

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

A. C. Taylor, President, Washington, D. C. J. W. Gayle, Treasurer, Frankfort, Ky.
Lucius L. Walton, Chairman of Executive Committee, Williamsport, Pa. H. C. Christensen,
Secretary, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

ACTIVE MEMBER STATES.

Alabama	Iowa	Nebraska	South Carolina
Arizona	Kansas	Nevada	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Jersey	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	New Mexico	Utah
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
D. of Columbia	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Virginia
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Idaho	Mississippi	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Indiana	Montana	Rhode Island	

HOW STATE BOARDS PREVENT CHEATING IN EXAMINATIONS.

A number of very interesting replies have been received as a result of the query sent out by the N. A. B. P. Secretary's office asking what means the various Boards adopt to prevent cheating in State Board examinations.

The Iowa Secretary, H. E. Eaton, writes in a humorous vein, "I am glad to say that we have not caught a fellow cheating during the past five or six years. We only have about twenty-five to forty taking our examinations, and they are seated about five feet apart, and with three supervising members, they don't even look cross-eyed. The greatest difficulty we had some time back was for one to write out his answer in bold type on a sheet of waste paper and then 'unconsciously' push it over where it could be seen across the aisle."

The Kentucky Board relies on effective separation of candidates, an arbitrary seating plan, and close personal supervision during the examinations.

In the District of Columbia, an attempt is made to break up cliques by using a room large enough to accommodate two or three times the usual number of candidates. A number is placed on each desk corresponding to the applicant's number, and he is required to sit at this particular desk regardless of where his friends may be placed. To prevent fraud, a photograph must be filed with the application and this is used for comparison on the day of examination. Two examiners patrol the room while the examination is in progress. Secretary Kerfoot says that he realizes it is impossible to prevent cheating entirely, but great care is used by the Board in conducting examinations. At times it has been necessary for the entire Board to be on duty during a practical examination, as there is more likelihood of cheating in this branch than in any other.

Another important angle of the question is stressed by the Virginia Board. Secretary Winne says, "Our first safeguard against cheating, and an important one we believe, is the safeguarding of the questions before the examinations. These

are sent to the Secretary's office by registered mail by the several members preparing them. They are carried through to the finished product in the office under the Secretary's care. After editing the originals, stencils are made and the questions run off on a mimeograph, and the good copies filed away under lock to which only the Secretary has the key, and the stencil and all spoiled copies are also locked up immediately after the printing and are, later, destroyed. The questions used are in the Secretary's care until handed to the applicant. In my opinion, this is safer than trusting them out to a printer. Just at the present time in Virginia there is a case being handled by the Law Board involving the attempt of an applicant to secure advance copies of examination questions from a printer."

"During the examination itself," Secretary Winne continues, "we carefully watch what is going on. We do not attempt to search applicants or anything of that sort, but do require any books or papers brought into the class room to be left at the examiners' desk during the examination. We stress our practical results very highly, knowing that this work speaks for itself in a more telling way than the written work. While we make no separate grade, we conduct oral examinations at times, which are classed as practical, and we depend a great deal on this also. There can be little cheating in the laboratory, and practically none in the oral."

Ohio reports that it has been a number of years since cheating has been detected in an examination. Secretary Ford outlines the plan used as follows: "When the examination starts, the President issues a warning to the entire class that communicating with one another in any manner will result in those detected being escorted from the examination room. In placing the candidates, we usually have them all in the same room and, as far as possible, place an assistant pharmacist between two pharmacist applicants. During the examination, the five members and the Secretary are busy moving among the candidates in all parts of the room and by so doing the candidates have little chance for cheating. It occurs to me that since we have had our high school and college of pharmacy requirement, we do not have the desire to cheat as it existed prior to the enactment of these prerequisites. The fact is that we have detected very few such incidents in the last number of years, while prior to the prerequisite requirement, it was rather common for us to find an applicant cheating."

Secretary Fischelis of the New Jersey Board reports that two registered pharmacist applicants were found communicating during the July examination. When their papers were examined, it was very evident that one man had copied considerably from the other. Both men were cited to appear before the Board for a hearing and confessed to having given each other help. The Board promptly suspended both of them from future examinations for a period of one year. The New Jersey Secretary states that the only way the Board has found for preventing cheating in examinations is to exercise eternal vigilance.

Wisconsin finds its most effective weapon in having a sufficient number of extra people watch the candidates during the written examination. At a recent examination when the class numbered 195, the five Board members were present and five of the faculty members of the State University assisted. The Dean of the school donated the services of five of his professors for a day for this duty.

Secretary Ruenzel of that State offers the following interesting suggestion for

preventing cheating: "It would be well to suggest that a man walk up and down the aisle armed with gun and bayonet for there are some that need it."

KEEPING TAB OF THE ROAMERS.

BY A. L. I. WINNE.

Perhaps it will be of interest to Secretaries of other Boards of Pharmacy to know how one State attempts to keep a simple record of the pharmacists who go into other States through reciprocity, and so, for what it is worth, I submit herewith a specimen record sheet of a typical registrant. (See illustration.)

This record sheet provides space for a fairly complete record of the applicant's experience, education, and his showing in the State Board examination, or examinations if he has had to appear more than once. The application number of any given applicant remains the same no matter how often he may appear for examination, and also in the case where he might first be registered as an assistant and later as a pharmacist.

I wish to direct attention to the check which is kept on the pharmacist after he is registered and passes out of the State by the reciprocity route. This is taken care of by a little rubber stamp, the notation being made at the time the certification is made, while the record is open before me, and later when the advice slip from the Secretary of the State in which the applicant becomes registered is received, a check is inserted, which is the end of the matter. This final check is relatively unimportant.

While all States do not keep records in the shape in which ours appear, all do have some sort of record which would permit an overprint notation similar to the one which we use. This record is useful from time to time. It shows at a glance the men who are showing a tendency to become roamers. It enables us to be in a position to state that any given applicant became registered in such and such a State at a given date, and in another State at a later date, and so on. It is some satisfaction to us to have this information before us and very little trouble to keep it in shape. We commend it to your consideration.

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF VIRGINIA						
Record of Applications for Registered Assistant and Registered Pharmacist.						
APPLICATION	NAME		ADDRESS			
1000	Doe, John.		Richmond, Va. 1200 1/2 St. N. E.			
EXAMINATION	Date	Practical	Pharmacy	Matric. Medic.	Chemistry	Overall Average
PHARMACIST	6-9-12	78	80	77	75 65	75
		CERTIFICATE OF RECIPROCALITY STATE OF Va. 2-2-12				
		CERTIFICATE OF RECIPROCALITY STATE OF Va. 3-19				
		CERTIFICATE OF RECIPROCALITY STATE OF Va. 2-21				
Graduation Date	June 1, 1912		School of College	Med. Coll. of Va.		
Experience	3 yrs 7 mos		Registered	6-12-12		
Permitted	X		Registered	6-12-12		

Record form for applicants for reciprocal registration.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

An analytical laboratory, under the supervision of trained chemists, has been established by the Oregon Board of Pharmacy in the Pharmacy Building of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

The purpose of the laboratory, according to Frank S. Ward, Secretary of the Oregon Board, is to assist the druggists of the State in keeping their drugs up to the required strength.