

"Solubility of Chloroform in Simple Syrup and Other Syrups," "Stability of Elixir of Lactated Pepsin," "Suggestions for an Improved Formula for F. E. Glycyrrhiza," and "Petroleum Base for Ointment of Zinc Oxide U. S. P.," by F. J. Austin.

"The Identification of Some Local Anesthetics," by L. E. Warren.

"A Method for Assaying Ointment of Stramonium U. S. P.," by A. R. Bliss and M. F. Brown.

"An Assay for Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, N. F.," by J. C. Krantz, Jr.

"Quantitative Determination of Sparteine in Tablets," by P. J. Jewel.

"A Review of Contributions to the Literature of Pharmaceutical Chemistry during 1921-1922," by W. O. Emery.

After receiving the report of the Committee on Nominations, the following were elected by ballot:

Chairman, Arno Viehoever, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman, Paul S. Pittenger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-Chairman, F. F. Berg, New York, N. Y.

Secretary, J. P. Snyder, Norwich, N. Y.

Retiring Chairman Heber W. Youngken thanked the members for the honor conferred and the support given him during his term of office.

Chairman Viehoever was glad to be associated with officers who had exhibited a growing interest in the Section. He was pleased with the success of the Section's work this year and hoped for a continuation and asked the support of the officers and members. He was followed by the other officers who expressed appreciation and gave assurances of continued efforts for the Section.

The Final Session of the Section was then adjourned.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman W. H. Zeigler at 2 P.M., August 15. Secretary W. F. Gidley presided during the reading of the

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

I have little hope that I can add anything to what has already been embodied in the reports of past officers of this Section.

If we glance over the history of pharmacy that has to do with education and legislation, we may review, with satisfaction, the marked changes that have been made.

When I recall the educational conditions under which I commenced the study of pharmacy, twenty-five years ago, and the conditions that exist to-day, it would take many words to sum up the progress that has been made since then.

I shall not burden you with the repetition of a history that is well known to you, but shall confine myself to carrying out the provisions of Article 9 of the by-laws of the Association as it applies to the officers of this Section, *i. e.* "the compiling for reference enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines."

Several months ago, your chairman sent letters to the deans of all schools of the Conference, and the secretaries of all state boards of pharmacy, which read as follows:

"As chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, I am sending a letter to the dean of each school in the Conference (secretary of each board of pharmacy in the United States) with the request that they kindly give me any information they may have relative to educational changes (legislation) affecting pharmacy in their state, which have been introduced in the past year.

"I would also like to ask that you or any other member of the faculty (board) contribute a paper to our Section for the Cleveland meeting. Perhaps you have some suggestion that would be of interest to our Section.

"Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, I am, Yours very truly."

I have received thirteen answers from the deans of schools, and sixteen answers from the secretaries of boards.

A review of the answers of the secretaries of the boards does not reveal any marked changes

along legislative lines; this is due largely to the fact that there was no meeting of the Legislature in most of the states, during the past year.

Arkansas reports that beginning January 1, 1923, the law provides that each registrant of the boards shall pay in to the association \$2 annually; it is their purpose to increase this to \$5 per year, and also to introduce a bill at the next session of the Legislature convening January 1923, requiring all drug stores to secure a permit from the board of pharmacy before they may operate. This fund to be used for inspection purposes, and also in an effort to secure 100 percent membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Colorado reports an unsuccessful attempt to pass legislation at the last session of the General Assembly.

New York reports that after January 1923 at least three years of high school or the equivalent will be required for admission to a registered school of pharmacy.

Massachusetts reports a bill passed by the present Legislature making the state law relative to the dispensing of liquor uniform with the federal and providing, additionally, a state license to be issued by the board upon recommendation of a local licensing board.

Wisconsin will introduce higher prerequisite requirements at the next session of the Legislature.

Virginia recently passed a modification Prohibition Law to the effect that no judge of the court may in the future issue a license to dispense whisky to any one other than a registered pharmacist. A prerequisite law requiring college graduation and four years of high school work became effective April 1. An unusual feature of the Virginia law is that drug store experience is not required in addition to graduation.

West Virginia reports a prerequisite law, effective January 1923.

Kansas reports that at the last meeting of the Legislature a bill was passed requiring graduation from a high school of candidates for examination as pharmacists.

Washington, D. C., reports a bill before Congress bearing on a matter of college attendance before candidates are eligible for examination.

The University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy reports that the abolition of the present three-year minimum course is under consideration, substituting for it a four-year course. It is interesting to note that the state pharmaceutical association addressed a request to the university to make the four-year course the minimum course.

I have pleasure in reporting that the school I am connected with, the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of the state of South Carolina, increased its educational requirements for entrance to four years' high school, beginning with the session of 1922 and 1923.

A review of the reports from the schools of pharmacy of the state of New York shows that the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University is the only one of the schools that will require high school graduation for admission beginning with the session of 1923 and 1924, the other schools requiring three years.

A careful survey of the advances made along both educational and legislative lines shows, in my humble opinion, that we have a great deal to be thankful for.

Educationally, pharmacy has made even greater strides than its sister profession, medicine. There are many of us who can remember when, in some states, the course leading to the doctor's degree in medicine consisted of two years, of six or nine months each, without educational requirements for entrance.

The "Old-Time Pharmacist" of the *Druggists' Circular*, who said, "We are in an epoch of educational madness, and an over-production of men who believe in education to relieve them from work" has a queer conception of the value of education. If it is madness or folly to strive for the highest attainments in education, then, I say, let us be termed madmen. Education will make a street sweeper a better street sweeper; the boy with college and drug training is well balanced, and certainly better able to meet the contingencies of every-day life than one without such training.

There are several well-known conditions existing to-day in pharmacy, of which much has been said and written, that this Section should take cognizance of, *i. e.*, the alarming increase in the number of drug stores in the East and Middle West, and the number of applicants applying for registration in our schools of pharmacy.

That this condition does not exist in those states that had prohibition prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment is thought by some to be an evidence in itself that a great many of

these so-called drug stores have been opened for the purpose of compounding prescriptions for alcoholics.

If this is true, this matter should be handled by this Section and the legitimate pharmacists, and the public should be informed of the fact that we object to this stigma being placed upon pharmacy.

To quote from the *American Druggist*, "It is a sad and lamentable fact that after years of effort at freeing the drug trade from so much of the evil attendant upon this business, it is getting back into the drug trade by leaps and bounds. It is imperative for various and manifold reasons that pharmacy should in some way, by hook or by crook, by fair means or by foul means, rid pharmacy of the liquor dispensing stigma. The argument to the effect that we retail druggists are obliged in some way to carry on this chore for the Government seems to me to be a mere fallacy, for I do not admit for one moment that the Government of the United States every intends any individual or body of individuals to participate in wholesale law violation."

This is no place to discuss whether the Volstead Act is a success or failure, what we do know is that it has been most unfortunate for professional pharmacy.

We are told by *The Northwestern Druggist* that more than a thousand drug stores have been opened in Chicago and in New York in the past two years.

The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association has prepared a bill which provides for a licensing system for all drug stores.

If this bill should pass, the state board of pharmacy would have the power of granting permits for the opening of new drug stores—there must be a necessity or need of such a store. We await with interest the passage and the enforcement of this bill.

From the report made last year by Secretary Day, it seems that many of the schools in the Conference have had unusually large enrollments. It is my opinion that the pharmacy schools should actually set a limit on the size of their classes. We cannot effectually teach large classes.

It would be of interest to know if the teaching force has been augmented, providing that the class-room facilities are adequate.

To quote from the *American Druggist*, "One institution has a junior class that is by far the largest in the history of the school, more than we can conveniently accommodate." If the increase in attendance was confined solely to those schools requiring four years of high school work, I believe we could safely say that the unusual registration is due to the increase in entrance requirements. But an examination of the reports shows that the attendance has been equally great in those schools requiring only two or three years of high school work for entrance.

This situation should be closely watched and the committee on entrance of our institutions should do everything in their power to prevent undesirable students from enrolling.

There are two needs of vital interest to pharmacy that have been repeatedly discussed by this Section. I refer to higher prerequisite requirements, and higher educational standards for entrance to our schools of pharmacy. The committee on prerequisite legislation of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties has accomplished much along this line. To quote from a circular letter sent out this year by the chairman of this committee, "These prerequisite laws mark the progress of pharmacy. They enforce the better training of pharmacists. The passage of these laws is the one big progressive step of the decade."

The secretary of the N. A. B. P. also sent out a similar letter and a summary of arguments in favor of prerequisite legislation. This concerted action on the part of these two committees will undoubtedly produce results.

I am satisfied, after having served as chairman for the past year, that this Section is not serving its true purpose; for, while the statistics furnished by the chairman and the secretary yearly, as provided for by the by-laws, are of interest, a great deal more could be accomplished if the secretaryship was a permanent one and his duty, throughout the year, to keep in touch with the Committee on Prerequisite Legislation, and to watch carefully the federal and state laws affecting pharmacy—lending aid, financially and otherwise, to the enactment of legislation favorable to pharmacy; and also to defeat objectionable legislation.

Twenty-five dollars are appropriated annually to defray the expenses of this Section; this amount can be expended by the chairman or secretary alone in collecting the data for his report. If these two officers are to keep in touch during the year with legislative and educational enactments, the amount is certainly inadequate.

Two years ago I presented a paper before this body entitled "For the Good of the Public," the slogan for successful legislation. In this paper I stressed the point that in order to effectually present a bill in the interest of pharmacy, several factors are necessary; the most important being that the committee must be made up of men who are willing to leave their places of business, go to the capitol and stay there until they get what they want and, when they go before the committee on medical affairs of the Senate or House, they must do their best to convince the legislators that what they are asking for is for the good of the public, that the public must be protected, and it is not self-interest that prompts them to ask for their endorsement. After having served for several years on legislative committees, I am convinced that this is the keynote to successful legislation.

Let me remind you that at the New Orleans meeting a committee was appointed, known as the "Committee on Pharmaceutic Ethics," and that this committee is to report to this Section.

The present Code of Ethics of the American Pharmaceutical Association was adopted in 1852, and it is evident that it is in need of revision.

Quoting from an editorial by Clyde L. King—in May issue of *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*—"Codes of ethics are important agencies for social control. The complexities and the specializations of modern industrial life leave many individuals unable to judge whether or not a member of any profession has performed his services with due regard to the interests of all, as well as with due regard to the interests of his client. In all but the crassest and most obvious defaults in service standards the work of the physician must be judged by physicians, and that of the lawyer by lawyers. And so with each of the professions. The higher the skill, the greater the need for organized group effort toward maintaining a fine sense of obligations, not primarily to others in the same profession, but chiefly to the general well-being of all."

If necessary an entire session of this Section will be given to a discussion of this important subject.

In conclusion permit me to gratefully acknowledge the honor conferred upon me as your chairman for the past year and at the same time to thank the officers and associates who have worked to make this meeting a success.

The address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. J. W. Sturmer, Willis Gregory and C. W. Ballard. They reported as follows:

Your committee commends heartily Chairman Zeigler's address, which, while it embodies no specific recommendations, does include an expression of his opinions on topics of vital interest to this Section. A spirit of optimism pervades his report on the progress pharmacy has made, and his thoughts on questions touched upon are well worth reading when the address appears in print. We would suggest in particular that the new officers of the Section consider them with the view to subsequent recommendations.

(Signed) J. W. STURMER,
WILLIS GREGORY,
C. W. BALLARD.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The next order of business was the report of the secretary. This report was presented by Secretary W. F. Gidley. The tabulated statistical report is being prepared for publication, but will not be ready in time to be included in these Minutes and, therefore, will be printed in a later issue of the JOURNAL, with the comments of the secretary. The following information is taken from the report: Total number of students in pharmacy schools last year, 5248; total number of high school graduates, 2608; total number of seniors in 4-year courses, 148; total students entering, 3073; high school graduates entering, 1067. Thirteen state boards of pharmacy will require high school graduation of candidates; 15 colleges of pharmacy will require high school graduation as an entrance prerequisite after January 1923. To a question by H. H. Rusby, Secretary Gidley replied that the figures were based on schools that reported; not all replied and only Conference schools were addressed.

Portions of Secretary Gidley's report follows:

Two years ago a large part of the work of the secretary of the Section on Education and Legislation was given direction by Prof. Edward Spease, who suggested the continued use of questionnaires by which information on both educational and legislative matters could be assembled, studied and progress noted.

This year your secretary has again used questionnaires and upon the replies from the same he has largely based his report.

The queries submitted encroached a few possible points upon the assumed work of certain standing committees of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and again overlapped in places the work presented in the H. C. Christensen chart. The latter overlapping, however, cannot be deprecated since the information presented is more recent by one year's time. But in large part the replies furnish material not supplied annually by any other agency.

The questionnaires were submitted to two groups, namely, the colleges and schools of pharmacy holding membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the state boards of pharmacy through their secretaries.

The legislative work with which this Section is chiefly concerned, as we see it, is that which pertains directly or indirectly to the educational standards upon which pharmacy rests and with the coöperative work required to maintain or elevate those standards.

This Section is interested in *any* phase of *educational* work pertaining to pharmacy, be that teaching methods, examination questions, model methods of conducting examinations either by boards or faculty, higher standards, curricula, research, degrees, bulletins, pharmaceutical opportunities, publicity, rewards, scholarships, relation of the apprentice to his employer, etc., etc.

Coöperation was required to bring results from these questionnaires and that coöperation has not been found wanting. (Tabulated returns and questionnaires will be printed in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL.)

The following are concluding statements of Secretary Gidley's report, and are immediately preceded by the omitted statistical matter:

In the light of my experience this year, I most heartily endorse Professor Spease's suggestion to have the president of the Association appoint a committee of one to control the distribution of papers among our Sections. Undoubtedly, papers are read in certain Sections which properly belong in quite a different Section. I also like the suggestion that the chairman of this Section outline a program for the year of all officers of the Section and that he assign topics on education and legislative matters to men capable of bringing in reports thereon to this Section. I believe also that the data collected by the secretaries of this Section should be brought together so as to present a composite record from year to year of the trend of education and educational-legislative matters of American pharmacy.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. GIDLEY, *Secretary*.

The report of the secretary was referred to the same committee to which was committed the address of the chairman. The report which was received follows:

Your committee recommends that the excellent report of the secretary be received by the Section on Education and Legislation, and that it be offered for publication in the JOURNAL of the Association. We believe that the statistics and conclusions embodied in the report are especially valuable in furthering the cause of pharmaceutical education.

We approve the suggestion that the president of the Association appoint a committee on the distribution of papers at the annual meeting in order that these papers will be presented before the proper section.

We approve the suggestion that the chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation outline the work of his associates and that he assign topics or request papers on given subjects from members who are capable and willing to assist in the activities of the Section.

(Signed) J. W. STURMER,
WILLIS GREGORY,
C. W. BALLARD, *Committee*.

Chairman Zeigler announced as the next order of business (special order) the report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Ethics by Chairman Charles H. LaWall. (See JOURNAL A. PH. A., 10, 895 and 961, 1921.)

Chairman LaWall presented the report of the Committee; it follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CODE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS.

Your committee, appointed at New Orleans to study the question of a suitable code of Pharmaceutical Ethics and bring in a report at this meeting, have given careful consideration to the subject and with the code proposed last year by the chairman of this committee as a basis

have consulted many members of the Association, both personally and by correspondence, and submit herewith a tentative code for discussion and possible adoption.

(Signed) LUCIUS L. WALTON,
R. A. LYMAN,
J. H. BEAL,
CHARLES H. LAWALL, *Chairman*.

The code was read paragraph by paragraph, and chapter by chapter, and discussed, a few changes and corrections were made and then by vote referred to the General Session, with a favorable recommendation for action and adoption. Messrs. J. H. Beal, Rusby, Gregory, Jordan, Finneran, W. C. Anderson, Meissner, Griffith, Stroup, Antonow, Frost, and others participated in the discussion. (Action of the General Session will be found in September JOURNAL, p. 717. The code of ethics is printed on pp. 728 and 729, of same issue.)

Nomination of officers followed.

The following papers were read and discussed:¹

"Shall the Section on Education and Legislation Be Discontinued?" by William B. Day.

"The Relation of Education to Legislation," by L. E. Sayre.

"The Teaching of Qualitative Analysis in Colleges of Pharmacy," by C. B. Jordan.

"Full Time Officers of Instruction," by C. W. Ballard.

"Standardization of Education and Legislation," by B. Olive Cole.

"Why Not a Standard Label of Poisons?" by J. H. Beal.

A motion carried that this paper be referred to a Committee. (This Committee reported at a later session and action of the Association is reported on p. 718, September JOURNAL.)

"The Standardization of Schools of Pharmacy," by William B. Day.

The first session of the Section was then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Joint Session of the Section on Education and Legislation, American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, was convened at 9:30 A.M., August 16, President L. L. Walton, of the N. A. B. P., presiding.

The first order of business was the reading of the report of the Fairchild Scholarship Committee by E. G. Eberle, Chairman. (See pp. 750-752, September JOUR. A. PH. A.) The report was discussed by Messrs. Sayre, Rudd, Lyman, Noll, Gregory, Sturmer, Bradley, Jordan, Snow, Diner, and others.

Chairman Theodore J. Bradley reported on the "Pharmaceutical Syllabus"—substance of the remarks is included in his report, printed in October JOURNAL, p. 817.

The following papers were read:

"Our Attitude toward Education," by Edward Spease.

"Progress in Pharmaceutical Education and Standards in the United States," by H. C. Washburn.

Then followed an open meeting:

C. M. Snow stated that an officer of the Department of Registration and Education of Illinois had tabulated the results of examinations of candidates for registration to practice medicine. These results he sent to the schools concerned so they might see wherein their graduates are deficient.

George Judisch asked whether a "College of Pharmacy" had been defined. Theodore J. Bradley replied that a definition is given in the application for membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

L. E. Sayre stated that responsive to a questionnaire—published and sent out to pharmacists of Kansas, which included the following questions: "Please state any grievances," "Discuss your grievances," "Please state what your opinion is as to the relation between medicine and pharmacy," etc.—he had received several replies and from these he would construct an editorial to be published in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. He believed that this editorial, based upon these communications, would be instructive and enlightening, and acceptable to the Association.

¹ Discussions on papers will accompany these when printed in the JOURNAL, therefore omitted from these Minutes.

C. A. Dye stated that a definite program should be prepared for the Joint Session. Reference was made to the program of the Chicago meeting. No decided action was taken. The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 P.M.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation was convened by Chairman W. H. Zeigler at 2:15 P.M., August 18. Minutes of the preceding sessions were read and approved. A paper by W. F. Rudd, "The Virginia Experiment," was read and discussed. The paper and discussion will be published, but for reference it is stated that the experiment in legislation eliminates the practical experience requirement.

Secretary W. F. Gidley presented a paper by Otto Raubenheimer, in abstract, on "Standards of Articles Deleted from U. S. P. and N. F." The author suggests that such articles be still legally regarded as official—that a statement be placed in each book to that effect. Because of no standard such preparations differ in appearance, etc. After considerable discussion the paper was referred to the Committees on U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary.

A paper by C. B. Jordan, "Colloidal Chemistry and Its Application to Pharmacy," was read by title.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and declared duly installed:

Chairman, W. F. Gidley, Lafayette, Ind.; *Secretary*, G. A. Bergy, Morgantown, W. Va.; *Associates*: H. L. Thompson, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; H. L. Meredith, Hagerstown, Md.

The final meeting of the Section on Education and Legislation was then adjourned.

SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

The first session of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was convened by Chairman Ivor Griffith at 7:15 P.M., August 16. Secretary I. A. Becker presided during the reading of the

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

You have done the unusual in selecting your humble servant as your chairman on two successive occasions, and I am pleased that the privilege is mine on this occasion at least to address you in person and not, by virtue of illness, by proxy.

The chairman of a Section runs contrary to our best traditions, who, overlooking what seems to be considered a bounden duty, fails to present the Section with what we are pleased to call an address. Fortunately the traditional standard governing the conduct of our several association affairs is not particularly definite in regard to the nature of the chairman's address—neither in point of quantity nor in point of quality, so that we are given somewhat of a free hand in its preparation.

And so, guarded by the conviction that there is no limit to the scope or length of this presentation, your chairman takes the shorter step and gives you ease of mind by prefacing his remarks with a kind reference to the brevity of his address.

Nor is the speaker cognizant of any particular change in his capacity to serve as a professional panacea purveyor since the mantle of chairmanship fell upon his shoulders. This apparent ability to give advice, and to remedy existing evils within and without the calling, seems to be a symptom of the disease called chairmania, which affects many persons entrusted with office. Your current chairman will endeavor, however, to subdue that pernicious symptom to the best of his ability for he conceives that the functions of a chairman are principally exercised in counting the yeas and nays, in blundering over parliamentary technic in arranging the program and in thankfully and delicately introducing his successors in office. To this platform he will religiously adhere.

However, so that we may not too drastically depart from the paths of our predecessors we beg to direct your attention to a few matters which are presently developing within our calling. He is indeed blind to the march of events who fails to see that the torch of the calling is not glowing with the liveliness and loveliness which was its wont in other days. The old-fashioned pharmacy has passed away, the old-fashioned pharmacist passed with it. The old-fashioned doctor whose existence largely made possible the existence of the old-fashioned apothecary has also gone the way of all things human, and into his place has stepped the natty young doctor of