

## Section on Education and Legislation

Papers Presented at the Sixty-Third Annual Convention

### MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SEPARATE SESSION OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.\*

The first separate session of the Section on Education and Legislation was held in the Red Room of the Bellevue hotel, San Francisco, on Thursday, August 12, beginning at 11 o'clock a. m.

Chairman F. H. Freericks presided and in the absence of Secretary R. A. Kuever, Professor Edwin L. Newcomb acted as secretary pro tem.

Chairman Freericks in opening the meeting said:

You will all remember that the joint session of this Section and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy was held Wednesday morning, so that we will now take up in order that part of the program which is scheduled for Thursday morning at 11 a. m., instead of as it appears on the program.

With your permission I should like to present the Secretary's Address, which is a statistical report very largely, and the purposes of which, I believe, would be satisfied by a mere reading of the title.

It was then moved by Prof. H. V. Army and seconded by Dr. W. C. Anderson that the Secretary's Report be referred to the Publication Committee, which motion was carried.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY KUEVER.

The by-laws of our Section prescribe, as one of the duties of the Secretary, the compiling of an annual report. This report, when properly made, should embrace all the progress in legislative and educational matters; it reports, pharmaceutically speaking, all educational advances and legislative changes in such a way that it becomes a permanent record and a part of the proceedings of each convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In keeping with the usual custom, your Secretary has this year, divided his report into two sub-heads, Educational Advances and Legislative Changes, and has sub-divided each of these according to the states, alphabetically arranged, in which the changes have been enacted and according to the schools in which educational advances have been adopted.

An effort has been made to make this report complete, covering every institution of pharmaceutical learning and every state, but owing to the lack of a few responses from some of the schools of pharmacy it may possibly be that not all educational advances are here recorded. From a few states it was impossible to obtain authentic reports regarding legislative changes even after several letters were sent to the Secretary of the State Association and other pharmacists in the state.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Wyoming is the only state in the Union in which there is no state pharmaceutical association at the present time.

\*Papers read before the Sections will be accompanied by the discussions and are therefore omitted from the minutes.

Your Secretary desires to make one suggestion and that is that the by-laws of this Section be amended at this convention to read that the Secretary shall be elected for a term of two years in place of one. It is very evident that a Secretary serving two consecutive years, because of the way in which our state legislatures meet, the variance of the time of the year when the various state associations convene, and the gradual nature of the changes in educational advances, can be of a great deal more service than can a new man, much less familiar with the work, who is chosen annually.

#### EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES.

According to the last issue of the hand book of the State of New York there are eighty-two schools of pharmacy in the United States. Forty-five are classed as registered schools and thirty-seven as accredited institutions. Of these eighty-two schools the following three have been discontinued during the fiscal year.

(1) School of Pharmacy, Medical Department, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas. The last class was graduated in 1914.

(2) College of Pharmacy, New Orleans University, New Orleans, La. The last class was graduated in 1915 and arrangements have been made whereby the undergraduate students will continue their work at Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Nashville, Tennessee, during the ensuing year.

(3) Department of Pharmacy, Starling-Ohio Medical College, was merged with the College of Pharmacy of Ohio State University during July, 1914.

The following schools of pharmacy, twenty-seven in number, report that no specific educational advances, either in entrance requirements or curriculum, has been adopted during the past year. In a few cases the former would hardly be possible since four years of preparatory work is already required for entrance. In the majority of cases, however, the requirements are exceedingly low—being but one year of high school work.

The schools are here arranged with regard to their entrance requirements.

I. Those having a minimum entrance requirement of one year of high school work:

- (1) Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Science.
- (2) New Orleans College of Pharmacy.
- (3) Louisville College of Pharmacy.
- (4) Toledo University College of Pharmacy.
- (5) College of Pharmacy of the Birmingham Medical College for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree.
- (6) Central States College of Pharmacy.
- (7) College of Jersey City, Department of Pharmacy.
- (8) Albany College of Pharmacy.
- (9) Southern College of Pharmacy.
- (10) University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy.

II. Those having a minimum entrance requirement of two years of high school work.

- (1) Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Department of Pharmacy.
- (2) School of Pharmacy, University of Oklahoma, for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree.
- (3) Meharry Pharmaceutical College, the two years must include one year each of Latin and physics.
- (4) Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, after 1916-17.
- (5) Marquette University, School of Pharmacy, for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree. The registrar of this institution says, "Wisconsin is a backward state in pharmaceutical legislation. Young men need attend no pharmacy school in order to be eligible to the State Board examination. We are still compelled to give 'Short Courses' in pharmacy. We had sixty-six such students last session."

(6) The State College of Washington, for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree.

(7) North Dakota Agricultural College, School of Pharmacy.

(8) Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

(9) School of Pharmacy of the University of Alabama.

III. Those having a minimum entrance requirement of three years of high school work:

(1) School of Pharmacy, University of Oklahoma for the Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science degrees.

(2) Tulane School of Pharmacy.

(3) National College of Pharmacy.

IV. Those having a minimum entrance requirement of four years of high school work:

(1) Marquette University, School of Pharmacy for the Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science degrees.

(2) College of Pharmacy of the Birmingham Medical College for the Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science and Doctor in Pharmacy degrees.

(3) Purdue University, School of Pharmacy.

(4) University of Washington College of Pharmacy.

(5) The State College of Washington for the Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree.

The following schools of pharmacy, nineteen in number, have adopted educational advances during the past fiscal year. Some are reporting increases in entrance requirements, some have lengthened or added to their curriculum and others have done both.

These schools are arranged with reference to their entrance requirements.

I. Those which have required one year of preparatory work for admission:

(1) Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. In 1917-18 two years of high school work will be required.

(2) Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. In 1917-18 two years of high school work will be required.

(3) Medical College of the State of South Carolina School of Pharmacy. The teaching of pharmacology, in the senior year, has been added to the course of study.

(4) Temple University, Department of Pharmacy. A course of Homeopathic pharmacy consisting of six lectures and six laboratory periods has been added.

(5) Buffalo College of Pharmacy. Two hours weekly of senior pharmacy laboratory work and one hour weekly of the pharmacognosy of powdered drugs has been added.

(6) Creighton University College of Pharmacy. The course of study has been increased from fourteen to sixteen months.

(7) School of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia. This institution requires one year of high school work for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree. A new course has been established leading to the Pharmaceutical Chemist degree for which four years of high school work is required.

(8) Howard University Pharmaceutical College will require two years of high school work including one year of Latin.

(9) Cleveland School of Pharmacy has added one year of high school work, requiring for the coming year two years for entrance.

(10) Northwestern University, School of Pharmacy, has lengthened its courses to eight and one-half months in each year.

## II. Those which have required two years of preparatory work for admission:

(1) University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy requires two years of high school work for the Pharmaceutical Graduate degree and four years for the Pharmaceutical Chemist degree. Beginning with the session 1916-17 four years will be required for entrance to the course leading to the degree Pharmaceutical Graduate.

(2) Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The Pharmaceutical Doctor degree formerly given for three years of work with thirty regents counts will hereafter be given after six years of instruction and an entrance requirement of sixty regents counts. The Pharmaceutical Chemist degree is now given for three years course with sixty regents counts for admission. The Master of Pharmacy degree is now given for three years of work with thirty regents counts as entrance requirements.

(3) Department of Pharmacy, University of Mississippi. A three years course has been added leading to the degree Pharmaceutical Chemist. Four years of high school work is required for admission.

(4) California College of Pharmacy. A system of reporting laboratory work in chemistry and materia medica has been adopted. A new botanic garden has been established.

(5) University of Montana, School of Pharmacy. Requirements for the three years course, degree Pharmaceutical Chemist, are advanced to four years of high school work. Requirements for two years course, degree Pharmaceutical Graduate, are advanced to three years of high school work with the following provisions: Students of mature age, with drug store experience, may be admitted on presentation of seven and a half units. Special students who must be twenty-one years of age, and not candidates for a degree, are admitted without entrance requirements.

## III. Those which have required two years of preparatory work for admission:

(1) College of Pharmacy, University of Nebraska. By act of the Nebraska legislature the School of Pharmacy was made a College of Pharmacy.

(2) College of Pharmacy, State University of Iowa. Four years of high school work is the minimum entrance requirements to both courses for Pharmaceutical Graduate and Pharmaceutical Chemist degrees. A four years course leading to the degree, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, is being established.

(3) School of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University, has added more work to the course leading to the Pharmaceutical Chemist degree. Arrangements have been made whereby the degrees Bachelor of Science and Pharmaceutical Chemist may be taken together in a five years course.

(4) College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, has adopted a three year minimum course of pharmaceutical instruction to go into effect 1916-17. In educational advances, therefore, this institution leads the schools of pharmacy in this country.

## LEGISLATIVE CHANGES.

During the past fiscal year there have been a great many legislative changes affecting the profession of pharmacy. For this, two reasons may be given: The large number of General Assemblies in the odd numbered years and the unusually important Federal legislation passed by Congress. As an example, in many states, narcotic laws have been enacted which conform to the Harrison law, and so on.

At the time this report is being compiled there are still a few legislatures in session or bills in the hands of Governors and hence this report may not be entirely complete.

In the following legislative summary the states are arranged alphabetically regardless of whether or not any legislative changes have occurred. Because of the vast amount of legislative material the summary is made as brief as possible.

**ALABAMA:** The legislature convenes during the month of July, hence is in

session at present. The state association is attempting to secure some pharmaceutical legislation during the present session.

ARIZONA: No change in the laws affecting pharmacy since 1913.

CALIFORNIA: Three bills affecting pharmacy are in the hands of the Governor.

COLORADO: Two laws were passed:

I. A prohibition law which allows, under certain restrictions, the dispensing of not more than four ounces of liquor on a prescription.

II. A narcotic law which supplements the Harrison law and places a limit upon the amount of the various drugs that may be dispensed on one prescription. It also requires that the prescription shall bear the physician's state license number as well as his federal registry number, and further, that the prescription must be filled not later than ten days after the date on which it has been written.

DELAWARE: There were no laws affecting pharmacy passed during the last session of the legislature in this state.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: During the past fiscal year there has been no congressional legislation for the District of Columbia which affects pharmacy.

FLORIDA: Several changes affecting the general practice of pharmacy and also a new narcotic law were enacted.

GEORGIA: Legislature is in session now. So far no pharmaceutical legislative changes have been attempted.

IDAHO: During the last session only one change was made in the pharmacy law. The number of the bill making this change was House Bill No. 249, by Ellrod. This law repeals several sections relative to the sale of certain narcotic drugs and substitutes more in uniformity with the Federal narcotic act.

ILLINOIS: General Assembly in session. Several bills affecting the pharmaceutical profession are pending.

IOWA: Several very important bills were passed.

I. The Barmmer-Jackson bill which amends the Pure Drug act so that everybody handling drugs or medicines (including physicians) must comply with its provisions and be subject to inspection by the commission of pharmacy.

II. The Becker-Taylor bill which amends the present law so that the State Board may prosecute violations without having to prove a specific sale in each case. Convictions under the old law were difficult to obtain because of the lack of evidence.

III. Anti-narcotic legislation was secured by obtaining amendments to different sections of the present statutes instead of passing an entirely new act. The state law was amended so that violations of the national act would be punished by state officials.

IV. A law was enacted which places the Board of Examiners on a salary and the state has been divided into three districts, with one member of the Board in each district for which he is responsible so far as the enforcement of law is concerned.

KENTUCKY: No General Assembly in this state this year.

MAINE: There were no changes enacted into the pharmaceutical law at the last session of the legislature.

MARYLAND: An anti-narcotic law was enacted which goes into effect June 1st, 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS: This state has had four very important changes which are as follows:

I. Chapter 200, General Acts 1915, provides that it is optional with local licensing authorities whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquor shall be granted to druggists in their respective cities and towns, by changing the word "shall" to "may" in Section 22, Chapter 100 of the Revised laws.

II. Chapter 104, of the General Acts of 1915, Chapter 495 of the Acts of the year 1910 is hereby amended by striking out Section 2 and inserting in place thereof: Section 2, The analyst, or an assistant analyst of the State Department

of Health shall, upon request, furnish a signed certificate under oath of the result of the analysis provided for in Section 1 to any police officer or any agent of an incorporated charitable organization and the presentation of such certificate to the court by any police officer or agent of any organization shall be prima facie evidence that all the requirements and provisions of Section 1 have been duly complied with. This certificate shall be sworn to before a justice of the peace or notary public, and the jurat shall contain an allegation that the subscriber is the analyst or an assistant analyst, and of the fact that he is such.

III. Chapter 187, of the General Acts of 1915 makes the State narcotic law conform with the Harrison Act. It contains all the requirements of the United States law but is a little more stringent.

IV. Chapter 159, of the General Acts of 1915 relates to the issuing of search warrants for narcotic drugs.

MICHIGAN: Only one change was made in this State which was the modifying of the narcotic law so that it would not conflict with the Harrison law.

MONTANA: An entirely new and revised pharmaceutical law was enacted which goes into effect July 1st, 1915. It embraces nothing, however, that some other States do not have. The important changes were: (1) fees for examination raised from \$5 to \$15; (2) Secretary's salary increased from \$150 to \$600; (3) reciprocity granted to those complying with the requirements set forth by the Board of Examiners; (4) that paragraph of the old law wherein towns of less than 500 inhabitants were not governed by the pharmacy law was stricken out.

NEBRASKA: Revision of the narcotic law to conform to the Federal act.

NEVADA: No changes during the last session of the legislature.

NEW JERSEY: No changes during the past year.

NEW MEXICO: No changes during the past year.

NEW YORK: Assembly Bill 2185 became a law on May 3rd and amends the public health law in relation to the practice of pharmacy. The Boylan law was amended by the Bloch Bill to make it conform with the Harrison law. The Bloch amendment also provides for the sale of chloral hydrate.

NORTH CAROLINA: The change in the laws in this state, which goes into effect January 3rd, 1918, provides that in order to become licensed as a pharmacist the applicant shall have attended a reputable school or college of pharmacy or medicine for not less than nine months.

NORTH DAKOTA: State pharmacy law, beginning 1915, requires all registered pharmacists to be graduates of a school of pharmacy granting the degree of Ph. G. or better.

OHIO: The change in the law in this state provides that an applicant for State examination must be a graduate from a reputable college of Pharmacy and also provides that an apprentice shall be registered with the State Board of Pharmacy.

OREGON: In this State two laws of importance have been enacted. Section 14 provides for changes in the procedure of becoming registered and Section 12 provides a method for the sale of ethyl alcohol by means of registration and the making of affidavits for the sales of the same. Books are supplied for that purpose.

PENNSYLVANIA: One law was enacted in this State which provides that all persons applying for examination must be, among other qualifications, a graduate of some reputable and properly chartered college of pharmacy of this or some other state, or any foreign country whose pharmacy licensing board or other authority recognizes the graduates of the reputable and properly chartered colleges of pharmacy of this state, and admits the graduates of all such colleges to its pharmacy licensure examinations.

RHODE ISLAND: Amendment to their narcotic law to conform to the Federal act.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No change during the last year.

SOUTH DAKOTA: A law, regulating the sale of common poisons in communities

where there is neither a drug store nor a registered pharmacist, was enacted. The narcotic law was changed to conform to the Federal act.

TENNESSEE: One new law was enacted in this state which regulates the handling of intoxicating liquor by druggists.

TEXAS: No changes have been reported during the past year.

UTAH: Three laws affecting pharmacy were passed: (1) governs the compensation of the members of the Pharmacy Board and provides that all funds collected by the Board must be turned into the office of the State Treasurer in place of being dispersed by the Board itself; (2) provides the Board with power to revoke certificates of registration, and (3) repeals all poison laws and substitutes a narcotic law covering the sale of all poisons.

VERMONT: A change was made in the narcotic law to conform to the Federal act and to cover the sale of cannabis indica.

VIRGINIA: No changes reported.

WASHINGTON: No legislative change reported. The State Board of Pharmacy has adopted a resolution which provides for graduation from a reputable school of pharmacy as a prerequisite to the licensing examination.

WISCONSIN: One law was passed which was introduced as Senate Bill No. 343 S. by Rollman. It provides for compensation for the Secretary of the Board and specifies his duties and it also provides for reciprocity with other states.

Chairman Freericks: We have a number of very interesting papers on the program this morning, but some of the writers are absent. It is for you to decide whether these papers shall be read by title or whether you will hear them. The first paper is by Dr. W. H. Zeigler of the Department of Pharmacy of the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston, and is entitled, "Should Pharmacology be Taught in Schools of Pharmacy? If So, to What Extent?" Is it your pleasure to have this paper read or should it simply be read by title, as it has been so read, and referred to the Publication Committee?

Moved by Dr. Binz and seconded by Dr. Chism, that the paper be read by title and referred to the Publication Committee; motion carried.

Chairman Freericks: The next paper is by Mr. Charles P. Valentine, entitled, "More English for the Pharmacist." Mr. Valentine is instructor at the University of Montana. What is your pleasure with reference to this paper? Shall it be referred to the Publication Committee or do you desire to have it read?

Moved by Dr. Anderson and seconded by Dr. Binz that the paper be referred to the Publication Committee; motion carried.

Chairman Freericks: The next paper is that of Mr. Gathercoal, entitled, "The Teaching of Materia Medica in Medical Colleges."

Dr. Binz: I should judge it is a very interesting subject and one very valuable to pharmacy, and if it is not too lengthy, I would prefer to have it read and would move that the paper be read. Whereupon Mr. Freericks read the paper by Mr. Gathercoal.

The Chairman: The next regular paper on the program is by Miss Zada M. Cooper, the Associate of this Section, and is on the subject, "Should a Library Reading Course be Made a Part of the Curriculum of Schools of Pharmacy?"

The paper was read by Miss Cooper and after discussion referred for publication.

Chairman Freericks: We have a most interesting paper from Prof. E. Fuller-

ton Cook, who, unfortunately, is not with us. The subject, is "Notes on the Teaching of Dispensing in the College of Pharmacy Laboratory."

The paper was read by Professor Newcomb and afterwards referred for publication.

Chairman Freericks: There are just a few small matters which will close the morning session. There was referred to this Section by the General Session some recommendations from Dean Wulling of the Conference of Faculties. I will read them. I do not quite know how we will act on them, but that can possibly be taken up as the matter is presented to you. Dean Wulling, as President of the Conference, made the following recommendations which were reported on favorably by the Committee on President's Address:

First, that a Standing Committee on Higher Educational Standards be appointed by the President of the Conference to work jointly with similar committees of the American Pharmaceutical Association and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, National Association of Retail Druggists and State Associations, said Committees to work with the President of the Association as well as jointly.

Second, that a Special Committee on the Federation of all Pharmaceutical organizations be appointed.

Now, I take it that this was referred to our session because it pertains to educational matters.

No doubt it was desired to have either an approval or disapproval of the suggestions and thus refer the matter back to the General Session.

The Chair, therefore, would declare in order a motion to approve or disapprove of these recommendations as made by Dean Wulling.

Dr. Anderson: I would like to move that the recommendations be approved as suggested by Dean Wulling of the Conference of Faculties.

The motion was seconded by Dr. O. F. Claus.

Chairman Freericks: Are there any other remarks?

The motion having been regularly made and duly seconded, and the question called for, the same was declared carried.

Chairman Freericks: We have a communication that was addressed to our President, Mr. Mayo, coming from the Department of Agriculture pertaining to wood alcohol.

The communication is from S. F. Acre, in charge of the Section of Derived Products. It isn't a very long communication and I believe coming from an official department it should have the attention of our Section.

Thereupon the letter was read as follows:

March 23, 1915.

Caswell Mayo, President, American Pharmaceutical Association:

MY DEAR MR. MAYO: At the request of the National Wood Chemical Association, I was appointed by our director, Howard F. Weiss, to go thoroughly into the study of the industrial use of methyl alcohol and the dangers incident thereto. I have been extremely anxious to learn the conditions under which wood alcohol is used industrially so that I could make recommendations that would allow the manufacturers to use this material in every legitimate way and at the same time protect the public against any dangers coming from this material. It is agreed by all of us that wood alcohol is a poison and should never be used in any article of food, drink, medicinal, or toilet preparations, nor should its vapors in concentrated form be



inhaled in unventilated spaces such as beer vats. We are doing everything we can to educate the public along this line and the manufacturers and refiners of wood alcohol are aiding us in every way possible. They are also encouraging uniform legislation in different states with the idea of protecting the public against the misuse of their products. I suggested to Mr. E. B. Stevens, president of the Wood Products Company, Buffalo, and who is the representative of the above-named association with whom we are dealing directly, that one of the most effective steps that he could take to protect the public and at the same time help to bring about the uniform legislation so necessary for the stability of his business is to co-operate with you in having the National Association Retail Druggists and the American Pharmaceutical Association pass resolutions to the effect that every wholesale and retail druggist must label every container of wood alcohol in his possession or sold by him with a proper poison label and warning somewhat like the following :

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:           P O I S O N           :
:           Wood Alcohol         :
:  "WARNING—It is unlawful1 to use :
:  this fluid in any article of food, :
:  beverage or medicinal or toilet :
:  preparation for human use, inter- :
:  nally or externally."         :
:.....
    
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If such a resolution is passed by your association, you could start a propaganda in your publications, recalling to the druggists the fact that wood alcohol is a poison when taken internally and may produce blindness and death, and that it is their duty to educate the public to these facts and prevent accidents by labeling the containers sold and giving information to ignorant people that wood alcohol is different from grain alcohol. I have collected most of the facts bearing on the industrial use of this material and have a large number of references to cases of blindness and death arising from the misuse of this material, and I should be very glad indeed to place these at your disposal for use in your editorials.

Mr. Edward Williams, Secretary of the State Pharmacy Board, Madison, Wis., has assured me that you will co-operate very heartily with us to secure this end. I shall be in New York in the near future, at which time I shall be glad to call on you and have a thorough discussion of this question. Mr. Stevens is now conferring with the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and a number of eminent medical men in order to learn their views as to the proper labeling of this material. After he and I have had another conference, I could then come to see you again when we could put the matter in its final form for presentation to your association for action and for publication. I shall be very glad to hear from you at once to learn whether you are in sympathy with our efforts along this line and will co-operate heartily with us. I can assure you that the efforts which you could make in our behalf would be of untold importance to the health and convenience of the people of the United States. I am endeavoring to arrange the matter so that we can have uniform federal and state legislation concerning this subject and I have already secured the hearty co-operation of the proper federal authorities in Washington, several state officers, and a number of societies and eminent medical men.

Very truly yours,  
 (Signed) S. F. ACRES,  
 In Charge, Section of Derived Products.

Chairman Freericks: Now that this communication has been read the Chair would entertain a motion to receive it, and declare that such a motion is in order. Shall I take up the recommendation separately or shall I first receive the communication?

Mr. Army: First receive the communication.

<sup>1</sup>The word "dangerous" was substituted by the Section.

Chairman Freericks: Is there a motion to receive the communication?

Moved by Mr. H. V. Arny and seconded by Mr. Louis Emanuel, that the communication be received; motion carried.

Chairman Freericks: There is, as you will remember, a recommendation in this communication to the effect that a resolution be passed by our Association providing a warning on the label as to the use of wood alcohol and it is for you to decide whether you favor such a resolution. The communication itself would indicate it, and all that would be needed would be a motion that such a recommendation be approved by this section.

Mr. H. V. Arny: I will make such a motion. But please read the label again.

The label was read as follows: "Poison, Wood Alcohol, Warning. It is unlawful to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation for human use, internal or external."

Mr. H. V. Arny: Is that true?

Chairman Freericks: That is for you to decide upon and to give us the benefit of your judgment on one way or the other.

Mr. Louis Emanuel: I do not think it is true as far as toilet articles are concerned. I believe it is lawful to use wood alcohol in toilet preparations.

Chairman Freericks: It is undoubtedly used in some states.

Mr. W. L. Scoville: This question of the business propriety of selling wood alcohol in my experience is very much misunderstood. Dr. Reid Hunt a number of years ago went into a very thorough investigation while the question was in the air. No one knew whether wood alcohol was very much of a poison or not. To sum it up briefly, he made a rather remarkable discovery, namely, that wood alcohol in single doses is less poisonous than grain alcohol; in other words you take one dose of wood alcohol and you get less effect than you do from an equal dose of grain alcohol; but wood alcohol has a singular poisonous action that is altogether different. When you repeat wood alcohol in successive doses, say three or four times, then its action on the system is peculiar; it acts as an atrophic on the optic nerve; it gives way to that peculiar form of progressive poisoning that they cannot treat and cannot stop. You can take one dose, and then it will not do you any harm. Of course, if you take a large dose it might kill you, that is, speaking of wood alcohol. If you continue its use you get degenerative changes in the system that the doctors do not know how to treat. Men have lost their sight, some have lost their reason, and there is no way of stopping it. And there is the difficulty. They have found that even the vapors of wood alcohol, taken continuously or repeatedly, have a similar effect. Now, while I want to be on the safe side, it is generally considered that the use in toilet preparations is rather dangerous. It all depends on how your toilet preparation is used, how much of the vapor is taken in. There might be some danger and therefore I think the resolution is a wise one.

Dr. W. C. Anderson: We have a very stringent law in New York prohibiting the use of wood alcohol in toilet preparations or otherwise; no one in New York State can sell it.

Dr. O. F. Claus: I think we should always bear in mind the words, "Safety First."

Chairman Freericks: Do I understand that you make a motion to approve the use of the label? Dr. Claus made the motion and Mr. Packard seconded it.

Mr. George Lichthardt: I think the motion is unfortunate in calling it "wood alcohol," stating that that is the nature of it. I think that if the manufacturers had started out with some particular name, calling it by some other distinctive name and had omitted the name "Alcohol," that then we would not have had this trouble. The people think alcohol is absolutely harmless and they will buy it and use wood alcohol for outward application. I have had some trouble in my business in keeping them from using it. I know of cases where the application of wood alcohol or rather its absorption, has caused trouble and even serious accident.

I think it would be wise in a resolution of that kind to ask the manufacturer to apply another name and prohibit the use of the term "Wood Alcohol." We should have some distinctive name for it and make it the legal name and prohibit the using of the words "Wood Alcohol."

Chairman Freericks: Before you go any further I would like to say that I believe there is a slight misunderstanding regarding the resolution, or rather, I might say, the motion. The motion made by Dr. Claus was to receive the communication. There has as yet been no motion to approve that resolution as offered, and I therefore ask, do I understand now that Dr. Claus would make such a motion and Mr. Packard would second it? There is no specific resolution here. There is a recommendation which we can make the basis of a resolution.

Mr. E. L. Newcomb: The resolution should be contained in the motion.

Mr. H. V. Army: As I understand it we resolved to adopt a label similar to that.

Chairman Freericks: Exactly.

Mr. Louis Emanuel: I offer a substitute motion to that resolution eliminating the word "unlawful," because the label as so stated seems to be untruthful. For instance, while it might be truthful in Pennsylvania it would be untruthful in Ohio because Ohio strictly prohibits its use in toilet preparations.

Mr. J. U. Lloyd: We all know that this subject of wood alcohol has for many years been prominent in this country, wood alcohol being considered a poison. I remember at the meeting in Chicago it was sought to have adopted a resolution of that kind. An attempt was made to get some such name introduced, in order to introduce wood alcohol into pharmacy and the samples were there and I remember how energetically Mr. Ebert opposed the use of that until it was established as to whether it would carry with it the qualities of grain alcohol. Concerning the action of wood alcohol the Chairman will apprehend that we had in Cincinnati a few years ago a very pathetic case in which blindness resulted from the vapor of this alcohol. I know that at that time the attorneys on both sides kept the Lloyd Library busy trying to show whether it was or was not a poison, and I know personally from cases up on the Ohio River that it has been accepted pretty generally as being poisonous, especially where three ignorant people died from drinking wood alcohol as a beverage. And it seems to me that it is thoroughly established that wood alcohol under certain conditions is a poison and that even the vapor is a poison, as shown by its effect on the eyes of the unfortunate person in Cincinnati. Now, many persons cannot read. While I favor this resolution we all realize that

many people do not read, and many people do not see the label and do not read it, and I might say that I do not know whether it is proper or not. I cannot tell. But I think a label of that kind should be accompanied by a skull and cross bones.

Chairman Freericks: The suggestion comes that this Association adopt a label, somewhat like the label read, and that that should be approved by way of resolution. If there is no objection the Chair will take it that the suggestion made by Mr. Emanuel is satisfactory, for it is a point well taken, and that is that we leave out of the reading the word "unlawful" so it will read then, speaking of the warning "Poison—Wood Alcohol—Warning—it is Dangerous to use this fluid in any article of food, beverage or medicinal or toilet preparation for human use, internally or externally." That would make it read "it is dangerous to use this fluid." If that meets with the general approval, I want to put that as a separate motion. We will now take a vote upon the matter presented by Dr. Claus, with the understanding that we approve of a label similar to this, leaving out the word "unlawful." The motion having been regularly made and put, was declared carried.

Chairman Freericks: The report of the Committee on Chairman's Address is now in order. We are asking for this report at this time because the Chairman of that committee will be otherwise engaged this afternoon. I will ask Miss Cooper to take the chair.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Your committee, to whom was referred the address of the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation, begs to submit that the various subjects treated by the Chairman were given a most comprehensive form, and is indeed a marvel of its kind.

We concur with the Chairman that the American Pharmaceutical Association should, in no uncertain language, declare itself opposed to that regulation under the Harrison Act which prohibits the refilling of physicians' prescriptions which contain a minimum quantity of opiates and permits the sale of proprietary medicines containing said substances.

We thoroughly agree with the Chairman that the Association should give its unqualified endorsement to the Stevens-Price Maintenance Bill.

We believe with the Chairman that steps might be properly taken by this Association looking to the repeal of the tax on toilet articles, which now falls too largely on the retail pharmacist.

The marvelous success of the Section in interesting 44 State Boards and 42 State Associations in the framing of a modern pharmacy law, leads the committee to urge that the Council grant the \$100 asked for, to continue the work of the Voluntary Conference on a uniform and modern pharmacy law.

C. HERBERT PACKARD, Chairman,  
OTTO F. CLAUS.

Dr. Anderson: I would like to move that we take this report up seriatim, that is, act on each item as it comes up.

Miss Cooper: It has been moved that we act on these recommendations one at a time. Are there any remarks? If not those in favor of this will say aye. The motion was carried.

Mr. C. H. Packard: I just want to make a remark outside of the report. This report is a short one. In fact the committee did not hardly consider it necessary to put it in writing. It would seem almost like exceeding the vocabulary to enumerate the merits of the Chairman's address. You all know how much time and work he has given to the subject and the work the various members of our Association have put into this matter.

Dr. W. C. Anderson: One reason why I made the motion as I did in reference to this matter was so that we might be in a position to act upon it at this session. The report says, "We are opposed to that provision of the Harrison Act"—I do not think the Chairman's Address made any such statement as that. This is a regulation and not a provision of the Harrison Act. The Harrison Act does not provide that certain prescriptions shall be repeated and others not, concerning or containing certain properties, but the department has ruled this shall be the case and it is the ruling of the department we should oppose and I think we ought to make that clear.

Mr. H. V. Arny: I second the motion.

Mr. Freericks: May I be permitted to say just a word? I want to make it clear. I desire to say that undoubtedly Dr. Anderson has understood the Chairman's Address quite clearly, and there is no provision, it is true, in the Harrison Act at all that would prohibit the refilling of prescriptions containing minimum quantities. It is a regulation of the Department. Of course, the Chairman in his address did not touch upon the matter of proprietary medicines in order to compare them, and did not seek to do that, nor intimating possibly that it would be all right to have such a regulation, if we also govern proprietary medicine. That is not the Chairman's view at all. The Chairman's view is, and I believe I may be privileged to state it at this time, that where proprietary medicines contain the minimum quantities there can be no exception to their sale, and that the same is true with prescriptions filled upon the order of a physician. The objection to which the Chairman's Address pointed is that the Department of Internal Revenue has undertaken to read something into the Harrison Act that is not there, and makes it now, under their ruling, unlawful for the pharmacist to fill prescriptions containing a minimum quantity. This is not only an absurdity but it is a gross injustice upon the American public who use medicines.

Dr. W. C. Anderson: I think that if that wording is simply corrected to state that it is the regulation of the Department instead of the provision of the Harrison Act, that we object to, that will cover it. I therefore move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion having been regularly made and seconded by Dr. Philip Asher, the Chair called for further remarks.

Mr. G. H. P. Lichthardt: The Internal Revenue Department of the United States has greatly and in fact gradually encroached upon the liberties of the American public. They have, in various ways constituted themselves judge and jury and fined people under various pretexts and there is practically no remedy, and I am very glad that such a resolution has come up, and that the Chairman of this Section has started the thing, and a little later on I wish to make a motion asking for an investigation of the basic principles of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States to see where we really do stand. As I understand it this government is a legislative government and Congress cannot legislate someone else to make crimes and punish crimes and therefore take the power away from the people.

The Chair: Are there any further remarks? Are you ready for the question?

It was moved that the report be adopted or rather approved. Carried.

Dr. Philip Asher: We thoroughly agree with the Chairman that the Association should give its unqualified endorsement to the Stevens Bill.

Dr. W. C. Anderson: I move that that section be adopted; seconded by Prof. J. U. Lloyd. Carried.

Whereupon the Chairman read in part as follows:

The Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Chairman concerning the repeal of the stamp tax on toilet articles.

It was moved by Dr. John Dawson and seconded by Mr. Buekma that the portion of the Committee's Report read be approved. Carried.

Thereupon, the next part of the Report asking that the Association appropriate \$100 was read and Dr. Philip Asher moved, seconded by Mr. H. V. Army, that it be approved, and upon motion, it was declared carried.

Dr. Philip Asher then moved that the report as a whole be adopted, which was seconded by Dr. W. C. Anderson. The motion having been put, on vote, the same was declared carried.

Chairman Freericks: There is just one matter before we adjourn the Session and that is the nomination for the officers for the coming year.

There has up to this time been nominated only one candidate for the office of chairman and one for the office of secretary. The nominee for chairman is your humble servant, who feels, truly feels, that the Section is entitled to a new chairman for the coming year and should have it. The other nominee is the one for secretary, Professor Kuever, who has been the nominee last year and who, as I say, has been again nominated to act this year. And I would therefore declare in order any further nominations for the office of chairman of the Section.

Prof. J. U. Lloyd: I hope, gentlemen, and young ladies, that you will put this on Freericks again. He has done so admirably and we are so proud of him in Cincinnati that I am sure Cincinnati will want him to stay in that place, and I hope the nominations will be declared closed and that Freericks will see fit to take that place.

Mr. C. H. Packard: I second the motion.

Miss Cooper, as chairman, then declared the nominations closed and Mr. Freericks was declared elected.

Mr. F. H. Freericks: I will say the Chair is somewhat doubtful as to whether such a motion is in order.

Mr. H. V. Army: You are not the chairman.

The Chair then put the motion, and the same having been regularly made and duly seconded, was declared carried.

Mr. Freericks resumed the chair.

Chairman Freericks: There are in order nominations for the Associate Chairmanship and further nominations for secretary. I desire to inform you, so that you may be fully informed, in fact, that further nominations will be in order now and the election is to be held at the afternoon and closing session and nominations will again be in order there. Are there any nominations forthcoming for the Associate Chairmanship of the Section? There are three to serve.

Dr. W. C. Anderson: I nominate Mr. Emanuel for the office of Associate Chairman.

Chairman Freericks: Mr. Louis Emanuel of Pittsburg has been nominated. Any further nominations.

Mr. Louis Emanuel: I nominate Miss Zada Cooper.

The nomination for Miss Zada M. Cooper for the office of Associate Chairman was seconded by Mr. C. H. Packard of Boston, and Dr. W. C. Anderson seconded the motion that the nominations be closed for this session.

Chairman Freericks: I will put the motion with the understanding that it is for this session. The motion has been made that the nominations for this session be closed. The motion having been regularly made and duly seconded, and the question put, the same was declared carried.

Chairman Freericks: Now, are there any further nominees for the office? Mr. R. A. Kuever, of Iowa, has been nominated at this time. Mr. Kuever has been acting as secretary last year. He has, unfortunately, not been able to be with us this year.

Dr. Anderson: What are the chances of his being with us next year?

Prof. Teeters: Professor Kuever will be with us next year. He regrets it very much, and desires me to tell you that it was absolutely impossible for him to be with you. That matter was decided at the last minute.

Dr. Anderson: I move that the nominations be closed for this session. Carried.

Chairman Freericks: A motion to adjourn until 2:15 is in order.

It was thereupon regularly moved and seconded, the question put, and the motion declared carried that an adjournment be had until 2:15.

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## THE TEACHING OF MATERIA MEDICA IN MEDICAL COLLEGES.\*

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EDMUND N. GATHERCOAL, PH. G.

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A plea for the better training of the physician along the lines of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, leading toward an improvement in prescription writing, which is rapidly becoming a lost art. The Author refers to investigations of the prescriptions of today and bases his findings on an analysis of 10,000 consecutive prescriptions, collated in hundreds from different parts of the country.

From the pharmacist viewpoint, the education of the physician along the lines of pharmacy, materia medica and prescription writing has never been as complete and thorough as it should have been. It is evident, however, from a review of recent medical literature that among physicians themselves, concern has arisen over the tendency to eliminate or curtail these studies in the medical college curriculum.

It goes without saying, that the medical graduate should not be expected to be as thoroughly proficient in the details of pharmaceutical manipulation,

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\*Presented as a part of the report of Committee on Drug Reform, L. E. Sayre, chairman and read before the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., San Francisco meeting.