

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

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DEPARTMENT.

## THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA— THEN AND NOW.

HOW A COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ACQUIRED A SCHOLASTIC, FINANCIAL AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE RANK ON A PAR WITH THAT OF OTHER SCHOOLS AND COL-  
LEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY FREDERICK J. WULLING.

Deans of colleges of pharmacy that are integral parts of state universities or other state institutions will be particularly interested in the following article by Dean Wulling. I believe it is imperative that pharmaceutical education be given the same recognition and standing, officially and socially, in our universities as is given to other colleges. The story of how Dean Wulling successfully accomplished this at the University of Minnesota will, I am sure, be inspiring and helpful to those who have not yet secured similar recognition.

C. B. JORDAN, *Editor.*

### THEN.

When I was called to organize the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota in 1892, I found a most discouraging situation. The State Legislature had created the College the year before upon the initiative of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and at the same time appropriated five thousand dollars "for the equipment of a pharmaceutical laboratory." The University, however, was not favorable to the idea, principally for three reasons: 1, the Legislature made no provision for salaries for the new faculty; 2, nor for quarters; and 3, pharmacy was not regarded as of sufficient importance and prestige to be included in a university family. The first two reasons were, of course, good reasons, but the third I resented and so did the comparatively few pharmacists who through the State Association were instrumental in the creation of the College. The majority of pharmacists were against the College because they feared new standards would follow and affect them adversely. The College was therefore confronted at once with a two-fold antagonism which was much more formidable and continuous than I believe could have been foreseen. The only friends the College had in the very beginning were the small group of high-minded and high-standard pharmacists already mentioned, and among whom Samuel W. Melendy was the most active and helpful, and the Board of Pharmacy of whom W. A. Frost and Secretary H. G. Webster were the friendliest members. Within the University only President Northrop and Regent John Pillsbury were friendly. I believe had it not been for the encouragement, passive though it was at first, of these two foremost men in the University administration, the College would not have survived. Their occasional kind word and encouragement were the chief crumbs of helpfulness that came to me in the University. It was through their aid that a room was provided for the College, but a small one, and which had to serve all purposes, including lecture and laboratory, for the several subjects of the curriculum except chemistry,

materia medica and botany. Those who created the College had no real conception of what a college of pharmacy should be. They thought pharmacy, materia medica and chemistry and not much of them, constituted the curriculum. Chemistry and materia medica were already being taught in the College of Science, Literature and the Arts and in the Medical College, respectively. Therefore, the addition of pharmacy to the University would make a College of Pharmacy. The Department of Chemistry positively refused to take any pharmacists into the regular chemistry classes, much less provide the special courses I had outlined. Through the good offices of President Northrop, pharmacists were finally admitted to the courses in medical chemistry in the Medical College, courses that were entirely inadequate. Dr. H. M. Bracken, professor of Materia Medica in the Medical School reluctantly admitted pharmacists to his medical classes and later on was good enough to give special and adapted courses. For botany, physiology, bacteriology, quantitative and organic chemistry, I literally went begging of unfriendly and unwilling departments, but after much work and many tribulations and some outright contests, I finally got a curriculum together in those subjects for which I wanted to apologize but which was the best I could extort from unwilling and in a few cases actually abusive and hostile departments. It fell to my lot to have to carry all the rest of the courses, and for several years I gave twenty one lectures per week and conducted the laboratory work and attended to all of the administrative work. Others called the College a one-man College and I was the man, though with good health and determination. The University could give me no assistant, much less an instructor, but during the second year I succeeded in getting a student helper at a compensation of ten dollars per month and free tuition. Such office and stenographic assistance as I needed I paid for myself. While the opposition to the College within the University was a difficult matter to handle, it yet was one that I could readily locate and attend to personally. The opposition from without was different; it could not be easily located and met. Pharmacy had been under state regulation only a few years and when the regulatory law was enacted all who had been identified even in the remotest degree with pharmacy were admitted to registration. The fact then existed that most of the registered pharmacists were not pharmacists at all and had no pharmaceutical training nor any sympathy for a real training in pharmacy. The chief attack on the College was made on the ground that the high school graduation which the College proposed (and soon made obligatory) would make it necessary for the proprietors to pay more to their clerks and later to the college graduates. It was a fact that the graduates of the first years had the greatest difficulty in finding positions because of the general prejudice against them.

#### A POLICY AND A PROGRAM.

Long before the first year of the College work was over, I had fully realized that the central and pivotal figure in the success or failure of the College was I. No one except a few real pharmacists wanted the College; the majority of the pharmacists were satisfied with an existing quiz school; the University administration at a discussion of the financial situation mentioned the abolition of the College as a possible means of saving a little money and I had an attractive offer to return to the East. That was a critical period for the College—its first one.

It faced dissolution from both ends. The President told me if I resigned, the College would be abolished. He also said he could not understand why I should continue in a situation which he thought would never become better, not because of the antagonism of the many pharmacists, but because there were only very meager prospects that pharmacy could easily establish itself as one of the professions recognized by and represented in the University. The President meant his advice kindly. He thought of me personally and not of pharmacy and thought I was only wasting my time. I determined to think the matter out thoroughly and gave myself a month's time to come to a decision.

With the exception of about a dozen pharmacists I was practically alone in my contention that pharmacy was really the chief medical specialty and one whose practice involved responsibility and risk comparable with those of medicine, and was therefore entitled to a position in the University family. The fact that dentistry at the University was almost though not quite in the position pharmacy found itself in, was no consolation. I had already suggested to dentistry that we work jointly toward greater recognition, but was repulsed because dentistry claimed a position superior to that of pharmacy. Before the month was up, I realized that if I continued I would have to convince and educate the pharmacists and my unsympathetic colleagues and superior officers at the University of the real nature of professional pharmacy and of its right to a University position on a par with the other professions. That seemed an almost impossible task, with failure more probable than success. Nor did the realization escape me that the undertaking if I embarked upon it would require a long time before failure would become inevitable or success assured and that the best years of my life would be required for the attempt. Finally I decided upon the struggle. I did not fear the struggle, because I had already overcome a serious obstacle in my earlier life and had learned somewhat of the power of prejudice and self-interest, and that tact, diplomacy, perseverance and hard work were necessary in any serious undertaking or situation. For my guidance and aid I outlined a policy and program. For my policy I determined upon a personal procedure that would make the pharmacists and my University associates and superiors my friends through conviction that I was right and that I was working unselfishly in a really worthwhile cause. It was apparent to me that if I devoted myself seriously and earnestly and unswervingly to the task, that fact alone would have some effect upon those who had already recognized at least my equality in education and training and previous success, and my superiority in application and work and determination and singleness of purpose. My endeavor would be to include getting my associates' viewpoints and to work forward with these points in mind, and to regard my colleagues as fair-minded and open-minded and as entitled to respectful consideration in their attitude toward the College. I would expect less difficulty with my University fellows than with the rank and file of the pharmacists because they had already demonstrated by their achievement of University positions their realization of the value of intellectual and scholastic and professional attainment. The pharmacists would have to be worked with concurrently and I would affiliate with their state association and give them addresses and papers and would seek to have a committee appointed to work with the College, and would attend their local meetings throughout the state and try to interest them in right legislation and in a better

selection of apprentices and in a more cordial relation with physicians and in a firmer support of public health and in a wider interest in the public affairs of their respective towns. A way to interest pharmacists more in the professional aspect of their calling would be to give them free evening lectures at the College, with demonstrations how to prepare rather than buy many of their medicines, how to test their drugs and medicines for quality and strength and adulteration, how to dispense difficult prescriptions and how to avoid incompatibilities, etc. Offering pharmacists a correspondence service to help them in any of their dispensing or other difficulties, giving them a library research service, making various analyses for them or giving clinical analyses service to their physicians or patrons, would help them realize the value of the College and its service. Occasional invitations to individuals or groups of pharmacists to luncheon or dinner would provide opportunity with the aid of the fragrant Havana for making or strengthening good feeling and friendships, fostering coöperation and mutual helpfulness and good will and for oiling the machinery generally. Those further away from the College could be reached by writing articles for them to be published by the current pharmaceutical journals. An open, standing invitation to visit the College would make at least some pharmacists better acquainted with the College and with its aims and purposes, and a few pharmacists would no doubt address the students if invited to do so. And then the College would enlist the interest of the newly created State Board of Pharmacy, whose duty it was to regulate the practice and who was feared and sometimes hated by those who did not want to be regulated or restricted in any sense. In that respect the College and the Board would have a common cause and mutual sympathy.

Thus I reasoned and hoped; and decided to remain and carry on. A great adventure of service was beckoning me onward. Never had I heard of an approximately similar one. I felt as if I had been called, because when I found myself in a reflective or meditative mood occasionally, the fact that I was deliberately making a financial sacrifice and was hazarding the best of my creative years, had no weight or importance at all.

NOW.

The resolve and adventure, based upon the policy explained above and upon a basic and inflexible program proved highly successful, eventually. To outline or even to state the successive upward steps would take too much time and space. Suffice it to say that the original program of development and the instatement of the College upon a basis of equality with other University colleges and the recognition of the pharmacy faculty as comparable with other University college faculties, were completely achieved and for many years now, the College of Pharmacy has had a substantial, recognized and equitable standing in the University family.

As long ago as 1913 one of the foremost pharmacists, an educator and author, thoroughly investigated the College and in his enthusiasm about the achievement of the College he published an article concerning it in the July 1913 issue of the *Northwestern Druggist* from which I take the liberty to quote the following:

A FRONT RANK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

"The completion of this building and the plant laboratory with their very adequate equipment are the culmination of over twenty years of patient work and often aggressive fighting on the part of the faculty. Naturally the faculty, espe-

cially the Dean, are gratified that they can now point to a fairly substantial result of their long continued and patient efforts to provide for Northwestern pharmacy an institution of pharmaceutical learning that is in the very front rank of institutions of its kind. From twelve students in 1892 with no fixed entrance requirements to over one hundred students in 1907, all four-year high school graduates; from the meager appropriation of \$5000 in 1892 to a legislative appropriation of \$75,000 and a University appropriation of \$53,000 in 1911; from a property value of around \$2000 in 1892 to a property value (personal and real) of over \$175,000, exclusive of sites, in 1911; from a few instructors in 1892 to an active working faculty of twenty-seven, with every member of which every student comes in contact; from no special lecturers in 1892 to fourteen in 1911; from a single room in which lecture and laboratory work was carried on in 1892 to a fine large four-story building, 61 x 115 ft. in dimensions, in the erection and remodeling of which for the College of Pharmacy, over \$125,000 was and is being spent at present; from a fairly good curriculum in 1892 to one which is comparable with the best now; from comparatively little research work in 1892 to a good volume of such work now; from an attempted medicinal plant garden in 1894 to a real drug garden of several hundred medicinal plants and to a plant house 31 x 60 ft., already in successful use; from a precarious existence within the few years following organization, during which period the very life of the College was in the balance continually because of the hostile attitude of the medical college and the indifference of the regents, to a firm, substantial, recognized and unmenaced position now; from the position of unrecognized, unwelcome outsider in 1892 to a fully recognized, to-be-reckoned with and representative member of the University family in 1913, is a record with which the faculty is fairly satisfied. Since it emerged from the pioneering period, the College has steadily gained in momentum so that it sees itself now on the way to much more substantial and accelerating development and achievement within the next decade."

Since then (1913), the College has steadily advanced and has always been in the front rank of American colleges and has achieved international standing and recognition. Its development of medicinal plant culture and its research in that field have brought it to the attention of practically all countries of the world. In that respect it has surpassed all of the other colleges of the University who refused even to associate with it in its early days. The *Digitalis* of its cultivation is known in all countries and is in use in, or has been used in many of them, including England, Scandinavia, France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Persia, India, China, Tokio, Rio Janeiro. The College was the one selected by the U. S. Government during the late war to prepare the Tincture of *Digitalis* for the Medical Department of the Army and prepared and distributed to many American war depots and to the European war area a total of 21,800 8-oz. bottles of biologically assayed Tincture of *Digitalis* for which service it was commended by the Government. Through the efficient work of Dr. E. L. Newcomb, the College drug garden developed to a point where it became not only the pioneer garden of its kind but also the exemplar of American drug gardens after which a goodly number of other universities patterned their gardens, and still to-day no others have equalled it in the number of and in the wide variety of drug plants cultivated and in the research done in connection with drug plant culture. (At present about 350 species and varieties are under cultivation in an area covering 96,322 square feet, in plant houses covering 10,285 square feet and in slat houses covering 1544 square feet.) In a recent survey by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, the garden was for the second time easily placed at the head of the list of drug gardens.

The College was the first to establish optional three- and four-year courses and later to make them obligatory, and recently the graduate work in pharmacy was placed on a par with the highest graduate work in other colleges of the University and now opportunities are offered for the Ph.D. degree in the science fields of pharmacy. The College has a forward program for the future, including the firm establishment of the minimum 4-year course, the development of graduate work, pharmacy teacher training and increased drug-plant culture.

In conclusion I should be allowed to state that this article was written upon request. The first draft I destroyed because upon its completion I felt I should have kept myself more in the background. In this second writing I found I could not eliminate myself and finally decided not to try to do so more than I have done. While it is true that in its early history the College was largely what it was called, namely, a one-man College, since the advent of Dr. Newcomb and Professors Bachman and Rogers and more recently of Professor Fischer, the College has had a faculty comparable with the best. These hard and efficient workers together with Instructors Netz, Turner, Smythe, Almin and Peterson, and the members of other University faculties giving instruction to pharmacy students were essential to the upbuilding of the College, and I freely accord to them a generous share of the success of the College as I do to the several secretaries of mine. What one college has achieved others surely can achieve and it is gratifying to know that some are in the struggle to that end. Some, however, are not trying hard enough or are finding their work discouraging and unsupported, and need further example, encouragement and stimulation.

Those who may desire further information about the College are referred to the following publications which are the more important ones about it:

*Northwestern Druggist* (July 1913), 38-40; (Aug. 1913), 23-25; (Sept. 1913), 25-28; (Oct. 1913), 25-26; (Nov. 1913), 49-50.

*American Druggist* (Dec. 1912), 34-36, 41-42 and 86; (June 1922), (College Survey), 155-161; (March 1925), 38-40.

*American Journal of Pharmacy* (Sept. 1917), 401-414.

"Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association Proceedings," Annual Historical Paper (1895-1928).

"Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association Proceedings" (1894, and annually to date).

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## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

### SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1928 MEETING.

BY ZADA M. COOPER, SECRETARY.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy was held at the Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine, August 20-21, 1928. Ninety-three delegates representing forty-five member-colleges located in twenty-nine states, the District of Columbia and Porto Rico were in attendance and at least seven non-member colleges had one or more representatives present.

Immediately following roll-call, Dr. Caspari read a memorial on the death of Professor Francis Hemm and at its close the assembly stood in silence in respect for his memory.

The address of President Spease is printed in the September JOURNAL, pages 892-900, hence omitted here.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported a total membership of fifty-five colleges, four of them associate members. All dues are paid.

Five hundred copies of Proceedings of the 1927 meeting were printed and four hundred and sixty-one have been distributed. Business of the sessions, except for committee reports and papers, was printed in abstract. Papers presented at teachers' conferences and discussions thereon were printed in abstract, but, in the Association's Section in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the papers appeared in full.

The cost of official visits to eighteen member-colleges was \$381.68 and was more than covered by the increase in dues.

One unusual item of expense was incurred, that of sending four members of the Executive Committee to Chicago to meet with the Executive Committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to consider plans for a survey of colleges. This was \$222.25.

Receipts during the year exceeded expenditures, and cash on hand at the end of the year was \$1828.89.

The report was accepted and a committee appointed to audit the accounts. This committee reported later that the accounts were correct.

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dean Jordan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that all of the colleges holding membership in the Association had submitted the required reports regarding preliminary training of beginning students. A summary of the reports indicated that the total number of entering students was 3312, only 41 of whom were special students; 482 of the 3272 high school graduates had some college work also and it is safe to assume that this figure is too low because three of the larger colleges did not report on this point. Compared with 1926-27 these figures indicate a loss of about 2 per cent (1926-27 had shown a gain of 5 per cent over 1925-26). Further comparison shows only about half as many special students as in the preceding year and an increase of students with college training from 301 to 481.

Five colleges applied for membership and all were visited by special committees. The five-year period of one associate member was completed and, since there was no precedent, the Executive Committee ruled that a new application should be submitted and the institution should be visited again.

President Spease, having been requested to organize a teachers' conference on commercial pharmacy, consulted the Chairman of the Executive Committee who recommended that it be done.

Dean Jordan reported that the plan to visit every member-college once in three years, authorized last year, had been put into operation and that the following colleges have been visited: University of Oklahoma, School of Pharmacy; University of Kansas, School of Pharmacy; and University of Colorado, College of Pharmacy, visited by R. A. Lyman.

Ohio Northern University, College of Pharmacy; Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy; and Western Reserve University, School of Pharmacy, visited by C. H. LaWall.

Indianapolis College of Pharmacy and Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, visited by C. A. Dye.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; Rutgers University, New Jersey College of Pharmacy; and the University of Maryland, College of Pharmacy, visited by W. F. Rudd.

Detroit Institute of Technology, College of Pharmacy and Chemistry; University of Michigan, College of Pharmacy; and the College of the City of Detroit, School of Pharmacy, visited by Edward Spease.

University of North Carolina, School of Pharmacy; Medical College of Virginia, School of Pharmacy, visited by A. G. DuMez.

State University of Iowa, College of Pharmacy; Des Moines University, College of Pharmacy, visited by C. B. Jordan.

Analysis of the reports, Dean Jordan said, indicates that considerable benefit has been derived. Weak points in the conduct of the schools have been brought to the attention of the deans and helpful advice and encouragement given. Strong points have been emphasized, thus assisting each college in developing its individuality.

Report was made of the meeting of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the plan for a comprehensive survey of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education. A definite recommendation was made that

the Association cooperate with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and other organizations in this proposed survey.

Reference was made to the action of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy at its 1927 meeting, to the effect that after 1932, to be recognized as a college of pharmacy, an institution must offer nothing shorter than a four-year course. Attention was directed to the special order of business, relative to a similar recommendation by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, to be acted upon this year. Four member-colleges are now giving a four-year minimum course: Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy; University of Minnesota, College of Pharmacy; University of Notre Dame, Department of Pharmacy and University of Nebraska, College of Pharmacy. Seven others are pledged to do so in 1930: University of Washington, College of Pharmacy; State College of Washington, School of Pharmacy; Oregon Agricultural College, School of Pharmacy; North Pacific College of Oregon, School of Pharmacy; Indianapolis College of Pharmacy; Valparaiso University, College of Pharmacy; and Purdue University, School of Pharmacy.

The report was accepted and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE SYLLABUS COMMITTEE.

Dean T. J. Bradley reported that considerable preliminary work has been done on the fourth edition of the Syllabus and that members of the Committee have shown great devotion to the task though there has always been a shortage of funds. Besides the voting members a number of associate members have been chosen in compliance with a recommendation of the Special Committee on Curriculum, last year. Because of other duties, Dean Bradley has found it necessary to relinquish the chairmanship. He was given a rising vote of thanks in recognition of his service.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The Committee on Higher Educational Standards, of which Dean Kraus was Chairman, reported that it is apparent that "its recommendations of a year ago with respect to the qualifications to be required of candidates for promotion or for appointment to teaching staffs" are being followed and that administrative officers are demanding better academic and professional training.

The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the Havenhill Committee that the four-year minimum course become effective on July 1, 1932.

The Committee urged the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and other organizations cooperate with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in sponsoring a comprehensive survey of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education according to the plan submitted by Dean Jordan in his report.

The report was accepted and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM AND TEACHING METHODS.

In reporting for this Committee Dean Raabe discussed the need for a knowledge of educational psychology on the part of teachers and the importance of vocational guidance, condemned the retaining of misfits in college classes for the tuition they pay and their employment in stores in order to have cheap help, and emphasized pharmacy's need for publicity for its accomplishments. The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS AND ALUMNI.

Dean Serles reported that it is easy to find out what students are doing but that the interests of alumni are much diversified and the tie existing between colleges and alumni is very slender. Every college is making an effort to maintain organizations which have as their purpose the development of better men and women.

Besides being eligible to professional, honorary and social fraternities or sororities, the



41 colleges reporting to him had 48 societies within themselves. There are branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in six cities where colleges are located.

The Committee recommended that the Association approve "the furtherance of activities of the observance of Pharmacy Week, the publication of student periodicals, the establishment of such honor societies as may lead toward the recognition of pharmacy by sister professions and more particularly the establishment of a common pharmaceutical society in place of the 48 separate organizations which now exist." It was further recommended that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the proper officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to determine the possibility of making such arrangements as are necessary for the establishment of Student Branches of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the schools and colleges of the Association.

The report was approved and the recommendations adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH.

Dr. Viehoever, Chairman of the Committee, directed attention to the lack of specific mention in college catalogs of the Association's interest in research or of reference to opportunities for research, possession of research equipment or availability of funds.

The number of research workers in colleges of pharmacy has increased and new funds have become available.

The Committee recommended that the Association do the following things:

- (1) Specifically formulate its purpose and scope to be the promotion of pharmaceutical research as well as the promotion of pharmaceutical education to a uniformly high standard.
- (2) Support the Pharmacy Week movement in urging its member-colleges to demonstrate these two activities at least once a year to the public.
- (3) Urge its member-colleges to stimulate the appreciation of research on the part of its staff and student body.
- (4) Encourage its member-colleges to provide space, funds and time for an effective dual activity, educational and investigational, on the part of its staff and student body.
- (5) Establish a medal prize to be awarded for outstanding college research.

The report was accepted and the recommendations referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF PHARMACY COLLEGES BY THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

Dr. Rudd reported that the Committee had been inactive since 1927 meeting because at that time the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy "began seriously to consider some plan for such a study to be undertaken and financed by themselves and later a conference on the whole subject was held in Chicago and participated in by the Executive Committees of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and a few others who were specially invited." Report of that meeting explains the inactivity of this Committee. The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CURRICULUM.

Dean C. W. Johnson reported that the Committee had been continued for the purpose of coöperating with the Syllabus Committee in the forthcoming revision of the Syllabus. He recommended that action be taken to continue the Committee during the period of revision and that its name be changed to Committee to Coöperate in an Advisory Capacity in the Revision of the Syllabus. The recommendation was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER REQUIRING COLLEGES TO HAVE A PROFESSOR FOR RESEARCH.

This Committee, of which Dr. Viehoever was Chairman, reported that the American Association of University Professors, through its Committee on Research, is trying to obtain certain information before adopting a definite policy and that the American Council of Learned Societies is making a survey of universities as research centers. The Committee recommended "that at least one professor should be on the staff of every college of pharmacy, qualified for and engaged in research for publication." The recommendation was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS OF BOARDS AND COLLEGES.

Miss Cooper, general Chairman, summarized the reports of the six districts that held joint conferences and made the following recommendations, both of which were adopted by Districts 4, 5 and 6, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas:

"That the Association endorse the resolutions that the three-day week is inadequate and that the written part of board examinations be given upon the completion of college work."

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Dean Rudd reported that 26 Bulletins had been sent to the public press during the year preceding the meeting and that this service is being continued and extended to pharmaceutical journals.

Much work has been accomplished through the Associated Press. News of the Convention was transmitted three times daily to the Portland correspondent of the Associated Press who in turn sent it to the newspapers of the country.

The International Pharmaceutical Federation requested the Bureau to disseminate its news and has used some of the bulletins of the Bureau in its own official journal. Continued support of the work of the Bureau was recommended. The report was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE REPORTER ON BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS.

Dr. Youngken gave some interesting information concerning the scope of this abstracting and indexing journal, which is published under the auspices of the Union of American Biological Societies, noting especially those subjects which should commend it to members of the Association of Colleges.

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH.

Dr. Ziegler, Chairman of this delegation, presented an abstract of the minutes of the seventh annual meeting of this body. The first session was occupied chiefly in hearing reports from the twelve standing committees and several special committees. A considerable part of the second session was taken up in discussion of a report relative to the proposed amendment to the constitution and by-laws which is necessary to carry into effect the plan of expansion recommended by the Committee. The conclusion reached by delegates and associates, sitting as a committee of the whole, was that the time was not ripe for the proposed change and the question was referred back to the Committee on Expansion for further study and final action in 1929. A number of resolutions expressing the views of the delegates and associates and as suggestions to the Committee on Expansion were passed. The report was accepted.

## REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE.

Professor Cook, in reporting the work of the Conference, stated that a special committee had recommended that the Conference request the Prohibition Bureau to allow Section 110 of Regulation 2 of the Internal Revenue Department, which regulation deals with label requirements, to remain suspended.

He reported also the adoption of resolutions relative to the elimination of non-habit forming drugs from the Harrison Narcotic Act, the adoption of resolutions concerning narcotic drugs exempt under the Harrison Narcotic Act, and the endorsement of the proposal to amend the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act.

The Conference approved the Fair Trade Bill and voted on five of the questions submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce with reference to Mississippi Flood Control and instructed its representatives to place resolutions before the Chamber of Commerce expressing opposition to further bureaucratic and burdensome legislation in reference to commerce and industry.

A committee was appointed to express the sentiment of the Conference to Commissioner Doran regarding the effort of the Prohibition Bureau to impose a contract giving the Bureau the right of inspection as a prerequisite to granting permits.

A resolution was adopted, that Congress be urged to amend the Caustic Acid Bill to apply only to concentrated lye. Cosmetic legislation was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act in the interest of legitimate drug industry. H. R. 5766, a bill to provide for coördination of the Public Health Service, was approved.

The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Dean Havenhill reported having attended the Kansas City meeting and directed attention to some of the outstanding addresses. Of special interest to the Association of Colleges was the passage of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the major menace confronting retail druggists to-day is the ever-increasing multiplicity of new stores, and

WHEREAS, this condition is in a measure due to a desire on the part of students of pharmacy to embark in business immediately upon graduation, be it

*Resolved*, that college professors, wholesale druggists, representatives of manufacturing pharmacists be requested to acquaint future pharmacists with this deplorable "state of things"—the while urging said future proprietors to acquire stores already established.

The report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dean C. E. Caspari, Chairman, presented the following report. The action taken on recommendations of the President's address have been reported in September JOURNAL, page 900.

"With reference to recommendation number one of the Committee on Research, it is recommended that Article II of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the words 'and research.' (*Purpose of Association.*)

"It is recommended that recommendation number two be not adopted because it is not germane to this Association's work. (*Pharmacy Week Demonstration.*)

"It is recommended that recommendation number three be adopted. (*Stimulation of appreciation of research.*)

"It is recommended that recommendation number four be adopted. (*Encouragement of research.*)

"It is recommended that recommendation number five be not adopted. (*Establishment of prize.*)

"With reference to the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Curriculum, it is recommended that it be adopted. (*Continuation of Committee and change of name.*)

"The recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Higher Educational Standards has already been adopted by the Association. (*Four-year minimum course.*)

"It is recommended that serious consideration be given by member-colleges to the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee to Consider Requiring a Professor of Research.

"The Committee appreciates the honor of the invitation to hold the 1930 meeting in Porto Rico and is deeply sensible of the many advantages of such a meeting, but as it meets contemporaneously with the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION it is recommended that this invitation be placed in the hands of the Committee on Place of Meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION."

#### THE FOUR-YEAR MINIMUM COURSE.

At the 1927 meeting, the special committee appointed to study the question of fixing a definite date for the adoption of the four-year minimum course, under the chairmanship of Dean Havenhill, recommended "that a determined effort be made to secure its adoption as early as July 1, 1932." This report was accepted, copies mailed to the deans at once, and the recommendation made a special order of business for the 1928 meeting, in accordance with Section 7, Article VI of the By-Laws, which reads as follows: "No change in qualification for admission to or membership in the Association shall be made unless the same has been presented in writing

to the Association at a regular meeting and to the members of the Association by mail at least one year prior to its adoption and unless it shall have been adopted by a two-thirds vote of all member-colleges represented at the regular meeting at which the vote was taken."

When presented this year and put to a roll-call vote, it was carried by a vote of thirty-four in the affirmative. (Forty-two active member-colleges were represented at the meeting.) No negative votes were cast; three colleges were recorded as not voting, five were absent from the session.

#### SURVEY OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Dean Jordan presented a report of the meeting of the Advisory Committee (created by action of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy) and consisting of the Executive Committees of that Association and the Association of Colleges and some outside educators.

After much discussion the following recommendation was adopted:

"That the Association pledge itself to raise within three years a minimum sum of \$16,000 for the purpose of helping to defray the expense of such a survey."

#### JOINT SESSION.

At the joint session of the Association with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, Chairman Eberle, of the Fairchild Scholarship Committee, reported the conditions under which the examination had been given this year, expressed appreciation for assistance given by Dean C. W. Johnson and his staff, in preparing the questions, and to Dean Johnson himself in helping to determine, by questionnaires sent to the deans, what plan would be acceptable, and to Dean LaWall and his staff for grading the papers. The prize was awarded to Enrique A. Gonzalez-Florez, a student at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Porto Rico.

Complying with a request made at the St. Louis meeting, Chairman Eberle reported the results of his efforts to determine what the winners of the award have been doing and what contribution they have made to pharmacy. Briefly summarized, the nine who have received the award include one Doctor of Medicine and one who expects to study medicine; one dentist; three in retail pharmacy; one with a Ph.D. degree, in research department of a large pharmaceutical manufacturing firm; one who hopes to earn a Ph.D. degree in chemistry; and one undergraduate student.

The subject, "The Examination for the Fairchild Scholarship: What Subjects Shall Be Included and Who Shall Be Eligible for the Award," was discussed at some length and finally the Committee was directed to ascertain whether the Fairchilds will consider giving the award on the basis of graduate work, in the meantime to continue under the present plan. (See report of Committee in September JOURNAL, pages 936-937.)

L. L. Walton presented the report of the Ways and Means Committee, appointed by the Executive Committees of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, for the proposed survey of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education. This report included a statement concerning the \$10,000 set aside by the Boards and the \$16,000 pledged by the Colleges. In concluding his report he offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy are coöperating in a proposed survey of pharmaceutical education and colleges of pharmacy in the United States, and

WHEREAS, it is desired by these organizations that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION shall join in this movement,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the Advisory Committee, created under the proposed plan for carrying out this survey, be requested to invite the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to participate with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy in making this survey, and to appoint three members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to represent the ASSOCIATION on the Advisory Committee.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

#### NEW MEMBER-COLLEGES.

At the executive session, the College of Pharmacy of the University of Florida, an associate member since 1925, was elected to active membership, the five-year period since its establishment

having terminated. Two other schools were elected to active membership, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Georgia, located at Athens, and the School of Pharmacy of Temple University, located at Philadelphia.

Since adjournment of the meeting at Portland, the School of Pharmacy of the University of South Carolina has been elected to associate membership.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1928-1929.

The following officers were elected: *President*, Dean Andrew G. DuMez, Baltimore, Md.; *Vice-President*, Dean Charles E. F. Mollett, Missoula, Mont.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Professor Zada M. Cooper, Iowa City, Ia.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Dean Charles B. Jordan, Lafayette, Ind.; *Members of Executive Committee to serve two years*, Dean Edward H. Kraus, Ann Arbor, Mich., Dean Edward Spease, Cleveland, Ohio. *Members of Executive Committee whose terms expire in 1929*—Dean Wortley F. Rudd, Richmond, Va.; Dean Charles H. LaWall, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Member of Syllabus Committee*, Charles H. Stocking, Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Dean Townes R. Leigh presided and in the absence of the Secretary, Dr. Nellie Wakeman, Dr. Jenkins was asked to serve.

Dr. Kremers presented a paper on "The Teaching of Pharmaceutical Inorganic Chemistry," and it was discussed by Professors Stroup, Little, Jenkins, C. W. Johnson and Lankelma. He also demonstrated the "Teaching of Organic Pharmaceutical Chemistry." The discussion was led by Dr. DuMez and participated in by Dean Muldoon.

Officers chosen for the ensuing year were Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins, Chairman, and Prof. E. D. Davy, Secretary.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF PHARMACY.

In the absence of Dean Gidley, Chairman; Professor Nichols, Secretary, presided, and Professor Mickelsen was chosen Secretary of the meeting.

At the meeting last year, Professor Burt read a paper on percentage solutions, offering some very definite plans for improving the common practice of calculating amounts of ingredients. After much discussion, a committee consisting of Professors Cook, Snow and Burt was named. At this year's meeting Professor Cook presented a report, which was accepted. The recommendations suggested by Professor Cook were discussed by Professors Stoll, Raubenheimer, Langenhan, Snow, Saalbach, Mickelsen, Cairns and Newton, and finally the following were adopted:

(1) That in the preparation of extemporaneous percentage solutions of solid substances in a liquid solvent that the w/v (weight to volume, solids weighed, final volume measured) be adopted for retail drug store use and taught to students of pharmacy.

(2) That for the extemporaneous preparation of solutions of liquids in a fluid solvent, that the v/v method (both liquids measured) be adopted.

The question, "Is it Worth Our Time to Give Laboratory Work in Ampul Making" was discussed by Dean Newton, Professors Cook, Weimer, Crockett, Saalbach, Mickelsen.

A paper, "Correlation of Manufacturing Pharmacy Assignments and Didactic Classroom Instruction," was presented by Prof. F. B. Stoll and discussed by Professors Snow, Weimer, Langenhan and Mickelsen.

Professor C. L. Cox presented a paper on "Dispensing—Outside Preparation for Laboratory Work," and Professor Cook presented a paper, "The Contract Method of Laboratory Teaching." The papers were then discussed by Professors Fitzsimmons, Newton, Langenhan, Mickelsen and Stoll.

A paper written by H. C. Emmert, "Teaching Dispensing in the Pharmacy School," was read by title.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Professor Adley B. Nichols, *Chairman*, and Professor A. O. Mickelsen, *Secretary*.

#### CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF COMMERCIAL PHARMACY.

Prof. J. G. Beard, Chairman of the newly created conference, in his address, as he said, "tried to strike a keynote for the guidance of the group," inasmuch as there was no precedent. In so doing he directed attention to the wide difference of opinion among teachers as to whether

commercial pharmacy should be taught at all, quoting from an opponent and an advocate and developing the affirmative.

Secretary Stocking made a brief report concerning what had been done in preparing for the program.

Prof. W. Bruce Philip presented the subject, "Constructive Criticism of Present-Day Text Books on Commercial Pharmacy," and there was discussion by Professors O'Connell, Serles, Callaway, Havenhill and T. J. Bradley.

Dean Lyman read a brief paper, "Business Training in Schools of Pharmacy," following it with some interesting experiences they had had at the University of Nebraska in giving *actual* business training. The paper was discussed by Professors Philip, O'Connell, Brown, Young, Havenhill, Mollett and Jordan.

On motion of Dean Lyman, duly seconded, it was voted to ask the Association to make the Conference of Commercial Pharmacy Teachers a permanent group of the Teachers' Conferences.

Assuming that the Association would give the permanent recognition, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Prof. J. G. Beard, *Chairman*, and Prof. C. H. Stocking, *Secretary*.

Chairman Beard brought to the attention of the assembly the fact that a committee under the leadership of Dean C. W. Johnson is at work on the matter of textbook for the entire field of pharmacy.

On motion by Professor Philip, duly seconded, a committee of three was authorized, such a committee to cooperate with the larger committee and recommend the sort of textbooks needed.

Chairman Beard asked for an expression of opinion as to what should be the main task during the coming year. Suggestions were made by Dean Serles, Mollett, Motley, Professors Cole and Cook.

#### CONFERENCE OF MATERIA MEDICA TEACHERS.

Because of illness, Chairman Darbaker, of the Conference, was absent, and Secretary Youngken presided.

The first paper of the program was by Dr. Bliss on "The Teaching of Physiology in the School of Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee." It was discussed by Doctors Riggs, Krusen, Viehoever, Canis and Minehart.

A paper on "The Teaching of Biologic Assaying" was presented by Dr. Pittenger and it was discussed by Doctors Bliss, Minehart, Krusen and Professor Schicks.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Doctors Bliss and Pittenger for their papers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. L. K. Darbaker, *Chairman*, and Dr. A. Richard Bliss, Jr., *Secretary*.

Approved: Charles B. Jordan,

*Chairman Executive Committee.*

ZADA M. COOPER,

*Secretary.*

#### REPORT TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY REGARDING THE PROGRESS OF THE DRUGGISTS' RESEARCH BUREAU.\*

BY PROF. ALF. W. PAULEY, MEMBER DIRECTING COMMITTEE DRUGGISTS' RESEARCH BUREAU.

As detailed in our preceding report, the first work of the Druggists' Research Bureau was the distribution of 100,000 copies of Bulletin No. 1, which outlined the organization and aims of the Bureau. This bulletin was distributed in this quantity to retail druggists, wholesalers, manufacturers, college students and others interested in the drug trade and in the profession of pharmacy.

With these booklets blank membership cards were distributed and more than 25,000 were signed and returned to the Bureau. These members voted more than two to one that the first fact-finding study of the Bureau should be a study of stock simplification.

At a meeting of the Directing Committee in New York in August 1927, plans were formulated for this first study. Fourteen of the principal lines of toilet goods were chosen as the first group of products in which a study of stock simplification would be made. Inasmuch as no work

\* Portland, Maine, Aug. 22, 1928.

of this kind had ever been done before in the retail trade, the Directing Committee decided first to make a test before proceeding with the nation-wide stock simplification census.

About 200 drug stores in Philadelphia and vicinity and a like number in New York State coöperated in this first test. The results were published in Bulletin No. 3 of the Druggists' Research Bureau. These results created so much interest that it was necessary to print and distribute more than 75,000 copies of this bulletin.

While this test census was being made the Bureau compiled a record of all the existing facts on operating costs in retail drug stores and made an analysis of the significance of these facts. They were published as Bulletin No. 2, which created so much interest that requests were received for more than 80,000 copies of it.

The experience gained in this test census proved valuable in making plans for the nation-wide census. So far nearly 2000 completely filled out questionnaires have been returned by retail druggists from all over the country in this nation-wide census. This is a sufficiently large number to make possible the publishing of facts which will be typical of the country as a whole, as well as the principal sections of the country. It is planned also to tabulate results according to the size of the stores and the size of the city in which they are located.

The Directing Committee had learned from several sources that it has secured a larger proportion of responses in a nation-wide study than any other coöperative association ever has been able to obtain. This is particularly gratifying when it is realized that the time required to completely fill out the stock simplification census blank by a retail druggist is one-half to three hours.

The Directing Committee met again in New York on July 31st and formulated the above plans for publishing these results.

During the past year the Bureau also published Bulletin No. 4 in the form of a 22-page standard-size newspaper, in which were listed geographically all the members of the Bureau. Ten thousand copies of this bulletin were distributed.

The Bureau has been in receipt of numerous inquiries from retail druggists during the year about special and individual problems. Frequently these druggists enclosed for confidential analysis, their profit and loss statements. Each one of these requests was answered personally and confidentially. Many of the problems upon which information and assistance were requested appeared to be of such general interest that the significant facts were formulated into news items without revealing, of course, the source from which the facts came. These items were widely published in the drug trade press and, it is believed, attracted considerable attention and favorable comment.

Another pioneer work which the Bureau has undertaken and nearly completed is the complete tabulation of the toilet goods sales of individual drug stores. For coöperative purposes, four types of drug stores were chosen. One is a neighborhood store, another is a large suburban store, the third is a large downtown city store and a fourth a village store situated at a distance from large cities. The tabulations have been completed for the first two of these stores and the results released to the drug trade press. At the July 31st meeting of the Directing Committee it was voted to publish these results also in bulletin form.

During the year representatives of the Bureau appeared at practically every state convention of pharmaceutical associations and at many other meetings to explain the work of the Bureau. To facilitate this work the Bureau prepared a film slide which made it possible for these speakers to show graphically some of the facts already found by the Bureau.

A new film slide is now in course of preparation and should be ready for use within a few weeks. It is planned, if possible, to show it at the N. A. R. D. convention in San Francisco, to which the Bureau has been invited to send a speaker.

Numerous copies of the first film slide were sold or loaned to associations and given colleges and others for lecture purposes. It is planned to make the second and succeeding film slides available in the same way.

At the July 31st meeting plans were formulated for further research by the Bureau. A preliminary research in planned selling was authorized and is soon to be under way. Further research in stock simplification in other than the toilet goods departments of drug stores is also being started.

The Directing Committee believes that the analyses of individual businesses and problems

which were made during the year for individual druggists, and later released as news items, contain valuable case material for college-teaching purposes. Accordingly, the Committee directed that the studies so far published be issued together in pamphlet or book form.

Thus far, the Druggists' Research Bureau has received its financial support through voluntary contributions made by manufacturing and wholesale druggists. These contributions to date have amounted to approximately \$17,000. Of this amount, about \$10,000 has been expended primarily for printing, postage and distribution. On the publications of the Bureau to date about \$2000 has been expended for extra clerical help and expert service. Approximately \$5000 of the original contributions remain on hand. The Directing Committee feels that this will be sufficient to complete the first nation-wide survey on stock simplification of the toilet goods department of the retail drug store.

The Directing Committee gave consideration to the financing of the activities of the Bureau for the coming year, at its July 31st meeting. Resolutions were passed providing for the creation of committees to lay before the N. A. R. D. and the N. W. D. A. the accomplishments of the Bureau up to the present time, and to request these national organizations to give consideration to the question of making annual appropriations for the Bureau, so that it may be permanently financed in a manner which will equitably represent all branches of pharmacy.

Inasmuch as the Druggists' Research Bureau is directed by representatives of all groups active in pharmacy, it is hoped that financial support will be given permanently by each one of these groups.

The Directing Committee also authorized appointment of state representatives to act locally for the Bureau. It also resolved that colleges of pharmacy and business schools be invited to make intensive studies in their localities on the subjects in which the Bureau is making national investigations.

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#### PROPER USE IS DEFINED FOR AIR MAIL STAMPS.

The use of air-mail stamps on matter addressed to places not served by air mail, for advertising or philatelic purposes, is permissible, but the use of air-mail stamps to pay postage on matter at less than the air-mail rate is not permissible. In some cases matter is prepared as air mail and fully prepaid at the rate for such mail, although addressed for local delivery or to some place not served by an air-mail route. This is done for advertising purposes or for some other attention-attracting reason and in cases where the matter is fully prepaid at the air-mail rate there is no objection thereto.

The use of air-mail stamps to pay postage on matter at less than the air-mail rate is not permissible.

#### DUTCH QUININE MONOPOLY ENDS.

With the signing of a consent decree by Federal Judge Winslow, September 20th, the combination of quinine manufacturers and dealers known as the Dutch Quinine Monopoly, passed into history.

The decree was consented to by attorneys

for seven Dutch, three Swiss, one Japanese, three German, four French, two English and seven American concerns. It was approved also by Israel B. Oseas, special Assistant United States Attorney-General.

The Americans consenting to the decree were Merck & Co., Inc.; New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc.; R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.; Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Inc.; Hoffman-LaRoche Chemical Works, Inc.; Robert H. Degreeff and Elmer H. Bobst.

By the terms of the decree all manufacturers of quinine, American as well as foreign, will be restrained from:

(1) Imposing restrictions on the resale of quinine in the United States.

(2) Hindering the shipment or sale in, into, or from the United States of cinchona bark or quinine derivatives.

(3) Participating in any arrangement for pooling or division of profits or territory with reference to sales made within the United States.

(4) Discriminating between purchasers located within the United States.

(5) Selling on the condition that the purchaser will not deal with a competitor of the seller.

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