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## STATE BOARD NEWS.

**Arizona.**—Secretary Arthur Lee Phelps of the Board is also serving as secretary for the Arizona Pharmaceutical Association. A copy of the October bulletin sent to all members of the Arizona association, edited by Mr. Phelps, reveals some interesting innovations. A "want ad" department shows four Arizona licentiates out of work, giving names and addresses, and also lists ten pharmacists from other states who have corresponded with the secretary regarding employment in Arizona and are eager to locate in that state if employment can be found. Such cooperation is certainly commendable in the present unemployment crisis as it prevents influx into the state on false hopes, which often has sad consequences when a job is not forthcoming. The secretary assumes no responsibility other than to state that the out-of-state applicant is eligible for Arizona license, and all correspondence is direct between the employer and the applicant. As Arizona has provision for temporary permit, this can be issued as soon as the N. A. B. P. credentials are filed, the applicant appearing at the next board meeting.

The semi-annual examination meeting of the Board was held on November 12th. Results will be published later.

**Missouri.**—Report shows that nine registered pharmacists and six assistants were registered as the result of the September examination, but no mention is made of the number of candidates participating.

**New Jersey.**—The annual report of the board of pharmacy for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1930, submitted to Governor Larson recently, indicates that there were 3925 registered pharmacists and 247 assistant pharmacists in good standing on the records of the board. Two written examinations and two practical examinations were conducted by the board in the year covered by the report, and a total of seventy-six pharmacists and thirty-one assistant pharmacists were granted registration.

There were forty-seven applicants who received registration by reciprocity based on licenses to practice in other states. Eleven pharmacists registered in New Jersey were granted registration by reciprocity in other states, three of them going to Illinois, three to Florida and one each to Arizona, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Texas and North Carolina.

The report calls attention to the fact that pharmacists registered in other states but ineligible for registration in New Jersey, have occasionally attempted to practice in this state. Such a procedure is unlawful. "A person who is not registered as a pharmacist in this State, says the report, "has no status as a pharmacist even if he is registered in another state. The board is compelled to prosecute such individuals whenever they assume prerogatives to which they are not entitled under the law."

Pharmacists who employ apprentices are urged, in the report, to record the apprenticeship of their clerks as soon as it is begun. Otherwise the board is unable to allow credit for the experience served by the applicant.

A summary of the inspections conducted by the board in the year covered in the report, indicates that a total of 3140 inspections was made and a total of 139 violations of the law was reported. This is less than 4 per cent. Most of the inspections were confined to pharmacies operated by registered pharmacists and a large number of the violations reported occurred in stores that were either not owned by registered pharmacists or were operated as so-called patent medicine stores.

The board, in its report, calls attention to the need for legislation which will provide for the annual registration of all pharmacies where prescriptions are compounded, and for the issuance of a permit by the board to operate such a pharmacy. This annual registration is necessary, according to the report, so that an accurate check may be kept on the activities of each store. The law requires that a registered pharmacist shall be in charge at all times, and under the proposed legislation the board would have the power to withdraw the permit from any owner operating his store without a registered pharmacist.

**New Mexico.**—The fall examination of the New Mexico Board was held in Albuquerque on October 20th–21st, with 35 candidates participating. The next meeting will be held May 18th at the same place.

Steps were taken by the board to see if the state university can establish a course in pharmacy, the intention being to ask for legislation requiring all applicants for examination to be graduates of a recognized school of pharmacy, provided that such a school can be established in the state.

**Wisconsin.**—The state board of pharmacy concluded its quarterly examination on October 25th. Out of 145 candidates, 49 were successful, thirty-six receiving the R.Ph. license and thirteen the assistant certificate.

The next examination is announced for January 19, 1931.

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#### WILLIAM MITTELBACH.

April 2, 1856—October 13, 1930.

In the death of William Mittelbach on October 13th at Boonville, Mo., the N. A. B. P. has lost one of its original charter members, a past-president, and a staunch and loyal friend. He was a member and president of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy from 1909 to 1914. Even after his retirement from the board, however, he kept in touch with the N. A. B. P. and took an interest in its affairs. On October 5, 1922, he wrote Secretary Christensen as follows:

"I am very much pleased with the growth of our association. It is accomplishing things I didn't believe could be accomplished. To have the entire country line up, as it has on reciprocity

in such a short time, was beyond my fondest and most desired expectations. It only shows what can be done if properly supported."

Mr. Mittelbach was born in Boonville, Mo., April 2, 1856. His father was in the shoe business there for nearly fifty years. After graduating from the public schools in 1871, the son attended the state university from 1871-1873. After serving an apprenticeship under E. Roeschel, a German pharmacist, he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1877, graduating in 1879. He clerked in St. Louis, Mo. and Santa Fé, N. M. for about a year, after which he started in business for himself in Boonville. He was a life member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION having joined at New Orleans in 1891, and served as its second vice-president in 1904-1905 and first vice-president in 1906-1907. In 1915, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master in Pharmacy.

His interest in civic affairs was great and he served as secretary of the Boonville Board of Education for over thirty years, also a term or two in the city council, and was city treasurer about ten years.

For 47 years, he was a member of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, and on the occasion of his thirty-third anniversary as treasurer of that body last July, a committee of about 20 pharmacists from all parts of the state made the trip to Boonville and presented him with a check for \$500, together with a beautifully written resolution of appreciation, which he doubtlessly valued more than the money.

Thus Pharmacy mourns the loss of another of her important pioneers.

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## A FEW PROBLEMS IN THE EDUCATION OF A PHARMACIST.\*

BY HENRY C. BIDDLE.<sup>1</sup>

There are many problems to-day affecting the matter of pharmaceutical education. Among these, however, we desire to consider briefly only three.

### 1. UNEQUAL AND INADEQUATE PREPARATION IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The majority of colleges of pharmacy now require a high school diploma as a condition of entrance. This presents, however, a certain element of uncertainty because of the varied training given many applicants in the lower school. Not infrequently the high school record offers a training so deficient in science or mathematics as seriously to handicap the student in his studies in the college.

At the California College of Pharmacy students, even though graduates of a high school, have been refused admission on account of their inadequate preparation. To ameliorate this condition of affairs our western college has recommended to principals and students of high schools that the training of prospective students of pharmacy should include the following subjects:

English, three years; history, one year; mathematics (algebra and plane geometry) two or two and one-half years; chemistry, one year; physics, one year, or mathematics (including trigonometry), three years; German or French, two years; Latin, two years; biology, one year.

### 2. THE QUESTION OF OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES—HALF-DAY VERSUS FULL-DAY DEVOTION TO STUDY.

The limitation of college work to a half-day seriously interferes with the educational development of the student. The varied arguments advanced to sup-

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\* Section on Education and Legislation, A. PH. A., Baltimore meeting, 1930.—No discussion.

<sup>1</sup> California College of Pharmacy, San Francisco.