

The Bulletin Board

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS.

BULLETIN III.

A report on the affairs of the Committee to date.

In the treasurer's report made in August at Detroit and of which copies were sent to members of the committee on October 20, 1914, there appeared a balance of \$246.95 due the printers, and a balance of \$115.82 due Dr. Taylor for cash advanced. These debts were more than balanced by the value of the 426 copies of the Syllabus on hand and of the plates for printing the Syllabus. Dr. Taylor has requested that the balance due the printers be paid first.

The three parent organizations have sent the usual annual contribution of \$25 each, and with these and receipts from the sale of the Syllabus \$150 have been paid to the printers on account, leaving an unpaid balance of \$92.95. It is estimated that all debts can be paid before the end of 1915.

A circular letter advertising the Syllabus was sent on December 1, 1914 to members of Pharmacy Boards and College Faculties throughout the United States. This resulted in the sale of about 50 copies. Some members of the Committee have sold 60 or more copies to their students in Colleges of Pharmacy. There are about 300 copies in stock, enough to last for a year or more, unless there is an unexpectedly large sale for them.

The storage and insurance of the plates for printing the Syllabus was referred to the Executive Committee with power. The Committee has had them transferred to the New York Education Building and insured at a total cost of \$2.00 for the insurance.

Harry B. Mason, John Culley and Julius A. Koch have been reappointed to the Committee by the A. Ph. A., the N. A. B. P. and the A. C. P. F., respectively. Ernst O. Engstrom, of Pittsfield, Mass., Clarence O. Bigelow, of New York, and Turner A. Miller, of Richmond, Va., have resigned from the Committee, and the N. A. B. P. has appointed John W. Gayle, George C. Diekman and Mason C. Beebe in their respective places.

The Committee now has the following membership:

FROM THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

- Term Expires
 1915 George M. Beringer, Camden, N. J.
 1916 William B. Day, 74 East 12th St., Chicago, Ill.
 1917 Willis G. Gregory, Buffalo, N. Y., 344 Richmond Ave.
 1918 Henry L. Taylor, Albany, N. Y., 2 Woodlawn Ave.
 1919 Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md., University of Maryland.
 1920 Eugene G. Eberle, Dallas, Texas, P. O. Box 1539.
 1921 Harry B. Mason, Detroit, Mich., P. O. Box 484.

FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

- 1915 Charles Gietner, St. Louis, Mo., 203 South Broadway.
 1916 William Mittelbach, Booneville, Mo.
 1917 John W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky., Ann St. and Broadway.
 1918 William H. Rudder, Salem, Ind.
 1919 George C. Diekman, New York City, 115 West 68th St.
 1920 Mason C. Beebe, Burlington, Vt., 75 Church St.
 1921 John Culley, Ogden, Utah, 2479 Washington Ave.

FROM THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

- 1915 Theodore J. Bradley, Boston, Mass., 70 St. Botolph St.
 1916 Henry H. Rusby, Newark, N. J., 776 De Graw Ave.
 1917 James H. Beal, Urbana Ill., 801 W. Nevada St.
 1918 Charles W. Johnson, Seattle, Wash., College of Pharmacy, University of Washington.
 1919 Clement B. Lowe, Philadelphia, Pa., 6630 Germantown Ave.
 1920 William C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y., 315 Greene Ave.
 1921 Julius A. Koch, Pittsburgh Pa., Bluff and Pride Sts.

The sub-committees now have the following membership:

MATERIA MEDICA.

Henry H. Rusby, *Chairman*, Mason C. Beebe, George M. Beringer, John Culley, William B. Day, Clement B. Lowe, and William Mittelbach.

CHEMISTRY.

Julius A. Koch, *Chairman*, William C. Anderson, Theodore J. Bradley, George C. Diekman, John W. Gayle, Charles W. Johnson, Henry L. Taylor.

PHARMACY.

James H. Beal, *Chairman*, Charles Caspari, Jr., Eugene G. Eberle, Charles Gietner, Willis G. Gregory, Harry B. Mason, William H. Rudder.

Corrections of any errors in the above lists should be sent to the Secretary at once as the lists will soon be printed.

WILLIS G. GREGORY, *Chairman*.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND
LEGISLATION.

Partial list of topics upon which papers are desired to be read at the San Francisco A. Ph. A. meeting under the auspices of the Section on Education and Legislation:

First—Prescription pricing. Is it desirable to consider a revision of the present method for pricing medicines sold upon prescription? Is it advisable to discuss this subject with medical societies with a view of overcoming the evil of dispensing by physicians?

Second—How can the individual druggist be helpful to bring about a correct public understanding of the druggist in his relationship to the public?

Third—Should Pharmaceutical Ethics be taught in a separate course, or can needs in this respect be fully served by teaching them incidentally?

Fourth—What special methods may be adopted by teachers in Colleges of Pharmacy to secure the best work from students without examinations?

Fifth—How can the druggist be helpful to assist the boards of health in educating the public regarding sanitation and the proper care of contagious diseases?

Sixth—Proprietary and Patent Medicines. Is it just to require publication of complete formula? Is the public welfare served by requiring publication, only, of potent drug content, and how in such case should potent drug content be defined?

Seventh—Teachers in Colleges of Pharmacy. Can the fitness of those who desire to teach in Colleges of Pharmacy be determined without regulation? Should there be a standard educational requirement for teachers in Colleges of Pharmacy?

Eighth—Can lack of preliminary education be overcome by supplementing the regular courses in Colleges of Pharmacy with such general educational courses as will most properly fit the student?

Ninth—Is the public welfare properly safeguarded by allowing the prescribing and distribution of medicines without record of some sort open to possible inspection by third persons and by the authorities?

Tenth—What general plan can be adopted to retain or to again establish a condition which will offer sufficient opportunity for the skilled pharmacist?

Eleventh—To what extent should Pharmacology be taught in Schools of Pharmacy?

Twelfth—Uniform marking systems and methods of grading work done by students in Schools of Pharmacy.

Thirteenth—How much time of a Pharmacy Curriculum should be devoted to Bacteriology?

Fourteenth—To what extent should Toxicology be taught in Schools of Pharmacy?

Fifteenth—How much time should be devoted to the study of Pharmacognosy?

Sixteenth—In what course and by what methods are drugs of the Organic Chemistry Laboratory best taught in Pharmaceutical Schools?

Seventeenth—Complete and detailed outlines of courses of study dealing only with Prescription Work.

Eighteenth—Should a library reading course be made a part of the curriculum of Schools of Pharmacy?

Many of the above topics, while not entirely new, should be timely and of deep interest to the teaching members of the Section. Papers are, therefore, especially solicited from those engaged in the teaching of the various subjects mentioned. It should be remembered that, according to an established custom, the time required for the reading of a paper should not be more than fifteen minutes.

Additional subjects are solicited.

Papers should be in the hands of the Chairman or Secretary of the Section not later than the first of August.

R. A. KUEVER, Secretary.

Iowa City, Iowa.



THE MODERN PHARMACY LAW.

The work of drafting a Modern Pharmacy Law by the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association is progressing splendidly. Chairman Freericks has been able to secure appointments from forty-three state Pharmaceutical Associations and forty-three state Boards of Pharmacy. In other words, forty-three states have appointed subcommittees of two, one from the examining board and one from the state association, to co-operate in the work of drafting a Modern Pharmacy Law. These various subcommittees together in one body are known as the Voluntary Conference of the Section on Education and Legislation—each man having signified his willingness to serve and his interest in the work.

MEMBERS OF THE VOLUNTARY CONFERENCE.

Appointees of the State Boards.

W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 T. L. McCutchen, Yuma, Ariz.
 Frank Schachleiter, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Frank E. Mortenson, care Dundee Pharmacy, Pueblo, Colo.
 John A. Leverty, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Reuben M. Kaufman, Seaford, Del.
 Charles D. Jordan, Monticello, Ga.
 T. M. Starrh, Twin Falls, Idaho.
 Frederic T. Provost, 1155 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Jerome J. Keene, 1841 Talbot Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 David E. Hadden, Alta, Iowa.
 W. S. Henrien, Central and Main, Wichita, Kansas.
 Addison Dimmitt, 4th and Chestnut Sts., Louisville, Ky.
 E. H. Walsdorf, 900 Peters Ave., New Orleans, La.
 Frank T. Crane, Machias, Maine.
 J. Fuller Frames, 601 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.
 Albert J. Brunelle, Room 22, State House, Boston, Mass.
 Leonard A. Seltzer, 32 Adams St., W., Detroit, Mich.
 R. L. Morland, Worthington, Minn.
 T. O. Slaughter, Waynesboro, Miss.
 Charles Gietner, 203 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 W. R. Montgomery, Butte, Mont.
 Herbert E. Rice, Nashua, N. H.
 Lewis W. Brown, Englewood, N. J.
 E. G. Dync, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
 Warren L. Bradt, Albany, N. Y.
 W. W. Horne, Fayetteville, N. C.
 H. L. Haussamen, Grafton, N. D.
 Edward Voss, Jr., 12th and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.
 J. C. Burton, Stroud, Okla.
 J. Lee Brown, Marshfield, Ore.
 Lucius L. Walton, Williamsport, Pa.
 Howard A. Pearce, 370 Elmwood Ave., Providence, R. I.
 H. E. Heinitsh, Ph. G., Spartanburg, S. C.
 F. W. Halbkat, Webster, S. Dak.
 O. J. Nance, Jackson, Tenn.
 W. H. Cousins, Dallas, Tex.
 John Culley, Ogden, Utah.
 Wilfred Root, Brattleboro, Vt.
 W. L. Lyle, Bedford, Va.
 D. R. Garrison, Connell, Wash.

Alfred Walker, Sutton, W. Va.
 Edward Williams, Madison, Wis.

Appointees of the State Pharmaceutical Associations.

L. L. Scarborough, Anniston, Ala.
 Thos. E. Thorpe, 910 E. Willeta St., Phoenix, Ariz.
 A. L. Morgan, Camden, Ark.
 D. R. Rees, 601 Laguna St., San Francisco, Cal.
 S. M. Aller, South Norwalk, Conn.
 W. S. Richardson, 316 4½ St. S. W., Washington, D. C.
 W. D. Jones, 107 E. Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Herman Shuptrine, 229 Congress St., Savannah, Ga.
 Rosco W. Smith, Mt. Home, Idaho.
 Prof. C. M. Snow, Michigan Blvd. and 12th St., Chicago, Ill.
 A. F. Sala, Winchester, Ind.
 Geo. D. Newcombe, Creston, Ia.
 C. C. Reed, Salina, Kansas.
 Robt. J. Frick, S. E. Cor. 7th and Main, Louisville, Ky.
 Jos. W. Peyton, 500 Texas St., Shreveport, La.
 Jas. E. Hancock, 4 S. H. Ward St., Baltimore, Md.
 Ernest O. Engstrom, 251 Wright's Block, Pittsfield, Mass.
 John H. Webster, 933 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Charles H. Huhn, 98 Western Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 A. S. Coody, Lucedale, Miss.
 Prof. Francis Hemm, 3854a Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.
 J. A. Riedel, Boulder, Mont.
 Charles R. Sherman, 16th and Dodge, Omaha, Neb.
 H. J. Duncan, Reno, Nevada.
 Wm. C. Anderson, 277 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 L. W. McKesson, Statesville, N. C.
 W. S. Parker, Lisbon, N. Dak.
 Waldo M. Bowman, 319 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.
 A. W. Woodmancy, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 S. C. Henry, 508 S. 61st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jas. O'Hare, 4 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
 F. M. Ellerbe, Ph. G., Jonesville, S. C.
 D. F. Jones, Watertown, S. Dak.
 Sam P. Harbin, Richardson, Tex.
 Jas. L. Franken, 44 "J" St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

W. P. Warner, Vergennes, Vt.

Walter G. Williams, Charlotte Court House, Va.

Charles W. Johnson, care University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Walter E. Dittmeyer, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
Edw. Kremers, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Edwin C. Bean, Belmont, N. H.

Geo. M. Beringer, 5th and Federal Sts., Camden, N. J.

G. S. Moore, Roswell, New Mexico.

The Section on Education and Legislation has been very fortunate in securing for its Voluntary Conference not only pharmacists of the very highest type but men who are thoroughly qualified and have a great deal of interest in legislative work. The personnel of the Conference insures in a measure the success of the drafting of the Modern Pharmacy Law.

Chairman Freericks announces that there has been some delay purposely in this work in order that legislative work in the various states might not conflict. But now, with that mostly out of the way, the work of making the first draft of the Modern Pharmacy Law is to proceed as rapidly as possible. The Chairman suggests that representatives of the Board of Pharmacy and of the State Association get together, wherever possible, to agree upon what they deem advisable in the way of changes in their state laws. In states where the representatives are not in close proximity to each other or are unable to get together for other reasons, a separate copy of their present law, with such notation of changes as they deem advisable, should be sent individually. Moreover, Chairman Freericks has requested that these various state laws with suggestions are to be sent in by the first of May since the sifting and compiling and reconciling of all suggestions for changes for improvements will be a difficult and tedious task.

To facilitate matters each member of the Voluntary Conference has been asked for an expression of his opinion regarding the advisability of embodying in the draft of the Modern Pharmacy Law provisions which will cover in some manner the following special features:

First.—Is it deemed advisable that the Modern Pharmacy Law should contain a provision which would require the manufacturer of proprietary medicines to show on the label,

the contents of potent drugs? This does not mean to require publication of formula, but simply means the publication of potent drug contents. And in such case how can potent drug contents be best defined?

Second.—Is it deemed possible to restrict the sale of proprietary medicines containing potent drugs to qualified people exclusively, or at least in all places where there are such qualified people within a certain distance? In such case what should be the distance prescribed from where qualified people are located, so as to permit beyond such distance the sale by unqualified people?

Third.—Should the manufacturer of proprietary medicines be required to have a registered pharmacist in charge, or should he, at least, be required to become licensed by the Board of Pharmacy for the manufacture of his proprietary medicines?

Fourth.—In view of the great difference of opinion which exists in different sections of the country regarding college graduation as a prerequisite for registration as pharmacists, is it possible to reconcile the strongly opposing views, so that in some manner progress might be secured in every state without coming in conflict with the opinion of those who do not favor the college prerequisite? To make this thought clear, take for instance the states in which college education is not today a prerequisite for registration as pharmacist, would it be feasible to allow such condition to continue without interference, and then in such states create an additional class to whom the college prerequisite would apply, as for instance to give such class the name "Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist"? Such Pharmaceutical Chemists would have the right to exercise all of the present-day functions of the Registered Pharmacist, and some additional functions which might subsequently be decided on, which in no manner would interfere with the privileges and prerogatives of the present-day Registered Pharmacist. Members of the Conference who are opposed to the prerequisite are respectfully asked not to become impatient with this suggestion immediately, but to please give it thorough consideration. It would seem that this would open the way for young men in every state to so qualify themselves under the laws of their state, so as to later on, if conditions made it necessary, be able to go into any and every state and become there registered as a Pharmacist. At the same time such inauguration

of a third class in states where the prerequisite for pharmacists is not desired, would gradually have a tendency to improve conditions in that respect, and yet not to the extent of conflicting with the views of those who are today opposed to the prerequisite.

Fifth.—Should there be a provision to govern those who would be privileged to act as teachers and instructors in Colleges of Pharmacy? Today it seems that most anyone may teach pharmacy, and its allied subjects, the measure of fitness being left with the person who would teach. The thought has been expressed, that those who would teach should in some manner be required to first prove their qualification.

Sixth.—Should the law prescribe requirements for Colleges of Pharmacy which they would need to meet in order to be recognized by Boards of Pharmacy?

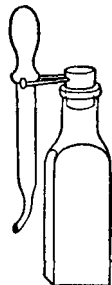
Seventh.—Should the law require all who would dispense medicines to make and keep a record of medicines so dispensed? For instance, third persons can know only what medicines have been given to a patient, when the medicines have been secured from a pharmacist on a physician's prescription. When the physician dispenses his own medicines to his patients, it is altogether impossible for third persons to know what such medicines may have been. It seems in keeping with the public welfare that there should be opportunity in every case to know what medicines may have been given to a patient. The question is, therefore, whether it be deemed advisable that when physicians dispense their own medicines, they be required to make a record of such dispensing.

R. A. KUEVER, Secretary.



MEDICINE PIPET HOLDER.

Various holders and bottle attachments for medicine pipets have been devised, but are seldom available when needed.



An efficient holder can be improvised in about ten seconds' time by the use of two common brass pins. The pins are inserted deeply into the cork, parallel with each other and nearly in contact. They will possess spring enough to hold securely an ordinary medicine pipet as shown in the accompanying illustration.—

Dr. H. S. Reynolds, New Haven, Conn., in *Journal A. M. A.*

Proceedings of the Local Branches

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or type-written, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



PHILADELPHIA.

FEBRUARY REVIEW OF PHARMACEUTICAL LITERATURE.

It is apparent from a survey of the pharmaceutical journals published during the month of February that original work along pharmaceutical lines has been confined chiefly to researches in pharmaceutical chemistry and botany.

The greater part of the literature published during the month is devoted to drug store business problems and other articles of general interest, either copied or original.

The following abstracts are from original articles appearing in the February issues of the publications mentioned.

Journal of the American Chemical Society.

G. A. Linhart (page 258) separates mercuric chloride from benzene quantitatively by shaking out the benzene solution with a solution of sodium chloride and precipitating the $HgCl_2$ from the latter with hydrogen sulphide. This method is stated to be well adapted for quantitative work.

Curtman and Wikoff (page 298), in a paper on "The Detection of Bromides in Presence of Thiocyanates, Cyanides and Ferrocyanides" point out that the presence of the latter substances interferes in the detection of bromides by the ordinary methods, and that from their experiments it is evident that thiocyanates offer the greatest and ferrocyanides the least interference.

A rapid method, taking about 15 minutes, and showing trustworthy results is given,