

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

D. B. R. JOHNSON.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy meeting here in St. Louis with the American Pharmaceutical Association, holding its Diamond Jubilee, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, commemorates the advance which has been made by organization, coöperation, and individual work. I shall not attempt, in this address, to call your attention to the progress made in all of these past years, but will endeavor only to bring to your attention the present condition and what has been done in the past year, with some recommendations which I feel are essential to the further advance of pharmacy in America.

First, there is no standard curriculum which is followed by the schools as a whole. Our Syllabus is only a suggested course of study which may or may not be followed by any school in the Conference. We have no standard or yardstick by which to measure a college of pharmacy. We have no means of inspecting the colleges of pharmacy from time to time to see whether or not they are keeping in step with the progress of the time. You do not know definitely just what kind of a school we are running at the University of Oklahoma; neither do I know what kind of a school you are running and there is practically no official method of comparison. The number of enrolled students may mean either a hard course or an easy course; it may mean efficient or inefficient teachers or equipment. I have visited schools in the past year, not in the Conference, which are giving work equal to, if not better, than some of the Conference Schools. If I need help in some vital question pertaining to the profession in Oklahoma, there is no one on whom I can call who has authority or recognition of any kind to help me in my difficulties. Every school in the United States is faced with this same problem. I can employ an uneducated, untrained teacher in my school and you have no way under the present status to force me to raise my standards, since I am already a member of the Conference. This is true in practically all phases of our school work.

When we compare pharmacy with medicine in organization and progress we must admit that the medical people are making advancement much more rapidly



D. B. R. JOHNSON.
President, A. A. C. P.

than we are; they have an inspector to check on their schools. They have someone upon whom they may draw, and have, through the public health service and in a quiet way, educated the American people to the fact that a Doctor of Medicine should be well trained in his work. Any citizen employing a physician will enquire into his ability, but the same citizen will take his prescription to any place called a drug store, leave the prescription to be filled and sent to him without asking anything about the ability of the man filling that prescription, although an error of the fractional part of a grain in any one of a dozen or more drugs might prove fatal to the patient. I believe, as a profession, we have failed to educate the public as we should have, and as it seems to me is our duty in regard to the dangers entailed by incompetent help in the prescription department.

Your President this year was notified of his election at the close of our meeting in Philadelphia. This is an honor that every man in the profession of pharmacy appreciates very highly, yet it was so unexpected that he had no plans whatever for the coming year and did not call a council meeting at once so as to start the new year with a well-planned organization. Thus, the year drifts by without the accomplishments that could be achieved if the incoming administration knew of the election twelve months in advance so as to prepare a program for the term of office.

As President of this organization, and after appointing the regular committees provided for by our Conference, I took the liberty to appoint a college man in each of the nine districts as provided by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. I talked with President Harrison of the latter body and we arranged to have as many joint meetings as possible, with the feeling that the more the boards of pharmacy and the schools of pharmacy worked together the better understanding both organizations would have, and each would have the thoughts and ideas of the other in moulding future action regarding the profession. The first meeting of the year was arranged by our very worthy Vice-President, Dr. A. G. DuMez, and the reports which he sent me were certainly fine. The spirit that was shown there of coöperation certainly makes for advancement in pharmacy. The next meeting was at Minneapolis, followed by one in District 5 in Kansas City. Dr. Husa called attention to District 7, and in a survey made of the schools finds that eighty per cent of the course of study could be definitely specified without in any way crippling the institutions in his district. President Wilford Harrison of the N. A. B. P. placed Texas in the foreground by convincing the President of the University of Texas and the Board of Regents that the School of Pharmacy should be distinct and recognized as a professional institution with a Dean of its own, thus taking it out from under the Medical school and placing it on its own feet.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has seen the need of and is employing a full-time Secretary to take care of its work. The National Association of Retail Druggists has a full-time Secretary to take care of the commercial work in the retail stores. The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy has a full-time Secretary to check up on the laws and qualifications; but the colleges of pharmacy seem to be willing to drift along, hoping that some day a good fairy will furnish money by which the schools may be inspected, standardized in an approved fashion, without any effort on our part except to plead with some organization for this work. This places us in the attitude of beggers and, from my point of view,

it lowers our efficiency. I go on the rule, "The Lord helps those who help themselves," and as long as we do not have the nerve or aggressiveness to help ourselves we will continue just as we are. It seems to me that we must find some method of raising money to employ a full-time Secretary or join with the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to combine our finances with theirs and increase its Secretary's force to the point where he can look after the schools in the same way that the American Medical Association and the Medical Colleges have joined hands.

In summing up the foregoing I wish to make the following recommendations:

First, that your President be either elected the first day of the Conference Meeting and notified at once, or better still that the Vice-President automatically becomes President in order to have one year of planning and work with the organization, so as to accomplish the greatest possible good during his term.

Second, that a Permanent Secretary be employed on a plan similar to the American Medical Association, whose duty it will be to keep a record of the student-body, their grades and qualifications, to keep a record of the teachers and their qualifications in the different schools, to inspect every Conference school from time to time, keeping a record of the condition in which he finds them and make an annual report to the Conference accordingly. To do this will require more money than we now have. Therefore, I propose that the Council be directed to inquire into the feasibility of publishing our own textbooks, allowing the royalty accruing from them to be spent by the Council in the employment of this Permanent Secretary and for the advancement of professional pharmacy. Some authors have expressed their willingness to donate or assign the copyright of their books for this purpose. Others have signified their willingness to write a part or all of a textbook for this purpose as their contribution to the profession of pharmacy. I feel that it would be unfair to ask any one man to prepare an entire text and donate the same to the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; therefore, I would suggest that a chairman be selected for each text that is to be printed, and this chairman should be an outstanding man in the subject for which he is selected. For instance, Dr. Edward Kremers in pharmaceutical chemistry as chairman, and Dean Jordan of Purdue, Dean Johnson of Seattle, and a number of others to collaborate in a textbook on pharmaceutical chemistry. A group of men could be selected for Pharmacology, *Materia Medica*, etc., with the rest of our subjects in the same manner. In this way we would have a permanent income to standardize and develop the profession of pharmacy in America.

If the council thus appointed, after due consideration, decides that the above plan is not feasible, I recommend a second one—that the dues be raised to \$50.00 per school and that a proposal be made to the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy to join with them in having a joint Secretary act for both.

A careful study of the Dr. Charter's report along with a survey of pharmacy as it is carried on to-day has convinced me that we must sooner or later come to a four-year college course for a degree in pharmacy. I therefore recommend that, as soon as practical, the four-year course be adopted.

I wish to recommend that a committee of five be appointed to begin the classification of schools October 1, 1928, making this committee accord with the Syllabus, in that one member is to be appointed each year for a term of five years.

And also that the Boards be asked to name a similar committee to work jointly with ours.

I thank you for the honor you have bestowed on me in the past year, and assure you that I have learned more about the work of the Conference in this year than in all preceding years. Again I thank you.

Officers 1927-1928: *President*, Edward Spease, Ohio; *Vice-President*, H. M. Faser, Mississippi; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Zada M. Cooper, Iowa; *Executive Committee—Chairman*, Charles B. Jordon, Indiana; W. F. Rudd, Virginia; Charles H. LaWall, Pennsylvania. Summary Report will appear in next issue of the JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

To the Joint Meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the Section on Education and Legislation, St. Louis meeting, 1927:

The Committee after having received letters from a number of schools of the ASSOCIATION decided that the award should be made to a candidate who has just completed his second year in a School or College of Pharmacy, who has completed High School, but the preliminary education shall not exceed sixteen hours of college credit beyond the four-year American High School. This was done so as to have more uniformity relative to preliminary education of the competing students.

Dean P. H. Dirstine, with the assistance of members of the faculty of the State College of Washington, School of Pharmacy, prepared the questions; the Committee thanks them for the great assistance given.

The grading of the answers to the questions was done by Dean E. P. Stout and members of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the Detroit Institute of Technology and the Committee thanks them. It means much for these willing helpers to take the hours required for the work from them. Appreciation is also due members of other faculties who offered to assist; it is certainly a fine spirit which prompted them to offer assistance.

Owing to the change in the curriculum there were only ten schools represented and thirteen candidates competed for the scholarship.

The subjects of the examination were: *Materia Medica (a)*, *Botany and Pharmacognosy (b)*, *Physiology (c)*, *Dispensing (d)*, *Pharmacy (e)*, *Qualitative Analysis (f)*, *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic (g)*, *General Chemistry (h)*.

The average percentage made by the candidates on all subjects was 74; seven of the candidates ranged above and six below. The general average in *Materia Medica* 82.3; seven averaged above, six below that average in *Materia Medica*, 82.3; seven averaged above, six below that percentage. The general average in *Botany and Pharmacognosy* was 73; five averaged above, eight below. Average for *Physiology*, 84; nine above, five below. Average for *Dispensing*, 64; seven above, five below. Average for *Pharmacy*, 82; seven higher, six lower. Average for *Qualitative Analysis*, 73; six higher, seven lower. Average for *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic*, 66; eight higher, five lower. Average for *General Chemistry*, 73; eight higher, five lower.

The highest average made in *Materia Medica* was 98, lowest 57; *Botany and Pharmacognosy*, 94, lowest, 49; *Physiology*, 96 and 58; *Dispensing*, 90 and 16; *Pharmacy*, 98 and 60; *Qualitative Analysis*, 90.5 and 34; *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic* 90 and 10; *General Chemistry*, 94 and 33.

The highest average was made in *Materia Medica*—98; lowest in *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic*. Ninety per cent or above was made in *Materia Medica* by six candidates; in *Botany and Pharmacognosy* by only one; in *Physiology* by five; in *Dispensing* by one (the one making second highest general average); in *Pharmacy* by four; in *Qualitative Analysis* by two; in *Pharmaceutical Arithmetic* by two; in *General Chemistry* by three. The candidate having

highest general average made 90 or above in six of the branches out of the eight and made the highest record in three branches—Materia Medica, Botany and Pharmacognosy, Physiology. The next candidate made 90 or above in four branches and highest record in two branches—Dispensing and General Chemistry.

Percentages made by the candidates: (a) Materia Medica; (b) Botany and Pharmacognosy; (c) Physiology; (d) Dispensing; (e) Pharmacy; (f) Qualitative Analysis; (g) Pharmaceutical Arithmetic; (h) General Chemistry.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1.	98	94	96	76.5	96	90	70	90
2.	92	68	95	90	88	71	80	94
3.	87.5	88	85	61	98	83	70	80.5
4.	76	76	76	66	91	90.5	90	77
5.	81	58	86	77	91	88	55	93
6.	91	73	88	54	85.5	61	90	83
7.	77	80	85	62	83	80	80	69
8.	94	69	90	81	77	45.5	70	60
9.	90	73	90	68.5	78	51	60	74
10.	90	73	95	16	80	77	60	81
11.	70	49	78	69	78	57.5	40	59
12.	57	77	80	38.5	64	52	85	55.5
13.	63	67	68	64	60	34	10	33

Committee

THEODORE J. BRADLEY
D. B. R. JOHNSON
WILFORD HARRISON
E. G. EBERLE, *Chairman*

The candidate making the highest average, winner of the Fairchild Scholarship, is Martin Sams, 150 Stegman St., Jersey City, N. J., student of New Jersey College of Pharmacy.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY COMMITTEE.

BY WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, *Chairman*.

To the American Pharmaceutical Association:

During the past year the National Formulary Committee has suffered its first loss in membership. Dr. H. Engelhardt passed out from this life on February 9, 1927. He was a greatly valued member of the Committee, both for his high qualifications and for his uniformly ready and helpful spirit. His long experience in analytical and pharmaceutical work, his close study of U. S. P. and N. F. standards—on both of which he had rendered helpful work as a consultant—his fair mindedness and logical conclusions, and his constant willingness to use his time and energies in trying out the problems of revision, have been important factors in making the National Formulary what it is. He had a strong sense of loyalty, and he was always true to it. His modesty did not allow him to become conspicuous, but his work and his judgment has left this ASSOCIATION, the National Formulary, and Pharmacy in general the richer for his efforts and the better for his spirit.

This Committee paid the only tribute that it could in recognition at the funeral and in the passing of resolutions which were sent to his widow and published in the May JOURNAL (p. 394).

No serious errors have been reported as appearing in the Fifth Edition during the past year. A few questions have been asked regarding the accuracy of some tests or statements, which will be investigated and the information passed along to the next Revision Committee.

Under date of April 30, 1927, a letter was received from the Lambert Pharmacal Company requesting "that steps be taken as promptly as may be possible to obtain from your colleagues a decision, effective on a certain date to be fixed at their discretion, to withdraw and abandon the formula for Liquor Antisepticus, and the use of the term Liquor Antisepticus, and to omit said formula and term from future editions of the National Formulary." The reason given for this