

OFFICERS KANSAS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers elected for the ensuing year by the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association are:

President, Ellis W. Cookson, Wichita; *Secretary*, D. F. Deem, Stark; *Treasurer*, John Schmitter, Gypsum.

Legislative matters were important features of the discussions. Ottawa was selected for the next place of meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing year are:

President, A. C. Smith, Carrollton; *Honorary President*, Theodore J. Bolton, Calhoun; *First Vice-President*, C. H. McDonald, Rocky Comfort; *Second Vice-President*, Robert Lisch, Springfield; *Third Vice-President*, Murray Q. Williams, Warrensburg; *Permanent Secretary*, Henry M. Whelpley, St. Louis; *Treasurer*, William Mittelbach, Boonville; *Assistant Secretary*, J. A. Wilkerson, St. Louis; *Local Secretary*, H. C. Tindall, Excelsior Springs.



Photo taken at Excelsior Springs, 1919 meeting Missouri Pharmaceutical Association:—Left, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, 27 years secretary; right, William Mittelbach, Boonville, 23 years treasurer.

The Veterans' Club elected George T. Lynn, of Kansas City, as *President* and William

Mittelbach, of Boonville, *Secretary* and *Treasurer*. Seven of those who helped organize the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association forty-one years ago were in attendance.

The Association re-endorsed "Prerequisite" legislation, and a special committee was appointed to draw up a new Pharmacy Law. The proposition to make the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association 100% membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association was favorably discussed and a committee appointed on Ways and Means. The 1920 convention will be held at Excelsior Springs.

OFFICERS WEST VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, John C. Davis, Wheeling; *Vice-President*, James Tierney, Weston; *Secretary*, P. H. Kelly, Thurmond; *Treasurer*, G. A. Bergy, Morgantown; *Member of the State Council*, C. H. Goodykoontz, Bluefield.

Dr. J. H. Beal was present at the meeting, and in an address warned the members of the Association against hasty and unwise legislation, and urged greater coöperation between various pharmaceutical interests. Samuel C. Henry reviewed the new Revenue Act, and E. C. Brokmeyer pointed out how individual pharmacists and State Associations can aid in preventing the enactment of legislation detrimental to pharmacy. Huntington was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG CLERKS.

The following National officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Henry J. Steining, LaFayette, Ind.; *First Vice-President*, James K. Wuench, Chicago, Ill.; *Second Vice-President*, Marvin E. Pate, Madisonville, Ky.; *Third Vice-President*, L. W. Coleman, Kansas City, Mo.; *Secretary-Treasurer*, P. A. Mandabach, Chicago, Ill.; *Editor-Director of Publicity*, Paul J. Mandabach, Chicago.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

A BILL TO INSURE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS TO MEMBERS OF U. S. HOSPITAL CORPS.

H. R. 4760.

In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1919, Mr. Darrow introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on

Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. The purpose is to insure permanent commissions to members of the Hospital Corps of the U. S. Navy. The bill has received the endorsement of Surgeon General Braisted, U. S. N., and of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The temporary commissions now held by a

large number of men in the Hospital Corps have permitted this organization to prove its usefulness and it is known that the experience of line officers during the activities of the war have converted many of them to the enthusiastic support of this measure.

If the Bureau of Navigation and the Secretary of the Navy can be convinced that the increased responsibility and service of the Hospital Corps is justified, there is little doubt that the bill can be passed in Congress.

The support of druggists throughout the country is asked in behalf of this measure. The National Pharmaceutical Service Association has been active in the promotion of this desirable legislation and Secretary E. Fullerton Cook has sent out copies of the bill which should have the endorsement of every branch of pharmacy, for the advancement of those so engaged contributes to the progress of pharmacy.

A BILL.

To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Navy and to improve the status and efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers in the Hospital Corps of the Navy, in addition to chief pharmacists and pharmacists, at the rate of one for each two thousand of the total authorized number of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, with ranks of lieutenant commander, lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign, which ranks are hereby established, who shall perform such duties in the Hospital Corps, as part of the Medical Department of the Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. Original appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in the rank of ensign, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, by selection from the total number of chief pharmacists and pharmacists, United States Navy, the board of selection for naval medical officers, whenever convened, to constitute a board for this purpose. Chief pharmacists and pharmacists, so selected, shall, prior to promotion, be required to successfully pass a physical, mental, moral, and professional examination before medical and

professional examining boards appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and shall have been recommended for appointment by such board. Officers so appointed shall, after serving as ensign, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, for three years, be eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), Hospital Corps, United States Navy, and when so promoted shall take rank and precedence with officers of the Naval Medical Corps of the same rank according to the dates of their respective commissions, and such officers shall be eligible for advancement in rank in the same manner and under the same conditions as officers of the Naval Medical Corps with or next after whom they take precedence, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of corresponding rank and length of service in the Naval Medical Corps up to and including the rank of lieutenant commander. Officers of the rank of ensign, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers of the same rank and length of service in the line of the Navy; *Provided*, That lieutenant commanders, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, shall be eligible for selection by the board for selection of naval medical officers, for advancement in pay and allowances, but not in rank, to and including the pay and allowances of commander and captain, subject to such examinations before advancement as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, except that the number of lieutenant commanders with the pay and allowances of captain shall not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per centum and the number of lieutenant commanders with the pay and allowances of commander shall not exceed 8 per centum of the total authorized number of officers in the Hospital Corps, exclusive of chief pharmacists and pharmacists: *Provided further*, That lieutenant commanders, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, shall be eligible for advancement to the pay and allowances of commander and captain when their total service as officers, exclusive of their service as chief pharmacists and pharmacists, in the Hospital Corps of the Navy is such that if rendered as officers of the Naval Medical Corps it would place them in the list of medical officers with pay and allowances of commander or captain, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That officers of the Hospital Corps of the Navy who shall have gained or lost numbers on the Navy list shall be considered to have gained or lost service accordingly. Ensigns, lieutenants (junior

grade), lieutenants, and lieutenant commanders, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, shall become eligible for retirement in the same manner and under the same conditions as now prescribed by law for officers of the Naval Medical Corps, except that section 1445, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be applicable to these officers and they shall not be entitled to rank above lieutenant commander on the retired list, or to retired pay above that of captain; *And provided further*, That chief pharmacists and pharmacists appointed assistant surgeons (temporary), United States Navy, pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 22, 1917, volume 40, Statutes at Large, page 84, entitled "An act to temporarily increase the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes," shall, upon the passage of this act, subject to passing such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, be immediately eligible for appointment as ensign, lieutenant (junior grade), lieutenant, or lieutenant commander, Hospital Corps, United States Navy, in the ranks held by them as temporary assistant surgeons: *And provided further*, That if any such officer in examination be found by the naval examining board not qualified for appointment in the rank held by him, such board will proceed with the examination and determine the rank, if any, for which such officer is qualified, and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy, and if it be found that any officer so examined is not qualified for appointment in the rank for which examined, or in any lower rank, the board shall so report, and if such officer be found not qualified for appointment, or shall refuse to accept appointment in the rank for which qualified and recommended, his temporary commission as assistant surgeon, United States Navy, if still in force, shall be revoked: *And provided further*, That officers so commissioned in the Hospital Corps of the Navy shall retain the precedence with officers of the Naval Medical Corps that they held as temporary assistant surgeons, except that officers found qualified for a lower rank than that held by them in the temporary Navy shall be given a date of precedence as determined by the Secretary of the Navy; *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to legislate out of the service any officer now in the Medical Department of the Navy or to reduce the rank, pay, or allowances now authorized by law for any officer of the Navy.

IOWA PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

The pharmacists of Iowa have been eminently successful in securing progressive legislation relating to pharmacy. The following enactments were passed during the last session of the Legislature:

RENEWAL FEE LAW.

Section 1. That section two thousand five hundred eighty-nine-d, supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all thereof following the period in line nine and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"After registration, an annual fee of two dollars for renewal certificate shall be paid on or before the twenty-second day of March by all pharmacists and assistants who continue in business, one dollar of which shall be paid into the state treasury, as provided in section two thousand five hundred eighty-six of the code, 1897, and one dollar of which shall be paid into the treasury of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October of each year, to be used by said association for the advancement of the art and science of pharmacy, and the conduct of such business without such renewal shall be a misdemeanor."

RECIPROCAL LEGISLATION ACT.

Section 1. That section twenty-five hundred eighty-nine-b (2589-b), supplement to the code, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "ten dollars" in the last line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Not less than the fee charged for reciprocal registration by the state issuing the certificate upon which said application for reciprocal registration is made, but in no event shall the fee be less than ten dollars."

Representative Becker also introduced and secured the passage of a measure providing for the traveling expenses of the secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Commission of Pharmacy.

OHIO PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

The following legislation has become part of the pharmacy laws of Ohio:

AN ACT.

To enact supplementary sections 1306-1 and 1306-2 to aid the re-establishment of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists who during the war have served in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Sec. 1306-1. That every person registered as a pharmacist or as an assistant pharmacist or under a corresponding title in any other state or territory of the United States of America, or in the District of Columbia, who has served in the Army or Navy of the United States while at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany, and who has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States Army or Navy, shall be permitted within six months after such honorable discharge, upon proof thereof, and upon proof of such registration above mentioned, to the satisfaction of the State Board of Pharmacy, to practice the profession as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, as the case may be, within the state for a period not to exceed six months. The State Board of Pharmacy shall issue a permit to that effect to all persons applying therefor and complying with the requirements of this section.

Sec. 1306-2. Any person who under the provision of section 1306-1, has received such permission for the period of six months to practice the profession as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, after having resided within this state for not less than three months, who upon oath declares an intention to permanently reside therein, may apply to the State Board of Pharmacy for registration as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, as the case may be, under the laws of this state, upon payment of the fees provided for in section 1311 of the General Code for issuing a certificate to a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist and proof of good character and reputation, subject to the rules and regulations for that purpose prescribed by the State Board of Pharmacy, and said board upon such application, satisfactory proof and payment of fees, shall issue a certificate of registration as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, as the case may be, to such a person without requiring him to meet other provisions of law which may otherwise prevail for reciprocal registration within this state, subject, however, after registration, to all the other provisions of law which govern those who are registered within the state as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

AN ACT.

To amend sections 1302, 1303 and 1303-1 of the General Code, relating to the requirements for examination as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Section 1. That sections 1302, 1303 and 1303-1 of the General Code be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1302. An applicant for certificate as pharmacist shall be a citizen of the United States, shall not be less than twenty-one years of age, shall be a graduate from a school of pharmacy in good standing as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code, shall have completed at least a two-years' course in such school as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code and shall have had at least two years of practical experience in a drug store in charge of a registered pharmacist where physicians' prescriptions are compounded; provided, however, that if the applicant has taken a longer course in a school of pharmacy in good standing, each additional year successfully passed shall be counted as one year of practical experience.

Sec. 1303. An applicant for certificate as assistant pharmacist shall be a citizen of the United States, shall be not less than eighteen years of age, shall be a graduate from a two-years' course in pharmacy from a school in good standing as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code, or shall have had at least one year of practical experience in a drug store in charge of a registered pharmacist in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded and one year successfully passed in a school of pharmacy in good standing as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code.

Sec. 1303-1. The State Board of Pharmacy shall appoint an entrance examiner who shall not be directly or indirectly connected with a school of pharmacy and who shall have received the degree of B.A. or B.Sc., and who shall determine the sufficiency of the preliminary education of the applicants for admission to a school of pharmacy in good standing as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code, and to whom all applicants shall submit credentials.

The following preliminary educational credentials shall be sufficient: The equivalent of eight units as given in a high school of the state of Ohio and on and after January 1, 1920, a diploma from a legally constituted high school, normal school or academy, issued after at least four years of study; provided, however, that in the absence of the foregoing qualifications, the entrance examiner shall examine the applicant in such branches as are

required to obtain them. Applicants desiring to enter a school of pharmacy in good standing as defined in section 1303-2 of the General Code must submit certificates to the entrance examiner from their school authorities describing in full the work completed: Provided, that in the absence of all or any part of the foregoing qualifications, the applicant must present himself before the entrance examiner for the scheduled examinations: Provided further, that the applicants upon presentation of certificates from their school authorities or in case of examination, must pay in advance to the board of pharmacy a fee of three dollars. If the entrance examiner finds that the preliminary education of the applicant is sufficient, he shall issue to the applicant a certificate therefor which shall be attested by the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy. The compensation of the entrance examiner shall be fixed by the State Board of Pharmacy.

Section 2. That said original sections 1302, 1303 and 1303-1, of the General code be and the same are hereby repealed.

OPIUM TRUST EXPOSE.

Harry Patrick, alias Richard Spaulding, alleged "King of Opium Smugglers," has been arrested in Chicago. He described before District Attorney Charles E. Clyne the workings of the "opium trust," of which he is a member.

He located caches where many hundreds of pounds of opium are hidden, and named his aids.

The arrest of Patrick is regarded by officials as an important step in the process of cleaning up a very large and complicated system of traffic in drugs. William H. Sage, chief of the narcotic division, declared that through Patrick clues may be obtained sufficient to discover the important accomplices in the "opium trust."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A Treatise on Prescription Incompatibilities, including Prescription Oddities and Curiosities. By W. J. Robinson, Ph.G., M.D., Editor of the Critic and Guide. First Edition. 263 pages. Published by the Critic and Guide Company, New York. \$3.00.

To one who is familiar with Dr. Robinson's literary technique and style there are no surprises in this *new* treatise on the *old* subject of prescription incompatibilities. He writes with his usual vigor and boldness and makes very interesting reading out of what would ordinarily be called monotonous and tiresome material. The one outstanding feature of the composition is its practicability, and this because of the sensible everyday way in which things are discussed. So often in a work of this kind there is much injected that is purely imaginative—the so-called analytical laboratory prescriptions—that are not encountered in actual practice and are just concocted to afford opportunity for discussion and possibly explanation. It is nevertheless often true that many physicians, because of their unfamiliarity with chemical facts, and sometimes with therapeutic properties, do actually write prescriptions that appear ridiculous to the physician who is a correct prescription writer and to the pharmacist who is up to date. Some such curiosities are exhibited and commented upon in this volume. Outside of

these few oddities the treatise is remarkably free from those superfluties that ordinarily abound in similar compositions.

The arrangement of the text, in common with other books on the subject, is not as desirable as it might be from an academic standpoint. The usual classification of incompatibilities is only casually referred to and no attempt made to group the prescriptions in their respective classes. Physical, chemical and therapeutic incompatibilities are served on the same pages and often there is no distinction made between them. Occasionally preventable incompatibility is passed by unremedied and such omissions disappoint the reader. Sometimes unwarranted comment is made, as in the case of the combination of quinine and aspirin, 413 (p. 196), where the alleged progressive but slow production of the poisonous "quinotoxin" by the action of the acetylsalicylic acid on quinine is ridiculed. As the prescription is written it is not incompatible, but if it is dispensed and allowed to stand around for a few months this change undoubtedly occurs. In 162 (p. 100) Dr. Robinson very caustically and properly denies the alleged dioxide and glycerin incompatibility.

A very interesting feature of the book is the list of prescriptions furnished without comment and merely to serve as practice material