

Clinic of the Home Service Section, S. E. Penna. Chapter, American Red Cross.

The deceased was a member of the Moravian Church, and took an active part in its affairs. As a citizen he stood for what is best in civic life; in the family his example as husband and father made for what is best in the home circle; his loyalty, sense of duty and obligation to pharmacy marked his life with success.

#### GEORGE STELLE CAMPBELL.

George Stelle Campbell died at his home in Millburn, N. J., June 23, 1920. He was born at New Brunswick, N. J., April 3, 1857. His earlier education was in the public schools of his home city, and he graduated from the

High School in 1872. He served for several years as a clerk in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1880 entered into partnership with Theodore Sommers, of Millburn, and later purchased the interest of his partner.

Mr. Campbell took a great interest in municipal affairs, and for one term was a member of the New Jersey Assembly. He was affiliated with the Masonic bodies. Mr. Campbell joined the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in 1883, and served as its president in 1903. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1914.

Mrs. Campbell and two children survive the deceased.

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### SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

#### DRUG TRADE BOARD OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

It was decided at the annual meeting of the Drug Trade Board of Public Information, convened in Atlantic City, June 30, to institute a news service to impart information of general interest to the public in connection with the progress of pharmacy and the drug business. The names of the delegates, and the organizations associated in this Board follow: American Pharmaceutical Association, R. P. Fischelis, Philadelphia; American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, E. L. Newcomb, Minneapolis; National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, H. C. Christensen, Chicago; National Association of Retail Druggists, S. C. Henry, Chicago; National Wholesale Druggists' Association, C. H. Waterbury, New York; Proprietary Association of America, E. F. Kemp, Chicago; American Drug Manufacturers' Association, H. B. Mason, Detroit, and American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, B. L. Maltbie, Newark, N. J.

R. P. Fischelis, of Philadelphia, was chosen president, and C. H. Waterbury, of New York City, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PHARMACISTS.

During the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Washington, the subject of Army and Navy pharmacists received much favorable attention. The Navy was represented by Lieutenant P. F. Dickens, who is assistant to Admiral Braisted, the Surgeon General, and was his personal appointment.

Dr. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, detailed Major A. P. Clark of his staff to tell the Association something of the plans which the Army is perfecting for commissioned pharmacists. The Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, consisting of Messrs. Cook, Beringer, Mayo, Eberle, and accompanied by the Secretary of the Council, Joseph W. England, and by Leonard A. Seltzer, called on Surgeon General Ireland and Surgeon General Braisted, and discussed the entire situation. It was also possible for this Committee to meet Admiral Washington, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and subsequently to have an interview with Secretary Daniels, of the Navy.

Several days later, members of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., including Secretary Samuel C. Henry, Charles H. Huhn and Thco. C. Hagenow, also called upon the Surgeon Generals, and General Ireland and Admiral Braisted carefully reviewed the situation. The feeling expressed by everyone who has learned of the latest developments is one of gratification and approval.

In the Army, the plan proposed by General Ireland for the establishment of a Medical Administrative Corps has passed both the Senate and the House, as a part of the Wadsworth Reorganization Army Bill and is now in conference in joint committee. It is interesting to know that with the many criticisms of the Wadsworth Bill, this feature has never been questioned, and as the General Staff of the Army has also given their approval of the establishment of this Corps, it is reasonable to expect that when the Wadsworth Bill is

finally passed, the Medical Administrative Corps will become a part of the law. Dr. Ireland has asked that pharmacists of military experience and of the highest technical training be selected for his assistance in the organization of the Pharmaceutical Section of this Corps. This officer, or possibly two officers, representing the several phases of pharmacy, would possibly be commissioned as a major in the Reserve Corps and then placed on active duty for the time necessary for organization.

Some additional details about the pharmacist's place in the new army will be of interest to every pharmacist. It will be in the reserve corps in peace time that pharmacy will have the greatest opportunity and the most attractive service. Here graduates of pharmacy who meet the other necessary requirements, including proper recommendation, and who have been approved by the proper officer in the Surgeon General's office, will be recommended for commissions as second lieutenants in the Reserve Corps, even though they have no military experience. It is understood that there will be about 1400 of these commissions available. The Medical Corps has secured for its training school, the old Indian school grounds at Carlisle, Pa., where training will be given in all sections of the corps, including the pharmaceutical division. Men who have been commissioned as second lieutenants, or with possibly a higher rating, due to experience in the World War, will be asked to take six weeks of training during the four years of enlistment. This training may be taken at one time or divided, and the school will be open throughout the year. As soon as an officer notifies the Department that he is ready to take the training, he will be placed on active duty and his pay start before leaving home. The pay of a second lieutenant is about \$1700 per year.

In the Navy, the passage of the Darrow Bill is yet uncertain, but Secretary Daniels has agreed to assist in securing permanent commissions for the 79 lieutenants of the Hospital Corps who were commissioned during the war, and Admiral Washington promised the committees that he would not oppose such action. Secretary Daniels recommended that the Darrow Bill or similar legislation be introduced in the next Congress, if it is not passed at this time.

E. FULLERTON COOK,  
*Secretary.*

#### SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1920 MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

The Twenty-first annual meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on May 5-6, 1920. Delegates were in attendance from thirty-three member colleges located in twenty-five states. The President, Dr. Wortley F. Rudd, of the Medical College of Virginia School of Pharmacy, presided at all sessions.

After the roll call of delegates, Professor John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, opened the meeting with a message of greeting from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Rudd's presidential address was well worked out and cordially received, and it contained several recommendations which were adopted, as follows:

1. That the Conference take steps to secure an investigation and classification of the pharmacy schools of the United States.
2. That the Conference cooperate with the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to secure prerequisite laws in states which have not yet enacted such laws.
3. That the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall act as a special committee to secure publicity for the work of the Conference.
4. That the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall hold a meeting in advance of the annual meeting, at the expense of the Conference, if these officers deem such a preliminary meeting necessary.
5. That the minimum course leading to a degree from a member college in the Conference shall be three years, beginning with the class entering in 1925.

Dr. C. C. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, described the work being done by his department to educate the people of the United States on the seriousness of the menace from venereal diseases, and he asked for the cooperation of the members of the Conference in this work. After a lengthy discussion, it was unanimously voted to approve the campaign against venereal diseases and that the Conference will cooperate in this campaign in every way that circumstances governing its member colleges will permit.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Theodore J. Bradley, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, showed that there were forty-five member colleges in the Conference. The cash receipts during the year were \$1126.95 and the expenditures were \$794.63. On April 30, 1920, there was a balance of \$993.59 in the treasury.

Reports of the various standing and special committees were received as follows:

Executive Committee—Henry Kraemer, of Michigan, Chairman.

National Syllabus Committee—T. J. Bradley, of Massachusetts, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Higher Educational Standards—W. J. Teeters, of Iowa, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Faculties—Zada M. Cooper, of Iowa, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Curricula and Teaching Methods—C. B. Jordan, of Indiana, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Activities of Students and Alumni—R. A. Lyman, of Nebraska, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Uniform College Bulletins—C. O. Lee, of Indiana, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Relations of Pharmacy Schools and Other Professional Schools—E. F. Kelly, of Maryland, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Examination Questions—E. A. Ruddiman, of Tennessee, Chairman.

Standing Committee on Research—Albert Schneider, of Nebraska, Chairman.

Special Committee to Consider and Report on the Question of the Establishment of Two Classes of Pharmacists and Corresponding Courses in Colleges of Pharmacy—Jacob Diner, of New York, Chairman.

Special Committee to Work Out Methods of Presenting the Advantages of Pharmacy as a Calling to High School Students—J. A. Koch, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Special Committee to Prepare and Distribute Information on Pre-requisite Legislation—W. B. Day, of Illinois, Chairman.

All of these committee reports will be published in the proceedings of the Conference and several of them will appear in other publications.

The West Virginia University Course of Pharmacy was elected to membership in the Conference.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*, Wilber J. Teeters, of Iowa City, Iowa.

*Vice-President*, Washington H. Zeigler, of Charleston, South Carolina.

*Secretary-Treasurer*, Theodore J. Bradley, of Boston, Massachusetts.

*Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Rufus A. Lyman, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

*Members of the Executive Committee*, Julius A. Koch, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wortley F. Rudd, of Richmond, Virginia.

*Member of the Syllabus Committee, 1920-1927*, William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, New York.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY,  
*Secretary.*

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

##### ABSTRACT OF SECRETARY H. C. CHRISTENSEN'S REPORT, CONVENTION OF 1920.

The year so far has shown a very satisfactory growth. Our receipts for the eight months is within two hundred dollars of the total amount taken in during the previous twelve months and amount to \$13,290.

Thus far 815 reciprocal application blanks have been issued as against 810 for the twelve months' period between the 1918 and 1919 Conventions. Five hundred twenty-three reciprocal registrations have been reported to the Secretary's office since the last convention. Forty-eight blanks have been returned for various reasons and refunds made; leaving something like 250 to be reported. This apparently large number of outstanding applications may be accounted for mainly in two ways: Those not reported in by Board secretaries and those still pending before the various Boards or which have not been submitted by the applicant.

The number of reciprocal application blanks issued thus far indicate that reciprocity for pharmacists is growing in popularity. It is fair to assume that the number will increase year by year as reciprocal registration becomes better understood and more widely known. The war, furthermore, has given the young man the courage and craving for travel, so we may expect the coming pharmacist to migrate from one state to another more than ever.

I am confident that reciprocal registration is going to do much to equalize and stabilize the supply of pharmacists. While now practically every State can use more than its own number of registrants, the time will come

shortly when there will be a shortage in one state, and perhaps, an over-supply in another. This condition will promptly stimulate reciprocal registration as there will be no special bar to crossing a state line. That this will be beneficial to pharmacists, needs, I think, no argument.

There is another advantage that accrues from Reciprocal Registration. In order that pharmacists may receive the full benefits of reciprocity, States must maintain a standard of requirements equal to the requirements of the majority of the States in the Association. There should be no lagging behind in the forward movement of the requirements and Boards will feel a moral obligation to keep up as nearly as possible with the procession. This will tend to elevate the standards of our profession, generally. As an evidence of this, fifteen States have already adopted college of pharmacy graduation requirements, others will follow shortly. Fully one-half of the States have adopted two years of high school requirements for entrance to examination as registered pharmacist, a few full high school graduation, and the majority of the remaining, one year. All are making sincere efforts to increase to full four years of high school work, and college of pharmacy graduation not later than 1923. A few Boards, it is true, have not been able, on account of state laws or otherwise, to make a start with high school requirements, but a genuine effort is being made in this direction by them. No Board member likes to think of his State falling behind, hence the N. A. B. P. is an educational institution, tending to keep alive the question of higher standards of requirements and to fan the spark of desire to the flame of action.

The States should keep abreast like a well-trained squad of men on march, for those that lag behind while others go on, will come to a point where their registrants will be debarred from reciprocal registration in the progressive States. Prerequisite requirements, both college of pharmacy and high school, are not retroactive in their action as applying to reciprocity; however, an applicant for reciprocity must have had the qualifications, at the time of his registration in the state from which he applies, that would at that time have entitled him to take an examination in the State in which he may later apply for reciprocal registration. To illustrate: Supposing that New York, say in 1925, require three years of college work; Illinois, let us

say, requires but two. Now a candidate might be registered in Illinois in 1925 on two years of college work and the following year would seek reciprocity with New York. New York would refuse him because at the time of his registration in Illinois he did not have the qualifications which would have admitted him to a New York examination.

Or, let us suppose that on July 1, 1918, Virginia adopted two years of high school as a requirement for entrance to examination for full registered pharmacist, and that the District of Columbia did not adopt such a requirement either at that time or since. John Doe, not having had two years of high school, registered by examination in the District of Columbia shortly after July 1, 1918, and later applied for reciprocal registration in Virginia. He would not be eligible, for the reason that at the time of registration in the District of Columbia he could not have qualified for examination in Virginia.

We have now a well equipped secretary's office with suitable fixtures, including an excellent filing system and a good reference library, etc. On January first it became necessary to employ another office assistant to aid with the stenographic, filing and other work. At the present rate of increase, it will no doubt become necessary to further increase our facilities to handle our work in an efficient manner.

We have in our office a great mass of information that is valuable to every officer and committee chairman of the Association, and we gladly supply this on request. A pressing invitation is extended to the officers of the Association and the members to visit the office during the year and go over what we have, and make use of the collected data and information. This would give them a more intimate view of their work and the work of the Association than could be obtained in any other way.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the year has been the general recognition accorded to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy by other pharmaceutical bodies. Also, that individual states, officers of State pharmaceutical associations, etc., are using the N. A. B. P. more and more as a source of information and as a guide on the questions that arise regarding educational and legislative matters. We hope and believe that the time is fast approaching when the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will be a great

clearing house for the information of Boards and members on questions pertaining to examinations and legislation. With the changing personnel in Boards, which is quite constant when we consider all the members of the Association, it seems highly desirable that there should be a central office to which questions can be referred and to which the members may feel free to send questions and have them answered. In my opinion, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy should strive to be in a position to exercise this function.

In conclusion I want to add—and I am speaking now from my six years' experience—that the plan proposed of dividing the United States into eight districts with a vice-chairman in each district to act as a divisional officer, would enable the Association to carry along its work more expeditiously and efficiently.

#### SIXTH NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries will open in Grand Central Palace, New York, September 20th, and continue until 25th, inclusive. The expansion in the industry, as shown by the increased number of exhibitors, necessitates the use of four floors in the Palace. Total applications for space up to June 30, were 358, which is a new record. In Chicago last year there were 351 exhibitors, while at the previous New York show in 1918, the number was 334. Considering the fact that the first exposition was staged in 1915 and that only 83 exhibits were in place, the growth of the exposition is really remarkable. The increase in the attendance is also evidence of the interest that has been aroused. In 1915 only 63,000 visitors attended the show, while in Chicago last year the records showed that more than 111,000 had seen the exposition.

During and since the war chemistry has come more and more in contact with the great

American industries. In fact recently the chemical industry has been referred to as "the partner of big business." Manufacturers are realizing on the money that has been put into research and the returns as the experiments progress promise even more wonderful dividends. There is now no doubt but that much responsibility rests on chemistry to bring the activities of the nation back to their accustomed channels.

#### NEW ORLEANS DRUG CLUB.

A Gurd Club Banquet was held June 24 under the auspices of the New Orleans Drug Club. It was a most enjoyable affair and largely attended by the members of the drug trade of the next A. Ph. A. Convention City. Wives and daughters of the members graced the occasion. Robert F. Grace reports the accession of many Louisiana druggists to the Association.

#### RESEARCH CHAIR IN CORNELL PROVIDED FOR BY AN ENDOWMENT.

A gift of \$500,000 by August Heckscher, of New York City, for the endowment of a chair of research in Cornell University, was announced by Jacob Gould Schurman, president, at the University's fifty-second commencement. The income of the fund to be created by Mr. Heckscher's gift will be used to maintain professorships of research and to provide facilities for scientific work.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF JOHN BARTRAM ASSOCIATION.

John Bartram, "seventh," direct descendant of the founder of the society, was present at the annual (June) meeting of the Association. George B. Kaiser, Dr. A. W. Miller, A. Ph. A. member and also of the Society, conducted the visitors about the grounds, and gave them an historical account of some of the trees, and places of interest.

### THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

#### TIME FOR TAX READJUSTMENT.

We are quoting from a recent editorial in the *New York Commercial*.

"Both the excess profits and the income taxes contribute to the high cost of living and the general extravagance. Particularly is this true of the excess profits tax, which is an invitation to pad costs of production and to all kinds of extravagance on the theory that

otherwise the Government would get the money. On the other hand, state and municipal bonds being tax exempt, because of constitutional inhibitions, are in tremendous demand by those not in active business by which to escape surtaxes. Those who are in active business are taxed above an arbitrary figure, which may or may not represent a fair return on their operations.