Public Health Federation or League of Licensed Professions. The latter was organized for mutual protection and consists of all organizations interested in Public Health. When legislation was imminent to abolish our boards we held mass meetings in different parts of the State; over one thousand were present at the meeting in Cleveland. I may add that our Executive Committee was in constant conference during legislative sessions.

To come back to Cleveland and the Survey. Cleveland has a Hospital Council or federation of hospitals and a central purchasing bureau. One of the teachers in the School of Pharmacy acts as an advisor on drug purchases for the hospitals. We also propose to manufacture some things for the hospitals, and advise against purchases that do not meet laboratory standards. This laboratory control work will be done at the School of Pharmacy. We further expect to place senior students in hospitals for an internship. This will not only aid the hospitals but turn out better pharmacists.

One or two references to the service may lead you to see the possibilities of this scheme. The other day I visited a babies' dispensary. In the physician's examining room is a desk for the medical student who serves as an aid to the physician. In a wall cabinet is a set of samples of preparations used; these samples the physician shows to the students and acquaints them with their usage. One of these samples was syrup of ferrous iodide, badly deteriorated: it will be our function to see that this list is in proper shape, and the young physician will then learn how these things should appear and how they should be kept. Will that aid pharmacy?

Our university realizes we are of as much importance in our sphere as the medical man is in his and is willing to meet salary requirements so our teachers need not seek outside employment.

Another hospital called us about castor oil. They had received several prices and did not know which to take. It did not take us long to show them. I might mention many other items of service, but this is sufficient to point out what we consider to be the function of a school of pharmacy in its relation to the public.

Our Welfare Association has organized the Cuyahoga Public Health Association. We have been asked to have one member from our school and one druggist to represent pharmacy upon the Board of Constituent Members.

May I add to our teachers that they can do much for pharmacy if they will interest themselves by taking part in everything in which the retail druggist is interested. If you do, the public will begin to see that the pharmacist is indispensable and will be recognized as a factor in commu-

nity life. The other name for pharmacy is service and the pharmacist is the servant of all mankind.

After discussion it was voted that the address be published and the recommendations therein referred to a committee consisting of Jacob Diner, *Chairman*, H. M. Whelpley and Edward Dorsey.

The report of the committee was rendered at the Second Session of the Section but for convenient reference is printed here as adopted:

1. That a Program Committee be established for the purpose of assigning papers to the various sections, and the chairman of this committee could assign the papers and addresses, the titles of which are received too late for the program. This committee could be chosen by the President of the A. Ph. A., from the chairmen of the Sections, or it could be made up of the Secretary of the Council, the Secretary of the A. Ph. A., and the Editor of the JOURNAL.

2. The Secretary of the A. Ph. A. to have printed a circular giving the duties of officers and associates of Sections, to be mailed within 30 days after meeting.

3. Above circulars to explain procedure for disposal of matter brought up in this Section.

4. That a joint committee on prerequisite education as appointed last year by N. A. B. P., A. C. P. F. and A. Ph. A., be appointed.

Signed by all the members of the Committee. (By final action of the Association these recommendations were referred to the Executive Committee of the Council.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

By W. H. Ziegler.

The report submitted by your secretary consists principally of information regarding the educational progress and legislative changes in pharmacy during the past year.

Early in the summer I sent a questionnaire to the dean of every school in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and to the secretary of all State boards of pharmacy. The results are tabulated in this report.

It is needless to say that the answers to many of the questions asked were very unsatisfactory. Only twenty-nine of the forty-eight States and thirty-nine of the Conference schools sent in replies.

The following is the questionnaire sent to all the deans of Conference Schools:

(Letters have been substituted for numbers by the Editor; O, R and S are reported in footnote.)

- A. Correct name of school.
- B. Number of students admitted to first year class.
- C. Number of students admitted to second year class.
- D. Number of students admitted to third year class.
- E. Number of students admitted to fourth year class.
- F. All other students admitted.
- G. Total students admitted.
- H. Number of high school graduates in first year class.
- I. Total number of high school graduates in all classes.
- J. Educational requirements for admission to course.
- K. Admitted on certificate from high school only.
- L. Admitted on certificate from State only.
- M. Admitted on both high school and State certificate.
- N. Admitted by examination.
- O. By whom examined.
- P. Total number of students who were graduated with the degree of Ph.C.
- Q. Total number of students who were graduated with the degree of Ph.C.
- R. Total number of students who were graduated with the degree of B.S.
- S. Total number of students who were graduated with other degrees. (Please specify what the degrees are.)

TABULATION FROM ANSWERS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

(A) Name of Conference School. (Schools not making report are not given.)	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
1. Alabama Polytechnical Institute.....	18	14	None	1	13	46	13	25
2. California College of Pharmacy.....	74	47	3	1	3	128	48	38
3. University of Southern California.....	74	47	3	1	None	125	48	75
4. George Washington University.....	8	3	3	Not given	Not given	14	7	13
5. University of Illinois.....	110	60	0	0	43	213	109	169
6. University of Notre Dame.....	7	2	1	1	..	11	6	3
7. University of Iowa.....	39	30	2	1	..	72	38	71
8. Highland Park College.....	41	34	None	None	8	83	27	49
9. University of Kansas.....	59	39	3	2	34	137	137	135
10. Louisville College of Pharmacy.....	58	34	None	None	2	19	94	33
11. Tulane University	23	15	2	None	None	40	19	33
12. University of Maryland	43	41	None	None	None	84	32	55
13. Massachusetts College of Pharmacy..	216	80	12	None	18	326	112	162
14. University of Minnesota.....	60	..	..	..	..	115	All	All
15. University of Mississippi.....	32	21	..	..	..	53	32	53
16. St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	57	73	1	None	None	131	46	90
17. University of Montana.....	18	6	5	1	None	30	All	All
18. University of Nebraska.....	30	28	12	3	4	77	30	73
19. Creighton University.....	31	39	2	None	None	72	30	..
20. Buffalo College of Pharmacy.....	88	66	2	None	81	237	34	..
21. Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.....	243	174	None	None	None	417	85	125
22. New York College of Pharmacy.....	325	225	25	2	50	627	150	225
23. Fordham University.....	78	41	None	None	None	117	18	34
24. University of North Carolina.....	30	10	1	None	27	68	30	40
25. Western Reserve University.....	71	51	None	None	None	122	69	105
26. Ohio State University.....	65	2	None	None	None	67	65	148
27. North Pacific College.....	24	11	None	None	None	35	11	..
28. Oregon Agricultural College.....	69	58	22	14	27	190	All	All
29. Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.....	184	126	None	None	7	317	85	128
30. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy....	322	243	6	2	64	637	116	222
31. Medical College, South Carolina.....	40	29	None	None	None	69	7	18
32. South Dakota School of Pharmacy...	26	20	1	1	1	49	26	46
33. University of Tennessee.....	27	22	..	..	..	49	19	37
34. Baylor University (Texas).....	39	20	None	None	6	65	39	59
35. Virginia School of Pharmacy.....	66	43	..	..	8	117	35	49
36. University of West Virginia.....	21	None	None	None	..	21	21	37
37. State College of Washington.....	36	32	12	4	..	84	36	84
38. University of Washington.....	64	60	18	12	..	154	All	All
39. University of Wisconsin.....	44	31	10	5	2	92	44	90

Educational Entrance Requirements.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	Q.
1. 15 units 1921-22.....	All	Not given	Not given	None	10	None
2. 2 and 4 yrs. high school.	128	..	Not given	..	44	3
3. 2 and 4 yrs. high school.	120	None	None	5	50	3
4. 4 yrs. high school.....	7	Not given	None	..	..	..
5. 4 yrs. high school.....	168	None	168	2	55	None
6. 2,3 and 4 yrs. high school	..	..	Not given	..	..	..
7. 4 yrs. high school.....	71	None	None	None	29	1
8. 2 and 4 yrs. high school.	49	None	None	None	24	1
9. 4 yrs. high school.....	All	2	None	None	15	2
10. 2 yrs. high school.....	80	None	None	12	32	None
11. 3 yrs. high school, 12 units	40	None	None	None	15	2
12. 4 yrs. high school, or equivalent.....	..	32	..	..	33	..
13. 2 yrs. high school.....	Yes	No	None	Yes	43	6
14. 4 yrs. high school.....	All	None	None	None	None	12
15. 4 yrs. high school.....	53	..	..	..	19	..
16. 4 yrs. high school.....	36	5	41	None	50	None
17. 15 units.....	..	..	..	None	5	4
18. 4 yrs. high school.....	30	None	None	None	11	3
19. 15 units.....	..	..	..	None	31	2
20. 2 yrs. high school.....	None	156	None	None	61	1
21. 30 regents' counts.....	None	All	All	..	144	None
22. 2 yrs. high school.....	500	regents all 127	All	None	183 and 10	8 and 5

Educational Entrance Requirements.	K.	L.	M.	N.	P.	Q.
23. 2 yrs. high school.....	No	117	117	None	37	None
24. 4 yrs. high school.....	68	None	None	None	9	1
25. 4 yrs. high school.....	None	2	69	None	45	None
26. 4 yrs. high school.....	All	Both	Both	None	2	None
27. 4 yrs. high school.....	...	None	35	None	11	None
28. 4 yrs. high school.....	All	None	None	None	21	7
29. 3 yrs. high school.....	None	All	None	None	103	None
30. 3 and 4 yrs. high school.	76	None	58	58	209	1
31. 3 yrs. high school.....	All	None	None	None	13	None
32. 4 yrs. high school.....	48	None	None	None	14	1
33. 4 yrs. high school.....	...	...	...	None	20	...
34. 4 yrs. high school.....	59	None	None	None	19	None
35. 3 yrs. high school.....	...	...	...	...	34	...
36. 4 yrs. high school.....	21	None	21	None	3	1
37. 4 yrs. high school.....	...	...	...	...	20	20
38. 4 yrs. high school.....	...	...	...	...	26	5
39. 4 yrs. high school.....	90	None	None	None	22	None

O. (By whom examined): U. of So. Calif., Registrar; U. of Ill., one by U. Exam., one by State Dept. Education and registration examination; Kentucky faculty; Mass., College, using examination prepared by State Dept. Education; Montana, admission and Registration Committee; New York, State; Philadelphia, Pa. Dept. Professional Education.

R. (Total number of students who were graduated with B.S. degree): Alabama, U. of So. Calif., Notre Dame, Kansas, Montana, New York, So. Dakota, each, one; U. of Nebraska, Philadelphia, State College of Washington each, two; U. of Minnesota 3; Ohio State U., 18; Oregon Agr. College, 8; U. of Washington 5; and U. of Wisconsin, 4. Others either no report or none.

S. (Total number of students who were graduated with other degrees): George Washington U., 3 Pharm.D.; St. Louis, 7, Ph.B.; Buffalo, 34, analytical chemists; Philadelphia, 1 P.D., 2 Ph.M.; U. of Washington, 2 M.S.; others report none, or make no report.

SUMMARY.

Thirty-nine of the 45 schools to which questionnaires were sent, 86.6% replied.

The total number of students admitted to the first year class was 2858, and of these 2002 were high school graduates—about 70%.

The total number of students admitted to all classes was 5383, and of these 3117 were high school graduates—57.8%.

Of the schools answering, 25, 66.9% require four years of high school work for entrance; six require three years, and eight two years for entrance; several of these will raise their requirements for the coming session. Of the fourteen schools requiring less than completed high school work for entrance reported about 39 percent of high school graduates.

Total number of students admitted on certificate from high school, 2428. Total number admitted on certificate from State only, 1075; by examination 77.

Total number of students graduating with degree of Ph.G., 1480; degree of Ph.C., 64; degree of B.S., 45. Total number of students graduating with degree other than foregoing, 50.

One school reported that 15 to 20 percent of its students had more than high school training. Four have B.A. degrees, and others from one to three years of academic training. Another school reports that seven or more of its students have had two or more years of college work.

Questionnaire sent to the secretaries of State Boards of Pharmacy.*

* **EDITOR'S NOTE.**—In order to conserve space the answers to the questionnaire are tabulated and references are made by key letters as indicated by the letters placed before the numbers to which they relate. Unless otherwise indicated the calendar year is 1920. Question "4" seems not to have been understood except as to "total examined;" Alabama only answers the first part of the question by saying "subject not given, 18;" the answer given, therefore, in the column is for "total examined." Question "7" is answered by all only as to "total examined." Question "8" is omitted from the column tabulation because all answer, "none," or do not report, except Kansas, by diploma, 9; Missouri, by diploma, 48; New Mexico, account 20 years' practice, 2; South Carolina, one special license to M.D. for town of 300 inhabitants or less; Tennessee, by holding Assistant Pharmacist license for 5 years, 17; No. 10 is omitted because all answer "yes," or do not report except Montana states, "in part only;" New Jersey, reciprocal registration in conformity with N. J. Pharmacy Law; Wyoming, "no." No. 11, is reported on under legislative

1. State of
- A.—2. Number examined for Pharmacist for calendar year of
- B.—3. Number examined for Assistant Pharmacist for calendar year of
4. Number examined for for calendar year of
- C. Total number examined
- D.—5. Of the above: Pharmacist passed
- E.—6. Of the above: Assistant Pharmacist passed
7. Of the above passed
- F. Total passed examination
8. Number from within State registered without examination. (State if upon diploma or how, omitting reciprocal registration.)
- G.—9. Number registering by reciprocity.
10. Is N. A. B. P. plan followed?
11. New laws affecting pharmacy since last report.
12. Board's rulings raising educational requirements in addition to or in place of above laws.
13. Unsuccessful attempts to raise educational requirements.

TABULATED REPLIES OF ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE.

State.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Ala.	58	28	104	58	28	86	13
Arizona	15	3	18	13	3	16	11
Col.			75	22	21	43	56
Conn.*	155	128	283	68	66	134	6
Ia.	185	0	185	90	0	90	10
Del.	15	6	21	11	4	15	6
Kas. ¹	211	31	242	73	19	92	21
Ky. ²	106	37	143	48	46	94	15
Md.*	75	20	95	40	16	56	27
Mass.	420		420	71	92	163	17
Minn.	209	131	340	76	81	157	9
Mo.	100	164	264	91	131	222	48
Mont.	50	0	50	21	0	21	
N. H.	34	5	39	11	5	16	8
N. J.	763	108	871	271	55	326	62 ³
New Mex.	6	0	6	2	0	2	8
N. Y.	691	322 ⁴	160 ⁴	449	187	98 ⁴	
N. C.*	65	0	65	35	0	35	15
Ohio	200	118	318	126	75	210	47

references following this report, *i. e.*, if there has been legislation. No. 12, all answer "none" except as follows: Arizona, Board ruling raising requirements suggested by 1923; Connecticut, high school education; D. C., no report; Indiana, 2 yr. high school; Kentucky, prerequisite, 1924; Minnesota, no report; Missouri conforms with recommendation N. A. B. P.; New Hampshire, law in Board's hands; New Mexico, New Jersey and Oklahoma, no reports; Pennsylvania, 2 yr. high school for Assistant Pharmacist, effective June 1, 1922; South Carolina, no report; Texas, 2 yr. high school of 12 unit grade; Washington, no report; West Virginia, prerequisite 1923. Wyoming, no report. No. 13, all report "none" except as follows: Colorado, Missouri, Texas and Wyoming, yes; no report from District of Columbia, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico and South Carolina; Oregon, successfully; Tennessee, prerequisite; Alabama, pending legislation, 1923. States making no report are not mentioned in the columns.

* Calendar year 1920-21 (June).

¹ Calendar year 1920-21 (May).

² 1921.

³ Nov. 1, 1919 to Oct. 31, 1921.

⁴ Junior Pharmacist.

⁵ Druggist.

State.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Okla. ¹	295	50	345	107	42	149	28
Ore.	59	24	83	55	19	74	32
Pa.	309	469	778	238	238	476	105
S. C.	25	1	26	8	0	9	10
Tenn.	63	5	68	43	4	47	31
Tex.*	372	2	374	245	0	245	39
Vt. †	32	0	32	15	10	25	0
Va. ‡	135	38	173	39	27 [‡]	66	28
W. Va.	67	15	82	35	9	44	11
Wis.*	143	118	261	89	85	174	22
Wyo.*	22	0	22	14	0	14	0

SUMMARY.

Of the 48 Boards to which questionnaires were sent 30 answered, 62.5%.

Of 4968 candidates applying for examination as Pharmacist 2496 passed successfully, 50%.

Of 1858 applying for examination as Assistant Pharmacist 1178 were successful, 63.3%.

Pharmacists registering by reciprocity, 703.

Twenty-five States reported N. A. B. P. plan followed. Minnesota and New York not reporting; Montana reporting "only in part," Wyoming reporting "No."

LEGISLATION.

Arkansas: Law of March 26, 1921, empowers Board to prescribe experience and educational requirements for candidates. Duty of Board to issue bulletins on U. S. Public Health regulations, Bureau of Chemistry Service and Regulatory Announcements, T. D's, etc.

Colorado, Tennessee and Texas report unsuccessful efforts to pass prerequisite laws.

Connecticut prerequisite law effective 1925; Board rules applicants for examination must have high school education.

Kansas, new prerequisite law with amendments to old law.

Kentucky prerequisite law effective in 1924.

Maryland prerequisite law requires candidate for examination to be high school graduate, and graduate of an accredited college of pharmacy (A. C. P. F. requirements). Assistants must show 2 years of high school training or equivalent and one year in an accredited college of pharmacy.

Minnesota passed Pure Food Act.

New Hampshire law empowers Board to prescribe educational and other requirements without amendment to law.

New Mexico restricts sale of drugs, poisons, proprietary medicines to druggists except in towns where there is no drug store, there merchants may sell.

North Carolina passed prerequisite law.

Oklahoma prerequisite law effective July 15, 1923, until then applicant must furnish evidence of having attended one year in a school of pharmacy approved by the Board.

Ohio law requires annual renewal of certificate, peace officers furnish list of drug stores, names of owners, managers, employees, with brief statement of their qualifications and activities; also firm names of all stores dealing in drugs, medicines and poisons. Beginning July 1, 1921, all candidates for Registered Pharmacist must have attended one year in approved college of pharmacy; January 1, 1922, must have completed 2 years in a college of pharmacy; standard that of A. C. P. F.

Pennsylvania has repealed Ex-service Pharmacist Act. Every pharmacy must secure registration from Board; permit to conduct pharmacy renewed annually; preliminary requirement of Assistant Pharmacist, 2 years of high school, effective January 1, 1922.

South Carolina requires annual registration, Board receives annual appropriation of \$300; examination fees are paid over to State treasurer.

West Virginia requires college degree in 1923.

* Calendar year 1920-21 (June).

† Calendar year, 1920-21 (July).

‡ 14 applied for Pharmacist examination.

Washington (State) Examination Boards are administered by Department of Licenses; the Governor appoints a committee of qualified pharmacists to conduct examinations; the Director of the Department of Licenses makes all arrangements for the examinations and the examiners report to the Department.

Wisconsin was unsuccessful in raising preliminary requirements from 2 to 4 years of high school work and gradually to 2 years of college of pharmacy.

Suggestions were received by the Section on Education and Legislation on anti-narcotic law, repeal of certain war taxes, favoring a sales tax, simplifying alcohol regulations, exacting higher qualifications from pharmacists.

The secretary-treasurer of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners and Inspectors of the Philippine Islands sent in the following suggestions:

1. That all universities and colleges of pharmacy in the United States and her dependencies should require every student, as a condition necessary for admission, to be a graduate of the high school or its equivalent.

2. That the course of study in pharmacy should be lengthened from three to four years.

3. That the subjects of study in pharmacy be uniform in all the universities and colleges.

4. That the candidate for examination should have had at least two years' practice at 12 hours a week in a pharmacy, drug store or dispensary.

5. That the Opium Federal Law now enforced in the Philippines be amended to the effect that the duly qualified pharmacist be excluded to register opium and its derivatives, that is to say, the existence of this substance in their respective drug stores or pharmacies ought not to be under registration any more.

6. And that the Serum Law be applied to regulate the fabrication of serum preparations.

Mr. Dorsey inquired relative to the law in New Mexico, which he understood had been declared unconstitutional. The secretary was not informed, and the item is noted for further investigation.

The report of the secretary was received with thanks for his exhaustive report. Motion by F. H. Freericks, seconded by M. E. Dorsey.

"Pharmaceutical Ethics" by Charles H. LaWall was next presented. (See THIS JOURNAL for November and December 1921.)

The author stated that in 1915 an attempt was made to revise the Code of Ethics, and in 1919, he, as president of the A. Ph. A., asked that the A. Ph. A. Code be revised and published. While the recommendation was adopted nothing had been done so far and, with the presentation now made, he asked that this Section request the Association to appoint a committee to study the subject and report next year.

The contribution was discussed by Messrs. Army, Newcomb, Diner, Beal, Freericks and others. The necessity for a code, and acquainting pharmacists with its purposes and demands was emphasized. The following motion was developed from the discussions, and adopted:

1st. That the paper be received with the thanks of the Section, and referred to the Committee on Publication.

2nd. That the proposed Code of Ethics contained in this paper be referred to a Committee of Five to be appointed by the chairman of this Section, to be reported back for consideration of this Section at the next annual meeting, and made the preferred order of business.

It was pointed out that this would enable the Section to discuss the code, paragraph by paragraph, and get it in shape to refer it to the General Session with some decided recommendations for disposition.

It was further decided by vote at the succeeding session of the Section that the article be published in an early issue of THIS JOURNAL, that 200 reprints be made, and that the Section ask for an additional \$25.00 to defray expenses connected with this work.

The following were appointed members of the committee, provided for by the adoption of the motion: Charles H. LaWall, chairman; J. H. Beal, R. A. Lyman, L. L. Walton, F. H. Freericks.

A paper by F. J. Wulling on "Higher Pharmaceutical Standards" was read. (See THIS JOURNAL for October, p. 732.) It was ordered published, and the recommendation approved to create a standing committee of this Section on educational policy, which committee shall an-

nually or oftener make constructive recommendations to the Association looking to a rapid increase in educational requirements.

Chairman W. H. Ziegler has appointed the following on the committee created by adoption of the foregoing: F. J. Wulling, W. F. Rudd and W. G. Harper.

Chairman Edward Spease appointed E. A. Ruddiman, W. G. Crockett and Edward Dorsey, members of the Committee on Nominations. The session was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Education and Legislation was called to order at 11:30 A. M., September 8, 1921, by Chairman Edward Spease.

The first order of business was the presentation of the report of the Committee on Chairman's Address. (See conclusion of Chairman's Address.) Action on Code of Ethics was then taken; as reported at end of preceding minutes.

Paper by William F. Gidley on "What Should Be the Pharmacist's Attitude toward the Various Cults, 'Isms,' Practices, 'Pathies,' and Healers," was read and discussed. It was received, and a recommendation therein by the author was referred for consideration by the Publication Committee.

The following papers were read and referred: "The Teaching of Bacteriology in the Schools of Pharmacy," by E. E. Stanford. "Higher Professional Training for Hospital Pharmacists," by E. C. Austin. "Students' Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association," by Charles B. Jordan. "As Others See Us," by L. E. Sayre.

"Organization" was the subject of a paper by A. J. Goldberg; it was read by title.

The Committee on Nominations presented its report, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

W. H. Ziegler, South Carolina, <i>Chairman.</i>	
W. F. Gidley, Indiana, <i>Secretary.</i>	
L. D. Havenhill, Kansas	} <i>Associates.</i>
Miss B. Olive Cole, Maryland	
C. C. Glover, Michigan	

The Section was then adjourned to meet in joint session with the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

JOINT SESSION SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, A. PH. A. WITH AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

A joint session of the above-named bodies was called to order by F. E. Mortenson, who presided for President Charles J. Gietner, of the N. A. B. P., at 8:30 P. M., September 8. A summary of the transactions of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was presented by Theodore J. Bradley. (See p. 770, October JOURNAL.)

Chairman Spease spoke of the work and accomplishments of the Section on Education and Legislation, calling particular attention to the proposed Code of Ethics; he stated that one session of the Section would be given over to a discussion of the subject, next year.

Chairman H. C. Christensen and President-elect L. L. Walton reported on the work of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. (See pp. 712 and 723, September JOURNAL.)

M. E. Dorsey outlined "Kansas Plan."

In presenting the "Kansas Plan" Mr. Dorsey spoke in part as follows:

"When we met as usual at our annual meeting at Winfield last May on every hand we heard the same complaint, something should be done because conditions for the retail druggist were getting worse—we were afflicted with cut prices of the ruination kind; local strife and unfair business practice were on every hand; competition from both wholesale and retail grocery stores; lack of coöperation and the germ of inertia seemed to affect our organization. It is needless to go into further detail as to the *needs* of the druggist. The president of the Kansas Association in his annual address pointed out that our State association had failed to meet the needs of the druggist and some plan should be adopted at this time to meet the situation. First of all we realized that we should not expect better results because our association was only on the job three days in the year out of 365; our attention was called to the fact that the commercial organizations such as the Lumbermen's Association, Grain Growers' Association and various other State associations were getting splendid results, therefore the Topeka druggists suggested

a plan similar to the commercial organizations mentioned be formed by the druggists, so the Kansas Plan as adopted last May was started, which briefly is as follows:

"We realized the first necessity was financial—we must provide a budget sufficient to accomplish results—we therefore estimated a budget of \$15,000.00 to \$20,000.00 annually was necessary in order that we might have an association which functioned and was on the job *every* day in the year. With such a budget we could employ a secretary-manager who was specially trained as an organizer as well as having the ability as an executive to direct the affairs of the association for the best interest of all the druggists and get them organized 100% so that they could meet and overcome the many difficult problems which confronted them.

"We established our Kansas Plan on the unit system, *vis.*, \$20.00 per unit per year which is the minimum any individual or store could subscribe and the subscription was made for a period of five years and each subscription was made upon a certain condition, *vis.*, such a plan must be built on a solid foundation and unless we could secure at least 50% of the druggists of Kansas we would not undertake the plan. We therefore made every subscription on the condition that unless we sold 500 units which amount would be \$10,000.00 no subscriptions would be accepted and all subscriptions returned, but if we sold 500 units their subscription then became a binding obligation, and they were to pay \$20 per unit annually for a period of five years. Allow me to direct your special attention to the five-year clause; in my humble opinion this is one of the most vital points in the plan, because it automatically guarantees the Kansas Plan for five years.

"On the floor of the convention at Winfield we sold 200 units or \$4,000 and in less than sixty days the Promotion Committee reported to our president that the Kansas plan had become a living reality, and a small unrepresentative State organization which only represented one-third the druggists of Kansas became a giant State association with over 700 stockholders, and representing over 70% of the drug stores of the State, and with a capital greater than any State association, and when completed will have an income greater than the oldest and largest national association, *vis.*, The American Pharmaceutical Association; think of it, my friends, one small State (Kansas) will have a larger capital and greater income than the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is seventy years old, and the KANSAS PLAN less than seventy days old. Think of the possibilities of such a plan being carried out in every State, and then each State could have their secretary-manager attend a National Meeting of all the State secretary-managers and get wonderful results.

"You may be interested in hearing about what has been accomplished since the organization with the secretary-manager and the office established at Topeka, and I would be glad to give such report, but I feel that I have exceeded the time allotted to this report and will close with the assurance that the KANSAS PLAN is a success and the plan itself is infallible, it cannot fail, but it does require the best men available to direct and officer such an organization and this is a time when our best men in pharmacy must come forward and help. I think the Prayer of the Nation by John G. Holland should be answered in pharmacy.

"God give us men! A time like this demands strong
minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor, and will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue and scorn his
treacherous flatteries without winking.

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in
public duty and in private thinking!"

The chairman stated that if there was no objection the report would take the usual course.

The report on the Fairchild Scholarship was next presented by E. G. Eberle. (See p. 710, September JOURNAL.)

W. F. Rudd said the Fairchild Scholarship Committee should be advised relative to the wishes of the Conference Schools, on the subjects to be included in the examinations; whether materia medica should or not; if other subjects should be added. E. A. Ruddiman stated that he was requested to prepare the questions soon after having made a residential and occupational

change. There was no time for taking up the matter of subjects with all interested, or *materia medica* might have been omitted and other subjects added; in fact questions on physiology came in, but too late for inclusion.

Mr. Eberle gave an analysis of the report on the examination questions which showed that the average made in *materia medica* was 58.5 while that in pharmacy was 59.5, not a great difference. He stated that the committee was endeavoring to get on a basis which will be generally acceptable, or as nearly so as possible, and gratefully welcomed suggestions.

William C. Anderson thought that the examination questions should follow the subjects as laid down in the First Year Course of the Syllabus. Some of the questions asked would not be out of place for an examination of a post-graduate course.

Several others expressed the same views as Dr. Anderson.

The chairman asked that the Conference and Board members read the report of the committee, thanked them for the discussion and asked for their cooperation.

William B. Day presented a tabulation showing the number of students in Conference schools, the States from which the students come, etc. This report will be printed in a later issue of the JOURNAL. It was the consensus of opinion that the secretary should, each year, present such data.

William C. Anderson suggested that the secretary of the N. A. B. P. present a similar report and the two reports would show the relative number of college graduates among candidates for registration, their preliminary education, etc. The report of Professor Day indicated the value of prerequisite legislation; States without such legislation will better realize the importance of action in the matter. He moved a rising vote of thanks for the report, which was given.

By request of the retiring president of the Conference, Wilber J. Teeters, Theodore J. Bradley outlined a business course which has been established in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and the reasons that led up to its establishment. The course is entirely independent of the scientific work, it is open to graduates of pharmacy and registered pharmacists, extends over one school year of about 20 hours per week and includes accounting, selling, store management, advertising, law, business correspondence, business management. The course is given by an expert teacher of business assisted by specialists, and the cooperation of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration has been promised.

On motion the session was adjourned.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NARCOTIC EXPORTATION.*

Your Committee on Narcotic Exportation, consisting of Messrs. LaWall, Linton, Johnson Dye and Osseward, respectfully submits the following:

This Committee was originally planned for the purpose of interviewing personally the officials of the Treasury Department during the time that the 1920 meeting of the A. Ph. A. was in session, but through some misunderstanding it was not appointed in time, but later was named as a permanent committee.

Prior to the spring of 1920 conditions had been very bad as regards narcotic shipments to Asiatic ports. On April 30, 1920, the Treasury Department issued T. D. 38245, which up to the present time has had a marked effect in controlling the situation as far as shipments to Japan are concerned, as this regulation was signed jointly by the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce.

The unsatisfactory control of narcotics by the Japanese government led also to the cancellation of export permits for the shipment of narcotics to Japan, by the authorities in Washington.

While T. D. 38245 has been very effective in curtailing narcotic shipments to Japan there remain reasons why legislation is necessary. Among these may be mentioned: (1) Departmental regulations are subject to change and reversal, (2) regulations are powerless to stop in-transit shipments of narcotics of European manufacture across United States territory, (3) the regula-

* The report was presented at the Third General Session of the Association, and recommendations of committee adopted.