

# THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

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## ACTIVE MEMBER STATES.

Alabama	Indiana	Montana	Rhode Island
Alaska	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

## DISTRICT NEWS.

A joint meeting of representatives of the colleges of pharmacy and state boards of pharmacy of N. A. B. P. District 6, including Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Missouri was held in the Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, January 18 and 19, 1929.

C. M. Anderson, N. A. B. P. vice-president, presided and H. S. Shackelford of the Oklahoma Board acted as secretary. Dr. Rufus A. Lyman, dean of the University of Nebraska College of Pharmacy at Lincoln, was guest of honor. The Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma boards were represented and Dean D. B. R. Johnson of the University of Oklahoma represented the colleges of the district.

At the Thursday afternoon session, Dean Johnson explained the type of questions used by the colleges in their final examinations. This topic had been suggested by the national secretary, H. C. Christensen, who was unable to be present at the meeting, as it was felt in several districts last year that board members would profit in their own examination work by information as to how the student is examined in the colleges on what he has been taught.

Walter H. Cousins of the Texas Board and Joe Demain of the Kansas Board then reported on the college prerequisite legislation pending in both states. Each expressed confidence in the enactment of this provision.

The following served on the Resolutions Committee: W. H. Cousins, Joe Demain and D. B. R. Johnson.

The Friday morning session was spent in the discussion of nine questions or topics which had been suggested for the meeting.

Dr. Lyman spoke on "What subjects should be added in pharmacy for the four-year course?"

Dean Johnson spoke on a related topic, "If no subjects are added, which ones now given should be increased?"

Dean Gidley of the University of Texas School of Pharmacy was unable to

attend the meeting, but had submitted a written paper on "To what extent shall commercial pharmacy be taught in the three-year pharmacy courses?" He favored the teaching of fundamental principles, for example of salesmanship, pharmaceutical jurisprudence, accounting, advertising, etc., as something to guide the student after he becomes a pharmacist. He did not regard "model drug store" work as sufficiently comprehensive. All commercial subjects should be taught on a university plane. Those pharmacy schools connected with state universities or colleges with commerce departments have the advantage of being able to use specialists in the field of advertising, accounting, etc.

Dean Johnson then spoke on the advantages and disadvantages of apprenticeship, both in the prescription department and the front-store work. He pointed out that the opportunity for pharmaceutical training in a drug store is not what it used to be. For that reason, the colleges must make up this deficiency by an increase in the work given in operative pharmacy. Among the advantages, he mentioned the chance for teaching an attitude of service and courtesy, in even such small details as wrapping packages properly.

Paul Moomaw of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy expressed his views on "How much should the identification count on examination for registration?" As far as the N. A. B. P. is concerned, it might be mentioned here that identification is not a recognized or required subject. Some boards still use it as a part of the oral quiz or practical work and to that extent it may often be used to advantage. It is, however, generally conceded that "identification" is not of sufficient importance to warrant its being given as a separate branch or subject.

Two subjects, closely related, "What changes are necessary in the U. S. P.?" and "What plans should be made concerning the next convention for the revision of the U. S. P.?" were then discussed by Dean Johnson. A resolution resulted and is given at the conclusion of this report.

E. M. Joseph of the Texas Board spoke for the boards on "What part should the school play in obtaining laws for the betterment of the profession of pharmacy?"

Dean Gidley had submitted a written paper on the same subject, in which he expressed the opinion that the school should not be the aggressive element in this work. Suggested changes, he felt, should originate among the progressive, active pharmacists of high standing in the state who have the practical viewpoint. This plan had been followed in the Texas campaign for a college prerequisite and culminated in success. The school, he felt, should be militant in its program for the betterment of pharmacy but its function should be advisory.

Mac Childs of the Kansas Board talked on the topic, "Shall we from District 6 present a resolution for the classification of the schools of pharmacy by the A. A. C. P. or demand an outside source?" The resulting resolution is given later.

While much of the discussion at district meetings does not crystallize in definite action or adopted policies, yet the discussion of the viewpoint of the colleges and that of the boards results in mutual understanding and help.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That all pharmaceutical bodies, chemical and medical groups that are incorporated be urged to send either representatives or proxy to Washington, in 1930, for the U. S. P. Revision Convention.

2. That investigation and classification of schools of pharmacy be conducted by an outside agency with pharmaceutical men on the committees.

A resolution of thanks was extended to the San Antonio Retail Druggists' Association for the splendid entertainment furnished the District No. 6 delegates.

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Some effort is also being made to bring about a joint meeting of the boards of pharmacy and representatives of the colleges of pharmacy of the Rocky Mountain states (District 8—Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming) some time within the next two or three months. Salt Lake City is being considered most favorably for such a meeting, and President Joseph P. Murray, of the Colorado board and vice-president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy for the district, is collaborating with Dean Leonard of the college of pharmacy of the University of Idaho, at Pocatello, in arranging for the meeting.

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The boards of pharmacy and colleges of pharmacy of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, comprising District No. 2 of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, held a two days' conference at the Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, on March 11th and 12th. Dean J. W. Sturmer of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Lloyd N. Richardson of the Maryland Board, N. A. B. P. vice-president, were in charge of the meeting. Special stress was given to the technique of educational processes and the most approved methods of conducting examinations. The last session was devoted to three interesting papers, one by John C. Krantz, Jr. on "The More Recent Research Developments in Pharmacy," another by John R. Minehart on "Bacteriology—Public Health and Sanitation," and a third by Robert L. Swain on "Educational Progress and Board of Pharmacy Members." Detailed report will be published later.

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#### PRESIDENT JONES ADDRESSES CHICAGO BRANCH.

Dr. David F. Jones, President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at a dinner held at the Hotel La Salle on February 22, 1929. He had been asked to tell his listeners how he had built a successful pharmacy in South Dakota and the story he told was as interesting and thrilling as fiction.

The first essential he gave was confidence—belief in your own success. It did take that to order a large supply of diphtheria antitoxin when not a doctor in town had ever used it, merely on the strength of newspaper reports showing an epidemic sweeping across neighboring states. But it saved many lives and won a vital place in the community for the pharmacist who had the vision to do it. His interest in chemistry and the manufacture of preparations and chemicals for his own supply when the market could not be reached in time of necessity during the days of the covered wagon, won for him recognition as a chemist all over the state. A great part of Dr. Jones' time even now is occupied with work for the state. Anyone who doubts whether professional pharmacy pays would have been convinced after hearing President Jones.

The N. A. B. P. office greatly appreciated and enjoyed the honor of a sociable visit with President Jones. He is an honorary member of the N. A. B. P. by virtue of his having been a member of the South Dakota Board of Pharmacy for many years.

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### LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

**Pharmacy Corps Bill.**—Splendid progress is being made. A hearing was granted before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives on February 20, 1929. The chairman of the Pharmacy Corps Bill Committee, A. L. I. Winne (Virginia Board); S. L. Hilton, of Washington, D. C., for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Dr. A. G. DuMez, of Baltimore, President of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Robert L. Swain (Maryland Board) representing the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and James F. Finneran, of Boston, Mass., for the National Association of Retail Druggists, spoke before the House Committee and made a strong, and, it is hoped, effective appeal. Besides the organizations named, the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Proprietary Association and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Secretaries were represented at the meeting or by resolution urged the passage of the bill. The fact that the soldiers in the army are not given the pharmaceutical service and resulting protection of health which the civilian enjoys was one of the strongest arguments in favor of the bill.

**California.**—The February 19th information letter of W. Bruce Philip, secretary of the Alameda County Pharmaceutical Association, gives considerable information as to the legislative activity of California. Briefly summarized, the following bills are pending: Registration of all drug stores as a means of checking against illegitimate stores; elimination from the pharmacy law of certain provisions, now enforced under the Pure Food and Drug Act; permitting the sale of "economic" poisons in lots of four pounds or more, and confining their sale in lesser quantities to a registered pharmacist and necessary controls in the interest of public health; a veronal bill which needs considerable revision in the opinion of Mr. Philip.

**Idaho.**—Fred E. Lukens, Commissioner of Law Enforcement, reports an amendment to the pharmacy law which has been presented to the legislature making certain provisions with regard to the re-instatement of canceled or lapsed licenses.

**Illinois.**—A narcotic law has recently been introduced in the legislature, designated as Senate Bill No. 102, and more commonly known as the Barbour bill.

Two distinct subjects enforced by two different state departments are combined into one bill, which alone would probably be held unconstitutional if passed. The first places a great many unnecessary red tape restrictions on the sale of narcotics and is to be enforced by the Department of Public Health. The more objectionable features are: (1) requiring the person filling prescription to write his name across the face of the prescription; (2) requiring a poison label in addition to the physician's label; (3) inclusion of "cannabis sativa" and "cannabis indica" in the regulatory list. The second part of the bill makes provision for establishment of a state narcotic hospital and commitment of addicts therein, under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare.

Physicians, pharmacists and medical and pharmaceutical associations in the state are fighting the enactment of the bill. A strong editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of Feb. 24, 1929, comments as follows:

"The American Medical Association and the Illinois Medical Society have joined in attacking the Barbour narcotic bill now before the state legislature. The bill is intended to supplement and is more severe than the federal narcotic acts. It provides that upon complaint of a policeman or private citizen, suspected addicts are to be brought before a judge. Upon the testimony of two reputable physicians that the prisoner is a drug addict, he must be confined for from eight months to two years and may be kept under surveillance and required to report periodically for the rest of his life.

"The framers of the bill, in the opinion of the medical profession, do not understand the problems they are attempting to deal with. They do not understand drugs, drug addicts or the

means of preventing and curing drug addiction. . . . . The measure is understood to have the support of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, president of the International Narcotic Educational Association and secretary of the World Conference on Narcotic Education. Capt. Hobson was a naval officer who went into the prohibition business and left the prohibition business to go into the drug evil profession. The pattern of his thinking is revealed in the name of his society which stresses the word 'education' but supports laws which, in effect, treat the addict as a criminal. Captain Hobson is ill qualified for the task of law making.

"The Barbour bill is a racketeering measure. Its enactment would be followed by demands for an enforcement division with a pay roll at public expense. The bill is opposed by the men who are in a position to know most about the evil it is intended to correct and it is favored by men who will be helped to hold their jobs if it is passed. A vote against this bill may be characterized by Captain Hobson and his followers as a vote in favor of dope, but only a spineless or a stupid legislator would be stamped by such an argument."

Similar bills may be introduced in other states this legislative session, and for that reason the bill is reviewed here.

**Kansas.**—Secretary King, of the Kansas Board, reports that the amendment to the pharmacy law providing for college of pharmacy graduation for entrance to examination for pharmacist, etc., was passed by the House without opposition on the 12th. Similar action is expected by the Senate shortly.

**Oklahoma.**—A pharmacy bill was introduced in the House on February 12th and the latest report was that it was ready for the third reading. Those in charge of the bill are very optimistic about its passage. It provides that all drug stores must be owned by a registered pharmacist or, else, have in charge a registered pharmacist; provision is made for an inspector in the field to enforce the pharmacy law, as well as funds to carry on the work; a drug store is clearly defined and all signs, etc., are limited to places which are really pharmacies.

**Pennsylvania.**—Three bills are pending before the Pennsylvania legislature which are of special interest to druggists: One amending the Pharmacy Act regulating the sale of commonly used household drugs; the second, amending the Drug Act regarding the standardization of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations; the third, amending the Pharmacy Act regulating the compounding and dispensing of drugs, medicines and poisons.

**Texas.**—Chairman W. H. Whisenant, of the Legislative Committee, reports that the pharmacy law has passed both houses and is in the hands of a joint committee,<sup>1</sup> owing to a slight difference in the two bills as passed by the House and the Senate. The bill includes the model prerequisite and reciprocity section and Texas will require college graduation for entrance to examination in the very near future. To those who hesitate about presenting a college prerequisite bill let it be said in encouragement that there was no objection whatsoever to that particular part of the law.

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### STATE BOARD NEWS.

**Alabama.**—The board of pharmacy met in Birmingham on February 13th and 14th and examined seven candidates. Six were successful.

The next meeting is scheduled for June 10th and 11th at Huntsville, where the state pharmaceutical association is meeting at the same time.

J. F. Spraman, state inspector, has recently inspected over 500 stores, obtaining five convictions with more to follow later.

Reciprocal registration was granted during February to Aubin B. Fokes, of Georgia.

**Alaska.**—Reciprocal registration was granted on February 4th to Melvin C. Debban, of Oregon.

**Arizona.**—The next examination meeting will be held on April 10th and 11th at Phoenix. For further information and application blanks, write Arthur G. Hulett, secretary, Phoenix, Ariz.

**Colorado.**—The next Denver examination will probably be held in May, and it is likely that there will be one at Grand Junction some time in April, or possibly just preceding Easter, which comes this year on March 31st.

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<sup>1</sup> This committee has come to an agreement and the Governor's signature is expected very soon.—*Editor.*

Reciprocal registration has been granted recently to the following: Geo. D. Houchen, Paul W. Smith and Homer E. Welch, all of Missouri; Francis M. Gamble, of Ohio; B. F. Knisely, of Oklahoma; Royce M. Powell, of Tennessee; Floyd A. Johnson, of Iowa; Russell E. Brown, of Arizona; Herman Murdock, of West Virginia; Olindo di Napoli, of Connecticut; Mary Gladys Lusk, of Wyoming; William W. Weitgenant, of New Mexico; Herbert A. Stewart, of Michigan and W. R. Waxter, of Illinois.

**Iowa.**—Reciprocal registration was granted on February 13th to Franklin R. Kuebler, of Nebraska and Marvin A. Edison, of Wisconsin.

**Kansas.**—The Kansas Board held an examination in Wichita on February 6th and 7th with seventy-five candidates present. Report of results will not be available until later.

Everybody reports a good time at the dinner given to the board of pharmacy, at Macksville, by Joe Demain, retiring member of the board.

**Maryland.**—Two West Virginia registrants, Wilbur E. Crofton and Edward C. Shepherd, were granted reciprocal registration recently.

**Massachusetts.**—Reciprocal registrations have been reported as follows: Joseph T. Daley, of Connecticut; Theo. N. Shorey, Ernest L. Foss, Clayton C. Steeves, James S. Kirby, Jr., and Edmund K. Daley, all of Maine; Edmund F. Sullivan, of Rhode Island; Frank A. Dines and V. Malcolm Laitinen, of Vermont.

**Michigan.**—Reciprocity has been extended to Nelson J. Fenning, of Florida; Brewer C. Sawyer and Owen Williams, of Illinois; Silas J. Tichenor and Mrs. Elnora B. Watley, of Kentucky; V. L. Jirasek, Ernest D. Gorsuch and William G. Willoughby, of Ohio; John B. Harrell, Jr., of Oklahoma; Abraham Reiner and Mrs. Florence H. Guth, of Pennsylvania; Grace R. Whitehead, of South Dakota.

**Mississippi.**—Cornelius K. Herlihy, of Louisiana, was registered by reciprocity during February.

**Missouri.**—As a result of the recent examination held at Jefferson City on January 21st and 22nd, 23 licenses have been issued as registered pharmacist and 26 as assistant pharmacist. Two Arkansas registrants, James W. Mitchell and Charles D. Earl, were recently granted reciprocal registration.

**New Hampshire.**—Reciprocal registration was granted recently to Raymond H. Pressey, of Indiana; Victor C. Morris, of Maine; and Frank W. Ring, of Massachusetts.

**North Carolina.**—James B. Spiggle, of Virginia, was granted registration by reciprocity recently.

**Oklahoma.**—Nineteen out of twenty-three taking the board examination on February 4th and 5th were granted certificates as licensed pharmacists.

**Oregon.**—Reciprocal registration has been granted recently to Watson O. Spencer, of Colorado; Roger H. Keane and Omar J. Adkinson, of Washington.

**Pennsylvania.**—At the January meeting, 84 appeared for examination as registered pharmacist and 40 were successful. For the assistant examination, 176 appeared and 56 were successful.

**Rhode Island.**—Franklin Jackson of Florida was granted reciprocal registration recently.

**Tennessee.**—Clarence C. Woodburn, of Kentucky was granted a reciprocal license in Tennessee recently.

**Texas.**—Reciprocal registration was recently granted to the following: Louie K. Dickson and Hugh G. McCrary, of Arkansas; William D. Thorn, of District of Columbia; Albin J. DeBlieux and Johnnie Grado, Jr., of Louisiana and James S. Harrison, of Oklahoma.

**Virginia.**—The annual meeting of the board will be held April 26th. The next examination is scheduled for June 4th and 5th.

**Wyoming.**—Reciprocal registration has been granted to William H. Glasgow, of Montana and E. Wayne Alred, of Utah.

#### FIXED GLASS STOPPERS.\*

Glass stoppers which have become fixed can easily be loosened without heat by allowing a

\* W. Kinzel (*Chem.-Ztg.* (1926), 50, 383).  
(This works well in practice.—Abstractor.)  
Through *The Pharm. Jour. and Pharm.*, Feb. 9.

few drops of the following solution to soak in between the neck of the bottle and the stopper:

Chloral hydrate.....	10 Gm.
Glycerin.....	5 Gm.
Water.....	5 Gm.
Hydrochloric acid (25 per cent).	