

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, AMERICAN
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN THE CITY OF WASH-
INGTON, MAY 7 AND 10, 1920.*

The first session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., was convened by Chairman Clair A. Dye, Friday, May 7, at 2.00 P.M.

While the Chairman read his address, Secretary Edward Spease presided.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

By Clair A. Dye.

In the introductory of his address, Chairman Dye gave an historical résumé of the work of this Section from its inception. Admitting slow progress, he clearly pointed out that suggestions for higher standards which had been considered visionary and highly impractical in the past, and legislation which was deemed impossible of enactment, had been established. There are now, as in the past, those impatient because of delays and fearful that nothing will be accomplished, and others who consider contemplated promotions impossible or against the best interests of pharmacy. Many of the rank and file are more or less indifferent, while a few enthusiasts "carry on." Referring to adoption of prerequisite laws by sixteen states and the advancement in college requirements, he said:

"It is of course natural that we should take pride in these achievements since they have occurred in our time, and many of us have had a part in their accomplishment. Let us not, however, stop here simply because we have successfully achieved the goal in our own state, but rather let us give of our experience and enthusiasm in order to aid the workers in the other states where the struggle for higher standards is now on or the campaign is just beginning. We all know how much a word of encouragement or a suggestion at the right time helps when one is discouraged and about ready to give up a seemingly hopeless task."

He referred to the views of legislators who attributed efforts of pharmacists in behalf of adequate legislation to selfish motives, and to the time-worn argument, that education was not open to the "poor boy." Commenting, he said:

"If it is prejudicial to the best interests of such a boy to say that he cannot enter pharmacy without attaining certain educational requirements, it surely must be nothing short of criminal to permit him to go on in a poorly prepared way to the point where he finds all avenues to further advancement closed, because he lacks the necessary preparation and training. Surely it is better that he should encounter his difficulties at a time when he can easily overcome them, than in later years when he is otherwise handicapped.

"Let us therefore not let such an argument go unchallenged, but face the facts and let it be known that, as a rule, the real danger lies in too low standards rather than in no standards at all. The opportunities for the poor boy, providing he has the right spirit, to work his way through school and college, were never better. Let us be real honest and point out to him the advantages of a sound training and the fact that many of the best men ever graduated from college have worked their way through and, in so doing, have builded a better and broader foundation than could have ever been obtained had they gone through on the low standards some would have us believe are best for pharmacy."

The question, within reasonable limits, he said, "is not how low shall we make our standards, but rather how high." He dwelt at length on the necessity of education for progress, that a grammar school education did not qualify the prospective pharmacist to grasp the fundamentals of a technical training, let alone intelligently apply them. Discussing these subjects, he said:

"We must not expect that the simple enactment of pre-requisite laws alone is going to elevate the practice of pharmacy, for no profession can be elevated artificially above the level of the educational standards and ideals of its average members. The foundation or basis of a prerequisite law should be a sound preliminary secondary school education upon which may then be builded the necessary technical training.

* Papers with discussions will, hereafter, be printed apart from the minutes. It is understood, unless otherwise stated, that the papers were referred to the Publication Committee.

"If we are honest in our efforts to advance pharmacy, we must realize that the greatest development comes from an enlightened and sympathetic public sentiment and a membership possessing the training sufficient to place it on an equal basis with any other calling. To measure up to the standards expected of us by the public and the other professions, to which we are allied, we should remember that our relation to these and the public is unique in that the service we render is both technical and professional as well as commercial."

He further urged careful and conscientious consideration of the preliminary education of those wishing to enter pharmacy by colleges of pharmacy and proprietors of drug stores, and contended that the standards of pharmacy were held down by admitting those without sufficient preliminary education, who became opinionated that pharmacy has no educational standards. They are not interested in organizations or concerned in movements that advance pharmacy. Well trained young men take cognizance of these conditions and, as a result of conclusions drawn, not infrequently, enter other ranks, although the opportunities in pharmacy would otherwise have appealed to them. There is then the dual handicap, and an unfortunate feature of such conditions is that frequently a candidate is permitted to appear before State Boards of Pharmacy for registration with no other qualification than indifferent practical experience and a most elementary preliminary education, which is oftentimes given the same weight, if not the preference, by the Board as that of one who has had a high school and college training. Concluding his arguments on these points, and referring to the value of business training, he said:

"The standing and attractiveness of any calling is, in a large measure, due to the attitude and training of the men engaged in it. We, therefore, can never hope to attract many well trained men so long as our educational standards and ideals are so low, and we ourselves are apologetic of the work we do.

"In opposition to the arguments for higher standards there are many who would have us believe that all such standards are unnecessary for the reason that the practice of pharmacy, at the present time, is so largely commercial. There is no denying that the latter is, in a great measure, true. The very nature of the business is sufficient, in most instances, to partially account for this and, therefore, we would not ignore or neglect this feature of the training. A business training and judgment are most essential in the successful development and conduct of any pharmacy, even an ethical one. There is no argument against a business training and its application in pharmacy.

"We do, however, regret that in many instances the spirit of commercialism has been so strongly developed that little room has been left for true pharmacy. As a result the energies of the organization are devoted to problems of merchandizing, as related to a stock of a most varied character, rather than to the development of the prescription department and the maintenance of a creditable stock of sick room supplies. To find some excuse for this varied stock we hear the argument that there is no longer much, if any, demand for drugs and supplies. Yet we find such stores still clinging to the term pharmacy and making capital out of their prescription department for the reason that this feature gives a prestige and dignity to their business which can be gained in no other way. In most cases of this kind the prescription department, and the equipment for carrying on the work, are most woefully inadequate; as a rule, the men in charge are unqualified or poorly prepared to undertake the most elementary phases of the work.

"For these and various other reasons, which will suggest themselves to you, we feel that there is much to be said against commercializing of the term pharmacy, rather than to the application of sound business principles in the solution of the business problems of the average pharmacy.

"Granting, however, that the conducting of the present day pharmacy is a business proposition, is this any valid reason against a better preliminary education or higher standards? Surely none can deny that all modern commercial activities are demanding educated, college trained men and, in many instances, highly trained technical men for all kinds of positions, from clerks to general managers.

"The demand for college trained men by the big business and manufacturing firms is keen, they are constantly sending out their representatives to the various schools and colleges to present the advantages of their various lines of business to the students and, especially, to pick from the senior class the more promising candidates. Should commercial pharmacy lag behind the other commercial interests and refuse to recognize the value and efficiency of educated and trained men?

"Admitting that there are exceptions to all rules, we are still of the opinion that none of you, who are practical pharmacists, would be so short-sighted or even willing to place your business on a lower level and accept less trained help than is demanded in other lines of business. Competition is too keen to warrant our experimenting with poorly trained and inefficient help. Viewed, therefore, from either the purely commercial or technical side of the question, are there really any valid reasons or arguments for continuing the low standards under which pharmacy has been laboring and handicapped in the past?

"Some would have us believe that all the higher standards for which we are pleading, such as graduation from high school and a college of pharmacy, as a preliminary to the practice of pharmacy, are incompatible with good business practices. There can be, however, no incompatibility between a good basic educational training, good business management and the observance of the best professional ethics. All these combined in their proper order make the essential constituents of the one specific necessary to the cure of incompetent help troubles and poor business success."

Readverting to the need of advanced education, and summarizing, he said:

"If those who have studied the question, from every point of view, find it necessary to demand at least a preliminary education equivalent to high school graduation before beginning the study of agriculture, dentistry, veterinary medicine and the other lines, then a thing so fundamental cannot help but be of the greatest value to those taking up the study of pharmacy. There can be no question as to which of the foregoing groups of subjects is right, since no true efficient education can be built upon a poor foundation and expect to withstand the demands of present-day competition.

"If any further argument is needed to convince the skeptical regarding the necessity of raising the standards in pharmacy, we may recall the experiences growing out of the efforts to secure recognition for pharmacy in the Army and Navy and the establishment of S. A. T. C. units. These experiences have been so recent, that it is unnecessary to recall the difficulties and rebuffs encountered by those interested in presenting the claims of pharmacy to those in authority.

"Many reasons have been given to explain why we failed, but none have come nearer the truth than the statement that 'the educational requirements of pharmacy are generally so low that we have no place among highly trained men.' It is of course true that many pharmacists occupied places of trust and requiring high technical skill, in the Army and Navy, but these came as the result of individual merit and training and were not general and representative of a class, as in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. The same was also true of the establishment of the S. A. T. C. units, since only those schools demanding high school graduation for admission were granted units.

"In view of the foregoing statements it is again evident, that the great stumbling block to the recognition of pharmacy and the establishment of a pharmaceutical corps was the lack of educational standards.

"The war is over, or practically so, at least, but we should not let up in our endeavors to secure the recognition that pharmacy deserves to have, as an essential part of the technical and medical organization of the Army and Navy. Let us profit by our experiences of the past and redouble our efforts, but in so doing let us realize, at the outset, that some of the hypercritical methods and criticisms indulged in by some enthusiasts, and the belligerent attitude of others toward those in authority, will never bring us very much. Let us get at the basis of the whole question, namely, the educational standards of the men available for appointment in a pharmaceutical corps. We hold no brief for any group or class and do not wish to be understood as saying anything in disparagement of the general ability of the pharmacists as a class, but it is evident from past experiences that it is useless to try and include every registered pharmacist, regardless of his preliminary education and technical training, among those available for appointment.

"In this instance we cannot expect to hope that the well qualified, technically trained men can carry through the poorly qualified and inefficient, since the latter far outnumber those whose preliminary education and training would entitle them to the recognition we are seeking. Why not recognize the facts and profit by past experiences and unite upon a new campaign for recognition, based upon educational standards sufficient to command the recognition we should have.

"Enough has been said, we feel, to convince the most skeptical that what pharmacy needs most of all is a new vision of the future, based upon reasonable educational standards, and a recognition of the value of service to our fellow-men. Ignorance and selfishness, while not always boon companions, often go hand in hand. Neither should have a place in our creed, but in their place we should find education and equity.

"We have long been striving to achieve this goal, and our efforts have been rewarded in fifteen different states by the enactment of prerequisite and other laws which already have had their effect upon the practice of pharmacy. We believe such laws are just, since society at large is the chief beneficiary of wise laws, which tend to educate its public servants. To the latter class the pharmacists surely belong, for we know of but few groups of men that are called upon to render any greater or more varied service than the pharmacists. Indeed we may even say that no man engaged in a public business, of the type conducted by the pharmacist, really works for himself alone. Granting these facts, no charge can be made that such laws are urged for purely selfish reasons.

"It is, therefore, hoped that those of you from states not already having prerequisite laws, will not only realize their importance, but will visualize the position pharmacy is sure to occupy in the future.

"We believe there has never been a time so favorable for the enactment of such laws as the present. The war has taught the people, as they have never been taught before, not only the necessity, but the advantage of education and technical training, and this applies as fully to pharmacy as to any other line of work.

"We trust that you will carry home with you the resolve to preach the gospel of higher standards for pharmacy in your own state, and that you will not rest until your efforts have been crowned by a prerequisite law second to no other. This will mean hard work, but no reform has ever been accomplished by sitting back and lamenting over conditions as they exist.

"A just cause backed by public sentiment, enthusiasm, a good organization, unity of workers and hard work are some of the essentials necessary to carry on a winning campaign for the enactment of prerequisite laws in the various states still without them. Even so, much help may be gained through the aid and advice of those who have already passed through such a campaign."

COÖPERATIVE WORK FOR PREREQUISITE LEGISLATION.

"We feel that this aid, however, could and would be of greater force and value if it emanated from some central bureau representing the A. Ph. A., the N. A. B. P. and the A. C. P. F. I, therefore, recommend that this Section urge this Association to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee from the other associations named, with the power to select and employ a National Organizer, whose duty it shall be to help the various state organizations in their fight for such legislation. Such a bureau would not only wield a great force, but would be of inestimable value in offering suggestions, planning the work and otherwise aiding state committees in carrying out their campaign. We believe the Association could do no greater piece of constructive work, advance pharmacy more rapidly, or spend the money more wisely, than in adopting this plan.

"In considering the question of a campaign for prerequisite legislation, we wish to call attention to the scarcity of registered pharmacists, since this fact will be used as one of the strong arguments against any form of legislation of this character. It seems to be useless to discuss a situation which is so patent to all, except to point out what appears to be the real reason for the scarcity. Prior to the war the supply of high class men had commenced to decline, largely on account of the low wages and the fact that the general conditions and the low standards required had discouraged young men of good training from taking up the study of pharmacy. Then, during the early part of the war, when the United States was furnishing large quantities of supplies to the Allies, help became scarce, wages were rapidly advanced and, as a result, many young men in pharmacy, and others, who possibly would have later entered pharmacy, were attracted to these other lines on account of the higher pay. A further decrease resulted after we had entered the war, when practically all the available young men were called to the colors. As a result the number of men in pharmacy, at the close of the war, was greatly reduced. Other reasons might be given to explain the scarcity, but these are sufficient to show that the decrease

in the number of men, after all, has not been due to higher standards, but rather to a combination of circumstances, not likely to obtain again for a great many years.

"Although greatly to be desired, it is hardly probable that we will have a universal prerequisite requirement in all states within the next few years. In lieu of this we do feel that the State Boards could help matters very greatly by demanding not only high school but college graduation of all candidates seeking reciprocity. Such requirements seem to be as little as could be exacted of any candidate under such conditions, and they would help the cause very materially.

"We urged this question in a report read at the joint session of the N. A. B. P., the A. C. P. F., and this Section, at the Chicago meeting of this Association. At that time some said that this was impossible, but even so, some of the states have at the present time either such requirements or, at least, demand high school graduation as a requirement for reciprocal registration. It is also reasonable to assume that if the Boards have the power to grant reciprocal registration they surely have the power to say under what conditions this may be granted. At the same time such requirements would make a certificate of this kind mean something worth obtaining, and would in no way affect the requirements or work any hardships on any one in their own state, but would materially raise the standard of those seeking registration in states other than their own."

PUBLICITY.

"One of the things which organized pharmacy needs now and has needed for a long time, is greater publicity in what it is and is not doing, and what it is aiming to do. Practically every other form of social, religious, educational and business activity is far and beyond pharmacy in this respect. For a long period, either through indifference or modesty or the mistaken idea that it was unethical, we have neglected the opportunity of letting the public know what we are doing and our ambitions for the future. As a result of this neglect pharmacy has suffered greatly and has been credited with doing many unethical things, and with rarely a word about the humanitarian, progressive and scientific things pharmacists are doing. Scarcely a day passes, but that we read or hear something more or less against the good name of pharmacy; even the advertisers of some of the products we sell accuse us of substitution and other unethical practices. Many of the articles appearing in the lay press recently relative to various pharmaceutical preparations, and practices and activities, would never have appeared and others would have been answered long ere this, if we had a strong publicity bureau.

"We are entitled to and should demand a square deal in all that pertains to pharmacy, and should have a chance to defend ourselves and our good name in the same public manner as our motives are questioned.

"We are glad to recall to your minds that steps were taken last year toward the formation of such a publicity committee, and that the committee has been appointed and is showing signs of life. Let us hope that it will soon reach the active stage and that we may soon see some of the fruits of its labors. We should remember, however, that the task before the committee is no easy one, and without the hearty support of all the members of the Association it can do but little.

"The past year has been a most remarkable and, in many ways, a trying one for pharmacy. We have had many things to contend with and yet we feel these have been met and overcome with credit to the profession. The numerous restrictions exacted by the narcotic rulings, and especially those resulting from the enforcement of the Federal prohibition law, have been met by the great majority of pharmacists with a willing spirit of coöperation which has elicited most favorable comment from those engaged in the enforcement of the laws."

AWAKENING OF PHARMACY.

"An awakened spirit of interest in things pharmaceutical is evidenced by a greater spirit of coöperation among the pharmacists. This is particularly noticeable in the renewed activity and interest in state and local associations, where the memberships have increased, and many reforms and constructive measures have been inaugurated. As a result we find the working conditions and hours for the clerks have been greatly improved. The hours are more reasonable and the pay of clerks has been increased to meet the growing demands of the times. The pharmacist has at last come to a realization that he is not only entitled to, but actually needs, some relaxation and relief from his exacting duties.

"From the many and perplexing experiences of the past few years we have emerged broader and stronger, and with a greater realization of our obligations as public servants. These experiences have taught us many things and, I am sure, we have learned our lessons well. We have practiced economy, and from the lesson have adopted new and more rational business practices. We have worked in harmony with our neighbors in patriotic and philanthropic drives, and found that we had not only many things in common but, in so doing, we could work with greater efficiency. Through all these coöperative efforts we have learned the one great unselfish lesson of service to our fellow-men.

"From these numerous lessons, we are sure, pharmacy has emerged with new ideals and a greater realization of the value of service. With this new vision has come the recognition of the fact that as pharmacists, in all our relationships to the people, in habits, customs, traditions, health and well-being, we have a prominent and intimate part. To meet this new obligation we must have a new and broader vision of our responsibilities and a greater realization of the fact that, after all, the supreme test is our ability to render to humanity an adequate and intelligent service based upon the broad educational standards of the present progressive age."

F. J. Wulling moved, seconded by C. E. F. Mollett, that the address of the Chairman be received and the recommendations take the usual course.—Carried.

ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION OF CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

F. J. Wulling, in commenting on the address, stated that recently he was present at an assemblage of 2300 high school students. The opportunity was afforded him to question the students relative to further schooling and their choice of vocation. Four hundred expected to continue their studies; ten were going to study medicine, ten contemplated teaching, thirty had selected dentistry, one hundred or more had chosen engineering, about the same number decided to enter business pursuits, and only three pharmacy. He then invited those who were willing to write him relative to whether they had considered pharmacy as a profession to be followed by them, and if so, why they had not selected this course. Thirty letters were received; their main reason for not taking up pharmacy was, "the standards were not sufficiently high." One said if he could qualify for pharmacy he would take up dentistry; two had thought of pharmacy, but determined on studying medicine; another wrote, if he could have qualified for pharmacy he would not have chosen medicine; the father of one had advised his son to study pharmacy, because it was profitable; he had conferred with three other young men and, as a result, all four had decided to go into pharmacy. The speaker said that recently he had the honor of representing Montana in a convention of college men. He was impressed by their dignity, poise and insight, which was the result of broad, general training in addition to their technical training, and pharmacists needed more of that broader cultural training to fit them for professional work. He believed that pharmacy would awaken to provide higher standards. Some years ago he had acted on the conclusions that unless higher standards were fixed by pharmacists some one else would enforce such provisions. Associations can do much in bringing about better conditions, and every successful effort encourages others.

Charles E. Mollett complimented the Chairman on his address and concurred in the views of the preceding speaker. He did not think pharmacists as citizens opposed high school education, but in the demands for pharmacy this certainly was the position of some of them. Continuing, he said that high school students studied the various occupations open to them, and they realize what it means to become proficient in the branches underlying pharmacy. They know the educational requirements for pharmacy are not high enough to prepare students for comprehending the essentials of the sciences. As a result they turn aside from pharmacy. There are many pharmacists now in business who fail to realize that to advance the educational requirements of pharmacy raises their own standing. Long hours and insufficient pay constitute other reasons for keeping young men out of the drug business; there has been considerable improvement along these lines.

The speaker wanted the Section to define Commercial Pharmacy. In his opinion the subject did not include things entirely foreign to drugs. The druggist is the distributor of many articles. His business is complex, but the several divisions are dependent on each other. He contended that if the standards were raised those now in the business would have credit for what the young men gain under advanced requirements; retail pharmacists should be convinced that the object of higher education is to supply them, not with fewer clerks, but with those better

qualified, and after all the purpose is to supply the public with better service; other less important professions than pharmacy have higher educational standards.

W. C. Anderson, referring to the remarks of Mr. Wulling, stated that evidently the lack of higher educational standards did not keep the young men out of pharmacy; the largest number of the four hundred students referred to had chosen commercial pursuits, and business had no such standards.

A. W. Linton contended that the young men entering business courses would pursue studies for from two to four years, and not simply a short business course.

Louis Emanuel said that pharmacy should be built on a foundation "from the ground up;" if Montana had no prerequisite law, now was the time to prepare for one.

L. L. Walton did not think higher standards of education had prompted the young men—that better remuneration in other lines was an important factor.

C. E. Mollett and E. T. Motley were appointed members of the Committee on Chairman's address.

Secretary Edward Spease read his report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, A. PH. A.

By Edward Spease.

There seems to be no set standard or method of procedure for the work of this Section and much of the success of its work depends upon the response it receives from the members of the Association.

After all, everything that is discussed and all papers that are read in all the Sections of the Association have to do directly or indirectly with Education and Legislation, hence the attempt in this report will be to bring to the attention of the Section some observations that may be worth discussing even in this brief session.

A short questionnaire was sent out to the Boards of all of the forty-eight states and one was likewise sent to the Conference Schools. The results of the returns with some few comments will be recorded here, but a tabulated series of statistics will not be given. The reasons for not giving these statistics are to save time and space and likewise because the questions asked and answers received were not entirely satisfactory. An attempt will be made, however, to incorporate a set of questions to serve as a guide for succeeding years that will bring in some detailed information, either to this Section or to the Conference.

It seems as if a detailed report of the condition of schools, as received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference, should be published each year, or that a similar report should be worked out in conjunction with the Boards and published, preferably in the Conference and Boards reports, or as part of the report of this Section. In this way much time of all people concerned could be saved.

The series of questions went to forty-five Conference schools. Of these thirty-two replied with the information requested and one replied referring us to the Executive Committee of the Conference and to its State Board. We did not have access to Conference figures and "its State Board" was too busy with an examination to give us information.

FROM THE SCHOOLS.

Total students enrolling in 32 conference schools, 1st year.....	2,474
Total students enrolling in 32 conference schools, 2nd year.....	1,224
Total students enrolling in 32 conference schools, 3rd year.....	172
Total students enrolling in 32 conference schools, 4th year.....	52
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	3,922
All other students enrolled.....	160
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Total students enrolled in 32 conference schools.....	4,082
Total number of high school graduates.....	2,167

It may be interesting to note that the University of Minnesota, the University of Mississippi, and Purdue University have an enrollment of 100 percent high school graduates.

FROM THE BOARDS.

Twenty-three out of forty-eight Boards replied to the "Board Questions." One of this number, as stated above, reported nothing.

The questions asked of the Boards were perhaps not as satisfactory as they might have been and this fact is in part responsible for the lack of replies. There are some interesting things, however, to be drawn from these reports.

Arkansas.—The Board requires a minimum of two years of high school and four years' experience.

Connecticut.—Plans are under way looking to legislation requiring high school graduation.

Idaho.—The committee appointed by the Commissioner in the Department of Law Enforcement can define educational requirements. (See report of Secretary, this Section, for 1919.)

Illinois.—The Department of Registration and Education has now a set of requirements to which a school must conform before it will be approved by the Department. There is nothing in these requirements to which a proper School of Pharmacy should not conform.

Indiana.—Candidates for examination for Registered Pharmacist License must be graduated from a recognized College of Pharmacy, unless registered in Indiana as an assistant or apprentice before January 1, 1920.

Kentucky.—Board has the right to fix academic and professional requirements. Prerequisite requirements will be fixed by the Board before July, 1920.

Montana.—A motion was made to increase educational requirements, but was tabled. Reason given, "conditions not warranting adoption."

New York.—Two forms of registration—Druggist and Pharmacist.

A candidate for Druggist examination need not be a graduate of Pharmacy school.

A candidate for Pharmacist examination must be a graduate from a registered School of Pharmacy, requiring two years of high school for entrance or the usual equivalent as determined by the Board of Regents. "The State does not reciprocate with other states in the matter of exchange of licenses for the practice of pharmacy, although provision is made in Section 233 of the law for such exchange providing the State Board in question is registered by the Board of Regents as maintaining standards equal to those in force in this State. At present no State Board is so registered."

It does seem to the casual observer as if reciprocity should be extended at least to those states that exceed New York in the matter of educational requirements.

Ohio.—Since the report of the secretary of this Section last year, the laws were amended to increase fees for registration and to increase fines for conducting a drug store without a license.

Pennsylvania.—The Board has ruled to the effect that in 1919-20, and 1920-1921, two years of high school shall be required; in 1921-22, 1922-23, three years of high school; and in 1923-24, and thereafter, 4 years of high school shall be required. This is likewise required by the schools for entrance.

South Carolina.—Provision has been made for annual renewal of licenses and an annual appropriation for defraying expenses of the Board.

Texas.—Agitating prerequisite law and seem to be determined to pass such a law soon.

Virginia.—Four years of high school goes into effect April 1, 1922.

FUTURE REPORTS.

As stated earlier in this report, it is the intention here to state a few questions that may be used either by the Conference and the Boards or by future secretaries of this Section. These suggestions are derived from the results observed this year.

FROM THE SCHOOLS.

Correct Name of School.....	
Number of students admitted to first year class.....	.....
Number of students admitted to second year class.....	.....
Number of students admitted to third year class.....	.....
Number of students admitted to fourth year class.....
All other students admitted.....
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Total students admitted.....
Number of high school graduates in 1st year class.....
Total number high school graduates in all classes.....	.....

- Does the School require high school graduation for entrance in case of students desiring degrees?.....
- Upon what conditions may special students be admitted?
- (Of new Students Only.)
- Name.....Date of birth.....Class Standing.....
- Secondary or Preliminary Education:
- Extent in months.
- In units or counts (space to define unit or count).
- In what School obtained.
- Is the school accredited (by whom)?
- Admitted on Certificate from high school only?
- Admitted on Certificate from State only?
- Admitted on both High School and State Certificate?
- Admitted by Examination?
- By Whom Examined?
- Of a total number of ... students registered at the opening of the preceding year number remained throughout the year.
- At the close of the preceding year:
- were graduated with the degree of Ph.G.
- were graduated with the degree of Ph.C.
- were graduated with the degree of B.S.
- Other degrees and their number were

All of the above questions could not be asked by the Secretary of this Section, but should be brought together into one place for a detailed report. A duplicate blank should always be enclosed for filing with the school.

FROM THE BOARDS.

State of	
Number examined for Pharmacist for calendar year of .....	.....
Number examined for Assistant Pharmacist for calendar year of
Number examined for for calendar year of
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Total number examined.....
Of the above, Pharmacists passed.....
Of the above, Assistant Pharmacists passed.....
Of the above, passed.....
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Total passed examination.....
Number from within State registered without examination.....
(State if upon diploma or how, omitting reciprocal registering.)	
Number registered by reciprocity.....	.....
Is N. A. B. P. plan followed?.....	.....
New laws affecting pharmacy since last report.....	.....
Board rulings raising educational requirements in addition to or in place of above laws.....	.....
Unsuccessful attempts to raise educational requirements.....	.....

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES.

It is the desire of the secretary of this Section to voice an approval of and to call attention to the article, "The Teaching of Therapeutics," of Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, appearing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of February 7, 1920.

A few more such articles will go a long way towards the upbuilding of proper professional pharmacy. It is beginning at the right place.

NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.

The provisions of the recent amendments to the Harrison Law are sufficiently known to the profession to necessitate no further comment in the report. Reference to United States

Internal Revenue Regulation No. 35 and to the *Pharmaceutical Press* will give all the information available.

It might not be amiss to mention that all narcotic records have been turned over to Prohibition enforcement officers and that they will have the future enforcement of laws relating to narcotics.

PROHIBITION.

It is not the purpose of this report to go into detail in regard to prohibition legislation. It is merely the purpose here to call attention to one or two specific things that have occurred that should not be lightly passed over.

It was realized by many of us that prohibition would cause untold hardship to the pharmacist and such has been the case. The traffic in intoxicants reported in the daily press as involving the names of pharmacists is placing us in an unenviable position in the eyes of the public.

Can it be true that any of the recent thefts of alcoholic liquors have been made with the knowledge of the pharmacist in question? Can it be true that some pharmacists are prostituting their calling by selling alcohol to dealers for the purpose of illicit traffic and then reporting these liquors in the numerous ways possible to cover up their usage? Can it be true that certain types of druggists have made immense fortunes in the illicit traffic in intoxicants? Is it true that a permit to obtain liquors may be had by anyone owning a drug store, be he former saloon keeper or otherwise?

If these things be true, what are we as professional pharmacists going to do?

I wish to approach another angle that has been brought to my attention in the public press.

In the issue of January 24th of the *Saturday Evening Post*, under the caption of "Small-Town Stuff," by Mr. Robert Quillen, appeared a few paragraphs of great interest to me.

The paragraphs referred to are headed "Kicks."

Mr. Quillen says "few people outside of the retail drug business realize to what an extent patent medicines have replaced more orthodox bottled goods as the favorite beverage" and "But the sale of patent medicines containing a kick is legitimate, and it is none of the druggist's business whether the medicine is purchased by one foolish enough to think it is a remedy."

Mr. Quillen is correct in his attitude and in what he wishes to bring before the public, but he is not sufficiently informed upon this subject. He, like many other well-meaning individuals, sees only the retail drug store because it is in a fixed place of business.

Does he know anything about the large number of grocery and general stores handling these noxious wares and has he any figures upon the number of wagon vendors in the rural districts and the house-to-house canvassers in the towns and cities? Does he know of the number of mail order houses pushing this business?

The Proprietary Association filed a brief with the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio stating that there were 40,000 general stores and 10,000 wagon men handling these products, no doubt leaving the inference to be drawn that they should be given more consideration in drafting a prohibition bill than should 2,500 druggists.

Does he know that the druggist has had this business foisted upon him by advertising and subsequent public demand and that the druggist is used as a cloak of respectability for this business?

It is but fair to the legitimate druggist to bring out these facts to the public.

Does the public know that the druggist has tried time and again to put this business under the control of state officers, by license to sell, by permit, and what not, and has always been defeated by an efficient patent medicine lobby.

The patent medicine men have always claimed that these methods would limit distribution of their commodities and that the druggist wants the business.

Mr. Quillen's "perhaps the druggist is careful not to make it his business" is a line I take strenuous objection to. I observe he says "Perhaps." Do you think such a statement should be made? The druggist is licensed under the laws of his state. Take all medicine business out of the hands of those who sell for the dollar only and then revoke the license of him who prostitutes his profession.

It is time for all "fake" medication and "cure-alls" to go.

In the issue for February 14th of the *Literary Digest* appeared, under the heading "Prohibition and Proprietaries," some statements that are, to say the least, interesting.

"Patent medicines, which their own makers more properly term 'proprietary,' since practically none of them are patented or patentable, have often been mentioned in connection with the fight for prohibition. It has been charged that many of them were used more freely as beverages than as medicines, and it has even been said of late that some State-prohibition legislation has been so framed as to favor this use. Against these statements the makers of 'proprietary' have always protested. Mr. E. T. Kemp, representing the 'Proprietary Association' with headquarters at Chicago, and editor of *Standard Remedies*, asserts that only about one so-called 'patent medicine' in four contains alcohol at all, and if any of those which do contain alcohol are 'fit for beverage purposes' they become, automatically, intoxicating liquors under the definition of the Prohibition Enforcement Act, and their manufacture and sale are prohibited. As the prohibition law is to be enforced by the Revenue Department, by whom permits for the use of non-beverage alcohol are granted, the probability of the misuse of medicines as substitutes for alcoholic liquors is very remote, Mr. Kemp thinks, and likely to be followed by the immediate revocation of permits. The Proprietary Association, representing about 80 percent of the output of so-called 'patent medicines' in the United States is on record, he says, as in accord with the strictest enforcement of the prohibition enforcement law, and its attitude on that subject has been communicated to the Prohibition Commissioner. Mr. Kemp writes further:

"No prohibition law, State or National, has been written by, for, or in the interests of the manufacturers of 'patent medicines.' Any statement to the contrary is false and ridiculous. It is well known that the prohibition enforcement bills have been written by the Anti-Saloon League, whose sole purpose is to destroy the lawful manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, in which purpose it has succeeded. It is up to the Revenue Department to destroy the illicit manufacture and sale.

"The National Prohibition Enforcement Act contains a definition of 'intoxicating liquor,' as do most State laws, and these definitions are of approximate uniformity. The National Act, in its definition, among other articles (including beer, wine, whiskey, etc.), mentions: 'Liquids or compounds, whether medicated, proprietary, patented, or not, and by whatever name called, containing one-half of one percentum or more of alcohol by volume which is fit for beverage purposes.'

"If a product, of any kind, character, or nature, contains more than one-half of one percent of alcohol and is 'fit for beverage purposes' it is an intoxicating liquor and can not be made or sold in the channels of trade. The definition is certainly no concession to any one.

"It seems to be the deliberate intent of the anti-patent medicine propagandist to create an impression that patent medicines, per se, are alcoholic compounds, and, upon this false impression, to attempt to destroy the business of manufacturing and selling such medicines.

"Such medicines differ in no material particular from the medicines prescribed or dispensed by physicians, except that they are frequently advertised to the public and are sold as articles of merchandise to druggists. They constitute perhaps 60 percent of the drug business in the United States.

"As determined by the Commission on Proprietary Medicines of the American Pharmaceutical Association, only 27.79 percent of patent medicines contain in excess of one percent of alcohol. Of United States Pharmacopoeia galenicals 48.24 percent and 47.65 percent of the National Formulary galenicals contain more than one percent of alcohol.

"Alcohol for manufacturing can be obtained only on permit granted by the Department of Internal Revenue after it has satisfied itself that the alcohol is to be used in the manufacture of non-beverage preparations. These permits may be revoked, and the manufacturer's bond, equal to \$4.20 for each gallon of alcohol used, may be forfeited if misuse is made of the alcohol so withdrawn.

"Under these conditions fear that 'patent medicines' will supply the alcohol addict with his tippie is groundless. The contingency is too remote to give even the antipatent-medicine propagandist any hope or joy."

I am sure that the *Digest* wishes to present news to its readers and does not wish to endorse "patent medicines" and as I have been a constant reader of it I could not overlook this article.

It was an unpleasant duty of mine to be a self-appointed advisor to the Anti-Saloon League in Ohio on medicines until I was completely routed by the "Patent" medicine interests.

There is considerable doubt in my mind if the Anti-Saloon Leaguers had any thought of medicines, toilet preparations, and the like being affected by prohibition until they started to draft bills.

Perhaps it was the original purpose to draft a model bill in Ohio and to carry it to Washington as a basis for federal legislation. Hence, those in Ohio who are familiar with facts know all about the whole nauseous business.

We, no doubt, must agree with Mr. Kemp that "no prohibition law, state or national, has been written by, for, or in the interests of the manufacturers of 'patent medicines' as, of course, the Leaguers did not have this fact in mind as the paramount issue." A fence may be built to keep the cows out of the cabbages, but with holes enough in it to let the pigs into the garden. Does the Volstead bill do this? I agree that "it is up to the Revenue Department to destroy the illicit manufacture and sale" and, we Ohioans look to "Honest John" Kramer to do this.

The phrase "fit for use for beverage purposes," as found in Title II, Section I, of the Volstead Act, is the "joker."

Who is qualified to decide what is fit for use for beverage purposes?

My personal opinion is that any alcoholic preparation that is non-toxic, when taken internally, can be considered as fit for use for beverage purposes. Leave out of the question the physiologic action of alcohol on the system and any alcoholic preparation not containing a poison will be considered as a beverage by some.

Who is wise enough to decide that one preparation may be sold and another may not be.

Mr. Kemp, in speaking of "proprietarys," says that "they differ in no material particular from medicines prescribed or dispensed by physicians, except that they are frequently advertised to the public and are sold as articles of merchandise to druggists."

It would seem that the physician should be equipped with knowledge sufficient to enable him to know when any certain medicine should or should not be used and, furthermore, when the physician prescribes properly he knows what is in his medicine.

Does any one know what is in the majority of widely advertised proprietary, when he takes them?

Mr. Kemp further states that "proprietarys" constitute *perhaps* 60 percent of the drug business of the United States," but he does not say that this 60 percent goes through the channel of men qualified to know about drugs.

He compares the alcoholic content of "proprietarys" with the legitimate medicines of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary (the legal standard for legitimate medicines), but he neglects to state there is no standard for proprietary. He further neglects to point out that the complete quantitative amounts of each ingredient in U. S. P. and N. F. preparations may be known to any one, but that the formulae for proprietary is not known to any but the maker.

It seems as if the time has come for professional pharmacy to cut loose and away from all medicines whose formulae are not open to the public and that a publicity committee should be appointed to throw a little light upon all articles that are written in the public press coming from proprietary interests.

Before leaving this subject, let me call your attention to an article in the *Literary Digest* of January 31st, 1920, entitled "A Salesmanship Scheme That Sells The Farmer Medicine He Doesn't Want." It is worth reading.

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

An editorial recently appeared in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* on the above subject and numerous ones were asked to express their opinion in regard to it.

This editorial appeared in the February *Bulletin*, and both the March and April Journals have carried comments upon it from men who, for the most part, are well known to pharmacy.

I think the *Bulletin* should be congratulated upon opening up this discussion as much good must eventually come from it and by the reading of the articles written the druggist who reads the *Bulletin* will begin to learn not only "Why is the National Formulary," but "What is the National Formulary."

It is not my purpose to repeat anything that has been written anent this editorial, but I should like to comment just a bit, hoping, perhaps, that we may have a discussion here about this all-important subject. This book being "law" and likewise being used in educational institutions should properly be discussed in this Section.

We are told by this editorial that the "fate of the National Formulary hangs in the balance." If this be true, then it should be discussed here.

I would suggest that we find out first the facts relative to this statement and then, if this be true, the discussion should begin.

I cannot help but call your attention to the article by Otto Raubenheimer. He says it as he thinks it. I should like to clap my hands when Mr. Raubenheimer laughs, especially when he is gentlemanly and does not ask—Why were those particular eighteen U. S. P. and N. F. preparations blacklisted *first* by the Prohibition Commissioner? Mr. Raubenheimer also does not ask who suggested these eighteen preparations?

Why were not a few of the "fake" proprietaries selected as horrible examples?

This matter is perfectly pertinent to a discussion of the N. F. I want to ask, if the N. F. be abolished, will the Government take it up and publish it?

I further want to ask, would not its abolishment help the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to the detriment of real pharmacy?

Were many proprietary remedies included in the N. F. or have many proprietaries been copied from the N. F.?

I look at the protective value of the N. F. more than to the therapeutic value of its preparations. I shall leave the discussion of therapeutic values to men capable of discussing them—but, let us retain what few little scraps of authority we now have.

Today, a National Formulary preparation must conform to the standards laid down therein, but does a proprietary have to conform to standards?

Let us discuss—and then let us retain the National Formulary.

Charles H. LaWall moved, Charles W. Johnson seconded, that the report of the Secretary be received and published. Carried.

ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION ON SECRETARY'S REPORT.

C. B. Jordan called attention to the "jokes" passed on pharmacists in connection with the effect of the prohibition law. He hoped the Section would take some action relative to this matter.

Charles H. LaWall spoke along the same lines and referred to a number of popular weeklies that disseminated such insinuations through illustrations and "joke columns." He referred to some denaturing methods which were permitted under the law, and not effective.

C. O. Lee hoped for the widest possible publicity relative to the attitude of pharmacists on this question.

C. B. Jordan concurred in the suggestion, and moved that the attention of the Drug Trade Board of Public Information be drawn to this matter, in an endeavor to stop these references in the press, and also to educate the public relative to the attitude of pharmacists on this question.—Carried.

Earl R. Serles called attention to the stringent prohibition law of South Dakota.

Ambrose Hunsberger stated that the prohibition officer in Philadelphia welcomed suggestions and criticisms on prohibition law enforcement from pharmacists.

W. C. Anderson moved that this Section request the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refer proposed new regulations for dispensing alcohol to a committee, one of whom should be a pharmacist. Louis Emanuel seconded the motion.—Carried.

The following papers were read:

"Experimental Pharmacodynamics for Students of Pharmacy," by R. A. Bliss.

"Some Observations Relative to Training in Drug Analysis," by C. O. Ewing. (See p. 586, June issue, JOURNAL A. PH. A.)

"How to Overcome Indifference Concerning Need of Sterilization," by A. W. Linton. (See p. 589, June issue, JOURNAL A. PH. A.)

"Need for Regulation of the Exportation of Narcotics" by A. W. Linton. (See p. 801, August issue, JOURNAL A. PH. A.)

"Pharmaceutical Requirements," by H. B. Smith.

The Chairman appointed the following Nominating Committee: Albert Schneider, Charles O. Lee and Earl R. Serles.

The session was then adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., was called to order by Chairman Clair A. Dye, May 10, at 2.30 P.M. Charles O. Lee acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

The following papers were read:

"The Chain Store System. Legislation to Prevent Its Growth," by F. H. Freericks.

"A Minimum Four-Year Pharmacy Course," by F. J. Wulling.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominees for officers for the ensuing year:

Chairman, Edward Spease, Cleveland, Ohio.

Associates, A. W. Linton, Seattle, Wash.; Philip Asher,† New Orleans, La.; C. F. Walker, Richmond, Va.

Secretary, W. H. Zeigler, Charleston, S. C.

They were elected.

C. O. Ewing presented a report for the Committee on Chairman's Address, commending the adoption of the recommendation that a National Organizer be employed jointly by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, to further the work of promoting the passage of prerequisite laws, and endorsed the formation of a joint committee for this purpose by the bodies mentioned.

The report was accepted and approved.

THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP.

Chairman E. G. Eberle made a brief report for the Fairchild Scholarship Committee, stating that there were no applicants this year.

The decision reached at the New York meeting was that the Fairchild Scholarship should be awarded on the basis of a competitive examination to candidates who are high school graduates, and who have successfully finished their first year's work in a school or college of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy of a university, member of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and that each school, college or department of pharmacy be allowed and be limited to two candidates. A letter bearing on these matters was sent to the Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy by the Chairman on March 24, 1920. The limit of two applicants from each institution was deemed advisable, in order to keep down the total number of applicants and, as far as possible, select candidates who had made good records during their first year in a pharmacy school. The manner of nominating the candidates by the schools is left to the respective institutions.

The Fairchild Scholarship Committee, under the provisions of the donor, consists of the presidents of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and the Editor of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as Chairman. The Examination Committee is selected by the Fairchild Scholarship Committee.

The hope was expressed that during the present year, under the new provisions, quite a number of applications would be presented for this scholarship.

The following papers were then read:

"Unification of Pharmaceutical Education," by C. B. Jordan.

"Pharmacy and the New Education," by C. O. Lee.

Jacob Diner moved, John C. Wallace seconded the motion that all papers not read be read by title and referred to the Publication Committee.—Carried. They are:

"The Next Step in Pharmaceutical Education," by R. A. Lyman.

"Non-Secret *versus* Secret Remedies," by George E. Éwe.

† Deceased, July 5, 1920.

"Educating the Public through Enforcement of Postal Legislation," by L. F. Kebler.

"The Tariff and the Crude Drug," by E. E. Stanford.

The Chairman announced that the recommendation of this Section to appoint a committee to confer with Revenue Department officials relative to the exportation of narcotics was referred to the Council, and the following members were appointed as such committee: Charles H. LaWall, Chairman; Charles W. Johnson, Acting Chairman; A. W. Linton, Cornelius Osseward and Clair A. Dye.

The session was then adjourned.

JOINT SESSION SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION, A. PH. A., WITH AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

A Joint Session of above named bodies was called to order immediately following the conclusion of the final session of the Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., by Past-President Wortley F. Rudd, of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. After preliminary remarks by Chairman Rudd relative to the value of these joint meetings for the discussion of matters that have interest for all, and being convened for specific purposes, other affairs do not enter. Secretary H. C. Christensen presented the report of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Referring to his report of 1913, he was gratified that many of the proposals of that period had become realities. There had been progress in the methods for determining the fitness and qualifications of candidates before State boards of pharmacy, and this year he hoped to witness the consummation of a plan whereby there will be a logical relation between the courses of pharmacy schools and the examinations of the boards. He looked forward to the time when all these candidates would be college of pharmacy graduates.

Further extracts of the report by Mr. Christensen for the Advisory Examination Committee are quoted:

"Is it not possible that, five years or ten years hence, we shall put the candidate into a well equipped laboratory and give him a practical problem in assaying, or synthesis, or manufacturing, or testing for purity or strength, or microscopic identification? It is one thing to know that an applicant knows certain facts. It is another thing to know whether he can apply what he knows."

TWO KINDS OF PHARMACISTS.

"Now, just to project our view into the future a little further. Graduation as a prerequisite for full registration is going to produce in this country two distinct classes of pharmacists. One may be designated roughly as proprietors or managers, the other as clerks. Or, to make another classification, we will have the registered pharmacist and the assistant. The prerequisite may decrease the number of registered pharmacists. We must not overlook the needs of the proprietor and the public that there shall be a sufficient number of pharmacists duly licensed in some way to carry on the work. The shortage of pharmacists of both classes during the acute epidemic of last year and the year previous brought this matter quite forcibly to our attention. We must take cognizance of these conditions.

"This supply of qualified men must come largely from the ranks of the assistants. We must, therefore, always keep in mind the needs of this group and the examinations fitting to them, which will, of necessity, differ substantially from the registered pharmacist examination.

"Furthermore, your committee thinks it important that in States where there is no such group as the assistant steps should be taken, legislative or otherwise, to create such a class.

"Hitherto, we have looked upon assistant registration as but a transient thing; something which would last for a few years only; that it was merely a stepping stone to full registration. This has been the case in most of the States. I think that we must now consider the assistants in a distinct class. They will, in the near future, be about of the same grade as our present registered pharmacist, but the rank and file of them will remain as assistants. Or, better still, call them registered druggists and the higher group registered pharmacists.

"Call them what you will, it is a class we are creating and we must take them into full consideration in our examinations of the immediate future; yes, even of the present. As matters now stand, we generally look upon assistants as 'apprentices' only, men who will remain in this class for a few years only and then pass on. That condition will not long prevail."

PHARMACY BOARD ADVISERS.

"Coming back now to our immediate and present needs, our problem seems to simmer down to this: a plan which will make effective, thoroughly effective, principles of examination which we have tested and found sound. The plan proposed last year by John Culley to divide the States into districts, with a vice-president in charge of each district, these vice-presidents constituting the advisory examination committee, should be tried out. We can never tell just how a thing will work out until we have tried it, but this plan has all the car-marks of a successful one. These men will function as supervisors, in an advisory capacity, of course, and, because their districts will be small as compared with the present arrangement, increasing benefits should result."

The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Examination Questions was presented by Chairman E. A. Ruddiman.

Secretary Theodore J. Bradley (chairman of the Syllabus Committee) stated that this report will be worked out in permanent form and printed in the Syllabus.

A motion was made and carried by vote that the report be accepted. It was then discussed, many participating in the discussions.*

L. L. Walton read a paper on "Practical Experience Requirements for Pharmacy Licensure." In introducing his subject the speaker referred to the views of others on the subject of drug store experience, and spoke of the relative value of different kinds of experience. The concluding division of the paper is printed in full and relates to

A SYSTEM OF UNITS.

"Thus we have one year's actual pharmaceutical work in a retail drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded under supervision of a pharmacist, as our standard, arbitrarily fixed as sixty units.

"The number of *practical experience units* required for admittance to the examinations in any State may be such a multiple of sixty as the number of years of practical experience required by law. In Pennsylvania this would be 120 practical experience units for the assistant pharmacist examination and 240 for the pharmacist.

"The number of practical experience units to be credited for pharmaceutical work performed in hospitals, the Army Medical Department, the Hospital Corps of the Navy, or other places, should bear such ratio to the standard as the character of the work justifies. In no case should experience rate equally with the standard because it does not include all the essentials of retail drug store experience, unless 60 to 120 units have been earned under the conditions of the standard.

"The total number of practical experience units necessary to admittance to the examinations could not be earned outside of the retail drug store and the applicant could not be qualified in all the essentials without having had retail store experience. Therefore, in the establishment of such a system, 60 to 120 practical experience units, acquired under the conditions laid down for the standard, should be made a prerequisite.

"This would assure some measure at least of actual contact with all the details of the retail drug business upon the part of a candidate for license and would permit of a greater ratio of credit for specific kinds of pharmaceutical experience acquired under other conditions.

"Under this prerequisite there could be allowed safely equal credit of 60 units or 120 units for one or two years, respectively, of experience gained in hospital dispensaries, properly conducted and managed by pharmacists, and in the hospital corps of the Army or Navy, under supervision of pharmacists, and for a one or two years' satisfactorily completed course in a recognized college of pharmacy.

"For pharmaceutical experience acquired in a manufacturing pharmaceutical or chemical laboratory, in a wholesale drug store, or other place, the system would permit of credit allowance in practical experience units, according to the character and variety of the work performed and time of service, even though such credit would be necessarily small."

* It is hoped to print this report in full, with discussions thereon, in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL.

The paper was accepted.

Chairman W. F. Rudd referred to the report of the Committee on Drug Store Classification (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., November, 1919, p. 982). He stated that this was a matter which should be thoroughly studied by the Boards, schools and individuals; the Committee has been continued, and it is hoped some definite, final action may be taken at the next annual meeting. There being no further business for the joint session, the meeting was adjourned.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1920.

To the Members of the Council:

8. *Comments on Mr. England's letter of June 2, 1920, relative to his ineligibility for service on the Committee on Publication (see Item 4, p. 821).*

Only abstracts are printed:

C. H. LaWall—"I am inclined to think that Mr. England's point is well taken so far as standing committees are concerned.

I should like to see the question argued and then voted upon anew."

L. E. Sayre—"I would suggest that the Council endeavor to make *it possible* to have Mr. J. W. England act *as he was elected*, as this was the expressed wish of the Association. The same remark applies to the other members mentioned in letter No. 2, pp. 6 and 7."

C. A. Dye—"The Council was created by the Association for a specific purpose, namely, to conduct the business of the Association during the year."

"It is extremely unfortunate that the membership of such an important committee as that on Publication should come so largely within the non-member class. * * * As a general principle it is not a wise thing to change such an important committee very materially at any time. On the other hand, as pointed out by Mr. England, we might find ourselves conducting the business of the Association largely through non-member committees."

* * * * Such an important committee as this, if it is to act in an advisory capacity to the Editor, should have more stability and not be subject to a change in its entirety each year, as it is likely to be under the present manner of appointment. It strikes me as being futile to expect a new man to be familiar with the details of publication and capable of offering any very constructive criticisms during his first year of service. Something then should be done to place the committee on a more stable basis."

* * * "It is to be regretted that the term of office of the three members on the Committee should terminate now, especially when the journal is trying out some new ideas and when it is trying to meet the demands of the members of the Association. * * * This is especially true of the services of Mr. England, since he has been so intimately connected with the JOURNAL for the past few years, and I trust some way may be found to have not only his, but also the services of the other members of the Committee retained."

"I am opposed to the appointment of non-members on committees of the Council as a general principle, that is, unless it should be done as above outlined. I would, on the other hand, be willing to have part of the retiring members appointed for the time being simply as a matter of expediency and so that the business of the JOURNAL might not suffer." * * *

R. A. Lyman—"I am interested in item No. 4. Mr. England is right. He is ineligible for service on the Committee on Publication as he is not a member of the Council. Messrs. Newcomb and Eddy are also ineligible for the same reason."

W. F. Rudd—"Referring to Council Letter No. 2, I think Mr. England's point is well taken. I have studied the constitution and by-laws and it seems to me the Publication Committee should come from members of the Council."

S. L. Hilton—"The position of Mr. J. W. England, as Chairman of the Committee on Publication, as set forth in Council letter No. 2, item No. 4, is well taken, the by-laws of the Council not having been amended as they should have been after the action of the Council with reference to the selection of non-members of the Council to committees. I, therefore, move that Mr. England's declination to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Publication be accepted, with regrets, and that the Council proceed to elect a chairman and at the same time fill the other two vacancies on