

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

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Alabama	Indiana	Montana	Rhode Island
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Arizona	Kansas	Nevada	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Jersey	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	New Mexico	Utah
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
D. of Columbia	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Virginia
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Idaho	Mississippi	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

LEGISLATING FOR PHARMACY.

Legislatures will meet in some forty-odd states this winter, and it is hoped that the outcome will be a betterment in the pharmacy laws of a number of states.

Arizona is going after what it wants in the right spirit. The recent adverse decision by the Supreme Court of that state, ruling that patent medicines and other "household remedies" cannot be restricted for sale by drug stores in charge of registered pharmacists, has aroused the pharmacists of the state to action. At the convention of the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association held in Bisbee on October 17th and 18th, a very definite plan of campaign to secure drug store designation and ownership clause in the law was outlined.

It is fortunate indeed for Arizona that two such valiant warriors as Edward Dorsey and Arthur Hulett are available and willing to undertake the fight for better pharmacy legislation. Mr. Dorsey was elected president of the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association at the recent meeting. He took an active part in N. A. B. P. work in the period previous to 1920 when he was a member and secretary of the Kansas Board of Pharmacy. He is now in business in Phoenix, and his ability and experience will be an invaluable asset to Arizona in its fight.

Secretary Hulett, who was again reelected at the convention, and who also serves as secretary of the Arizona Board of Pharmacy, has wasted no time in getting started with the campaign. A circular letter has already gone forward to each member, together with a list of the nominees for state senator and state representatives in each district. This printed list is checked and each member assigned to interview nominees in his immediate vicinity and obtain pledges that, if elected, the proposed amendment will be supported. The results of the interviews will be reported to the state association and that organization will support for candidacy and election only such nominees as have promised to aid pharmacy. This method is bound to bring results and other states are urged to organize their campaigns early, along similar lines.

Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Arizona, Connecticut and Texas have already reported activity in legislative matters. The thirteen states without college prerequisite provisions in the law should get busy immediately so as to catch up with the thirty-five states which now have college provisions. It is time to advance the rear ranks and straighten the line before the four-year course goes into effect in 1932.

H. C. C.

CULLED FROM MANY SOURCES.

A joint dinner and meeting of the board and college faculty members of Illinois was held at the Hotel Bismarck, Chicago, on October 20th—the beginning of the regular examination week for the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. These joint meetings were started over a year ago at the suggestion of the N. A. B. P. and have been tremendously successful in Illinois. Many matters of common interest are discussed; this time the particular subject was the curriculum for the four-year course.

The four-year course was unanimously approved to take effect at the time recommended by both the N. A. B. P. and the A. A. C. P.—the fall session of 1932. There was a wide divergence of opinion as to what should be included in the curriculum. It might be said, however, that it was generally agreed that the four-year course should include additions to the professional subjects as well as at least some instruction covering the fundamentals of business training. V. C. Michels, Superintendent of Registration for the Department of Registration and Education, presided. H. C. Christensen, N. A. B. P. secretary, and J. A. Hynes, former pharmaceutical educator and now retail pharmacist, were guests.

Another hobby discovered. This time it is the baby member of the Texas Board, C. B. Allison, who is guilty. When not busy with his duties as manager of the Dorsey Drug Co., he raises and markets pedigreed Boston Bull terriers. Mr. Allison is thirty-one years of age, and was appointed by Governor Dan Moody last year.

President Lerou has appointed the following to serve as the N. A. B. P. Legislative Committee for the coming year: *Chairman*, P. H. Costello, Cooperstown, N. Dak.; H. W. Reuter, St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Rhodes, Newark, Del. Other standing and special committees will be appointed in the near future.

Arthur G. Hulett was reelected secretary of the Arizona State Pharmaceutical Association at the recent convention held in Bisbee. A rising vote of thanks was tendered him for his untiring work in keeping the fires burning for the six years since the organization was started, and he was elected official delegate to the 1929 AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION convention with expenses paid.

W. H. Whisenant, former member of the Texas Board of Pharmacy and now chairman of the Texas Legislative Committee, is making an appeal for concerted support of the new pharmacy bill to be introduced in the legislature by R. L. Reader this winter. Mr. Whisenant announces that he will continue working on this line "until our law is passed or until death do us part." That's the spirit!

Frederick C. A. Schaefer, of Brooklyn, was the guest of honor at a "friendship dinner and dance" at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, on October 28th. Mr. Schaefer is a recent appointee on the New York state board of pharmacy and the dinner was a celebration of the event.

The San Francisco convention of the N. A. R. D. adopted resolutions approving that the boards of pharmacy be kept as separate and distinct bodies instead of consolidating with other professions and trades and further resolved that the organization cooperate in assisting to re-establish separate boards in those states where consolidation has already taken place.

STATE BOARD NEWS.

Colorado.—The Governor has appointed J. E. Stauffer, of Rifle, Colorado, a member of the board of pharmacy to succeed Karl M. Frey, deceased. Mr. Stauffer's subject will be *Materia Medica*.

District of Columbia.—Reciprocal registration was granted to eleven applicants at the October meeting: Ralph I. Stebens, of Alabama; William L. Hancock, Robert H. Driskill, of Georgia; Burr Webber, of Iowa; William J. Fiddis, Jr., of Maryland; Michael A. Lisena, of New Jersey; Fred L. Powell, of North Carolina; George W. Thomas, of Pennsylvania; Primo Iacobucci, of Rhode Island; Max Halpern, of Vermont; and Ernest P. Kochert, of West Virginia.

Illinois.—The following applicants were accepted by reciprocity at a recent meeting and certificates of registration were issued as of October 1st: C. Edith Bennington, of Alaska; Philip T. Wiley, of Florida; Carleton E. Nicholson, J. O. Malsbury, of Indiana; Mrs. Opal B. Eaton, Elizabeth K. Newfeld, of Iowa; Curtis W. Smith, of Kansas; William M. Adair, of Louisiana; Dorothy L. Jackson, Joseph R. Harrell, of Michigan; Leo B. McDonough, George C. Lark, of Minnesota; William E. Simpson, William F. Walls, of Missouri; Morris L. Klar, of New Jersey; Leo Kramer, Arthur W. Brukoff, Albert A. Pierce, all of Pennsylvania.

Kentucky.—At the examination meeting held at Barbourville on October 10th, twenty candidates were examined for the registered pharmacist certificate, ten proving successful. Two out of three taking the examination for assistant pharmacist also passed.

The following qualified for registration by reciprocity: John E. Bradshaw, from Tennessee; Dave E. Permenter, from Mississippi; Edward A. Gaylor, from District of Columbia; Russell T. Spears, from West Virginia; Horace G. McCauley, from Ohio.

At the annual meeting of the board, which followed the examination, the following officers were reelected: *President*, Albert E. Ely, Glasgow; *Secretary*, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort; *Treasurer*, Linwood A. Brown, Lexington; *Chairman Executive Committee*, George E. Porter, Berea.

The Governor has not appointed anyone to succeed Albert E. Ely, whose term expired recently.

The next examination will be held at Lexington on January 8, 1929.

Maryland.—At the examinations conducted at the University of Maryland by the board on October 3rd and 4th, thirty-one candidates for full registration and twenty-eight for assistant registration presented themselves. Results will be announced later.

The practical examination was varied somewhat this time by having each applicant for full registration write out a portion of the laboratory work prior to actually undertaking the practical exercise. The board is considering making this a fixed procedure in future examinations as the plan worked out very well in this instance.

Reciprocal registrations were recently granted as follows: William S. Harper, George L. Martin, both from West Virginia; Vincent J. Peraino, from Delaware; Bernard A. Pettit, from District of Columbia.

Michigan.—An examination meeting will be held at the Knights of Columbus Auditorium, 50 Ransom Avenue, N. E., Grand Rapids, November 20th, 21st and 22nd.

The next examination following will be held at the Detroit City College, corner Hancock and Cass, Detroit, on January 15, 16 and 17, 1929, according to announcement of G. M. Benedict, *Director*.

Reciprocal registration was recently granted to Alson E. Calkins, of Ohio and Wayman W. Williams, of North Carolina.

Missouri.—As a result of the September board examinations held at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, the names of twenty-eight registered pharmacists and twenty assistant pharmacists have been added to the roster (report does not state total number taking examination).

Reciprocal registration was extended to the following during October: George L. Samuels, Jr., of the District of Columbia; James D. Steele, of Arkansas; and Ernest Hill, of Oklahoma.

New Jersey.—The Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey announces that at a meeting held September 25, 1928, a resolution was passed making it mandatory for all applicants for registration as pharmacists in New Jersey who begin their college course any time after January 1, 1932 to have been graduated from a four-year course in pharmacy approved by this board.

This action is in line with the decision of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy to require its members to give a minimum pharmacy course of four years beginning with the sessions of 1932.

This decision is also in line with the action of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association which went on record in 1927 as favoring a four-year course in pharmacy. The action of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association favored the beginning of such a course in 1930, but the date

was deferred to 1932 in view of the action of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

The present rules of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey require graduation from a three-year course in pharmacy, approved by the board for the registered pharmacist license and successful completion of one year of college work in a course approved by this board for the assistant pharmacist license. The present requirements for registered pharmacists will remain in effect for all applicants who begin their college work any time prior to January 1, 1932. The new requirements will apply to those who begin their courses after that date.

(Note: The N. A. B. P. adopted a resolution in 1927 at the St. Louis convention recommending that the four-year course be adopted for the school year beginning the fall of 1932.—H. C. C.)

Pennsylvania.—The constitutionality of the Pennsylvania ownership law was argued before the United States Supreme Court, on October 8th. The *Louis K. Liggett Co.* is the appellant. The decision of the court will probably be given in a short time and it is eagerly awaited by all those interested in the future welfare of pharmacy.

Texas.—On September 18th, 19th and 20th, the Texas Board of Pharmacy held its fall examination on the roof garden of the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. One hundred and thirty applicants took the examination. The practical tests were held in the pharmacy laboratory of Baylor College of Pharmacy. Students were present from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Illinois.

The next meeting will be held in San Antonio the third Tuesday in January 1929.

The following were registered by reciprocity during October: Alfred M. Guffey, of Arkansas; Charles F. Schwartz, of Indiana; Lester A. Sellers, J. Clarence Brooks and Harry Burnett, all of Louisiana; Ashley J. Castleberry, of Wyoming.

Wisconsin.—One hundred and two candidates were examined at the quarterly examination concluded on October 20th, of which number fifty-three were successful. Thirty were granted registered pharmacist licenses and twenty-three assistant licenses.

The next examination will be held at Madison, on January 21, 1929.

The following were accepted for reciprocal registration: Lester R. Forsyth and Leo M. Byrnes, both of Iowa; Nona A. Randerson and August E. Claus, both of Illinois.

"CUT RATE" CLINICAL LABORATORIES.

The New York City department of health is attempting to weed out many laboratories which operate in the city, the Health Commissioner says, on a factory basis and where work is done by persons who have insufficient training and experience. This type of clinical laboratory, it appears, has introduced the "rebate abuse," whereby, in order to get business the laboratories split fees with physicians and druggists. Their profit is small for the individual examination and a large volume of work, done quickly, is necessary for their existence. The City Commissioner of Health notes that this is only one of three types of clinical laboratories in New York, the others being those that are connected with hospitals or dispensaries, and those are conducted by physicians or other scientifically trained persons. It is the commercial laboratories with which the health department is now specially concerned, for they are said to have induced

drug stores to display signs advertising that on payment of \$1 or more a certain analysis will be made. Agents for the numerous cut rate laboratories make bids for trade by offering to make analyses for small sums. The result is that work which may be highly important to the health of individuals is done by persons not properly qualified. A recent amendment to the sanitary code provides, according to the *New York World*, that "no person shall display, or advertise, or hold out to the public that diagnostic laboratory facilities are furnished therein, unless the name and the location of the laboratory performing the tests and examinations are clearly indicated on such sign." Another provision of the sanitary code is that no person shall conduct a laboratory unless he has a permit from the Board of Health, has had three or more years of general laboratory training and has won one of the following degrees: M.D., A.B., B.S., Ph.D., Ph.D.