

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND
CONFERENCE SCHOOLS.

BY WILBER J. TEETERS,

President of the American Conference of
Pharmaceutical Faculties.

A rather interesting situation has arisen in connection with the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

The object of this Conference as stated in the Constitution is to promote the interests of Pharmaceutical Education.

During the evolution that has taken place in the twenty years of its existence two types of colleges have become distinctly recognized: the self-styled "old line" college and the college in connection with universities. The former are, as a rule, self-supported by tuition, while the latter are supported by the state.

The so-called "old line" colleges have, as a rule, been slow to advocate the raising of standards. The colleges of pharmacy in connection with the universities, on the other hand, have been active and persistent, not only for higher standards, but also that the colleges should be classified or standardized by some authorized agency, as the Carnegie Foundation or some similar organization willing to undertake the work.

Under these conditions it is not strange that educational progress has been slow.

Formidable clouds have arisen several times but by compromises the Conference has held together and it is fortunate that it has, for, at the present time, no one is willing to argue that a high school education should not be required as a basis for the study of pharmacy. The World War has definitely settled this point.

The Conference has standardized the Ph.G. degree and apparently by common consent has agreed that three years for the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist and four years for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy should be required. It is safe to say that all parties recognize the necessity and desirability of a thorough education in pharmacy. They know that professionally it is the only thing that will save pharmacy as a profession. They also know that educationally pharmacy has not advanced as rapidly as have medicine and dentistry; the reason is not hard to find—desire for students on the

part of some of the colleges and the fear that higher requirements would lessen the number is the cause.

The membership in the Conference is upwards of fifty, out of a total number of colleges of approximately eighty, counting all kinds. It includes a few colleges of high rank whose entrance and graduation requirements have always been far above the minimum required by the Conference. It includes a number of mediocre grade, and some that merely come "under the wire," so to speak.

The Conference has set September, 1923, as the date when all institutions belonging to the Conference must require high school graduation for entrance. An investigation and standardization of the colleges will be secured within the next year if possible. It would seem safe to predict that in the adjustment, which must take place, eventually only institutions with an assured income, outside of tuition, can give courses that will meet present-day requirements in equipment and technical instruction and, last but not least, pay adequate salaries necessary to secure teachers of ability and experience.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN
THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PRO-
GRAM OF THE ARMY.

Correspondence on the above-named subject between Wortley F. Rudd, then president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is printed in the July issue of this JOURNAL, p. 715. In another letter to the Secretary of War, under date of August 19, Professor Rudd quotes from the above cited communications, and writes further:

"I have given a good deal of thought to this statement of your position. As applied to ordinary vocational training, your position may be tenable. In my judgment, the fundamental error was made when those in charge of the educational program placed pharmacy in the 'vocational' group.

"The Army would not consider taking any steps that would change the educational status of Medicine or Dentistry. The practice of these professions is so hedged about by legislative enactment that any modification of the time requirement either for entrance into or graduation from the standard colleges

giving such professional training would inevitably work an injustice. For example, in my own state no one may take the State Board examination in Medicine who is not a graduate of what is technically known as a Class 'A' Medical School. Whether right or wrong, that is the law, and similar laws probably exist in other states. The assumption is that in formulating plans for both Premedical and Medical education, the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges were the best qualified organizations to undertake the work. No matter how much knowledge of Medicine one may have, unless he acquired it according to a definite program that has been promulgated by those in a position to know best how it should be acquired, the applicant is refused examination.

"What I tried to say in my letter of April 22d was that if the Army's plan of teaching Pharmacy is not based upon the general plan laid down by the one National organization in a position to formulate correct policies, the Army men will later go into civilian life and be denied the privilege of examination because the Army plan was a law unto itself.

"I feel very sure that it is not the wish of the Army to work any such injustice. But unless there is a change injustice must result. Already in some states the law relative to the practice of Pharmacy stipulates that applicants for examination before the State Board shall be graduates of a school holding membership in or recognized by the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. If the Conference now requires a minimum of two years of High School work before matriculation, and has pledged itself to require four years by 1923, Army-trained pharmacists are not receiving what it was evidently planned to give them; *viz.*, an education equivalent to that required of civilian pharmacists.

"The writer's only apology for this rather frank expression of opinion is his earnest desire to see full coöperation among all the institutions, of whatever nature, that have taken it upon themselves to educate pharmacists.

"He believes this can be accomplished only by having the requirements of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties fully met by the Army as well as by civilian institutions engaged in Pharmaceutical instruction."

EDUCATIONAL OUTLOOK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are quoting part of an editorial of the *Chemist and Druggist* of August 21:

"Pharmaceutical education in Great Britain may now be said to have passed from the stage of indifference over the method of acquisition to one of acute interest on the part of the statutory authority. One effect of the war has been to accentuate the need of education in all departments of national life, and pharmacy has participated in the movement. Universities and technical colleges are awaking to the need of the equipment of their graduates and students with the necessary training to fulfil whatever function in life they choose. In pharmacy, at present, there is not that close coördination of the course of training which is fundamental to those desirous of a scientific or quasi-scientific career, as in pharmacy. The public expression of educational authorities shows clearly that our syllabus of studies has been wanting in the application of imagination in order to fit it into the scheme of things which every man of affairs with scientific training requires. Thus pharmacists repeatedly proclaim the lack of business knowledge, and men with the commercial instinct as the dominant factor never cease to tell us that this is our characteristic deficiency, that the curriculum leaves us on the threshold of science, and it is largely owing to that dangerous thing, 'a little knowledge,' we are bereft of our capacity, or at least diverted from the opportunity, of making a commercial success of our lives. Surely this is untrue. Pharmacy, even in its haphazard days, provided a mental training capable of equipping men for almost any sphere of action or thought for which they felt promptings. It was the haphazard way of entering pharmacy which was wrong, since temperamentally indifferent men drifted into the calling. Now that training is being systematized, it will undoubtedly provide a class of men and women equal to the best. The temperamentally unsuitable will not enter as in the past, but fight shy of the curriculum and knowledge of what they have to undertake. Training that is sound is bound to make the pharmacist of the future a man capable of viewing the problem of commerce with a breadth of vision infinitely superior and sounder than what passes as such in the hectic talk of these ruffled days of peace. * * *

PHARMACEUTICAL SECTION IN
FRENCH ASSOCIATION FOR
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE.

A pharmaceutical section was established at the last annual meeting (July) by the French Association for Advancement of Science. The section was organized by Professor Massol, director of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ESTABLISHES A COURSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORK.

The University of Wisconsin is providing for a course in public health work. It will be a five-year course, and students may enter it next fall. Although the new general hospital will not be completed and ready for practice work for two years, the first two years of the course are general college medical courses and the practice work does not come until the third year of the course.

In addition to this five-year course the University of Wisconsin now offers a three-year course, which fits the candidate for hospital duty, public health work and other branches of nursing. The candidate is offered a choice of six months' training in public health work or six months' training for institutional work in this shorter course.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY DISCONTINUES PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

In announcing the discontinuance of the pharmacy department indefinitely the *Vanderbilt Alumnus* says editorially:

"The future of the school of pharmacy has been under consideration by the faculty for months past, and was further considered with unusual care by the board of trustees at its recent meeting. There were two propositions before the board. One involved distinct increase in requirements and a lengthening of the course to three or four years. The second proposition involved discontinuance of the school at the present time.

"Under present conditions the trustees decided that the old situation could not be longer maintained. The board of trustees, therefore, reluctantly decided to discontinue the school of pharmacy until state laws and other conditions make it possible for a professional course of high grade to be carried on with success."

Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, former dean, has accepted a position in the Research Department of Parke, Davis & Co.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS MEETS IN ST. LOUIS DURING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20.

In the August issue of *THIS JOURNAL*, p. 841, attention was called to the annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists in St. Louis, September 20-24. We take this opportunity of extending greetings and wishes for a successful meeting.

OFFICERS OF STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1920-1921.

(Continued from p. 845, August issue.)

(Secretaries of associations are asked to make corrections and send in list of officers, and name of next convention city.)

ALABAMA.

President, Lawrence C. Lewis, Tuskegee.
First Vice-President, S. H. Henderson, Talladega.
Second Vice-President, Roy Albright, Mobile.
Secretary, W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa.
Treasurer, S. L. Toomer, Auburn.
Mobile was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

FLORIDA.

President, George R. Cherry, Jacksonville.
Vice-President, Max Hankins, Daytona.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Houghton, Palatka.

MONTANA.

President, J. W. Seiden, Lewistown.
First Vice-President, J. N. Starbuck, Valier.
Second Vice-President, Charles Quist, Wisdom.
Secretary, J. Reidel, Boulder.
Treasurer, J. N. Talbot, Manhattan.
Helena was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

NORTH DAKOTA.

President, Homer Hill, Marion.
First Vice-President, John S. Miller, Rugby.
Second Vice-President, W. H. Itrich, Hebron.
Secretary, Roy G. Cook, Fargo.
Treasurer, W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

OHIO.

President, Frank Schwilk, Dayton.
First Vice-President, H. M. Highfield, Zanesville.

Second Vice-President, Thomas J. Evans, Newark.

Secretary, Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

Treasurer, L. W. Funk, Columbus.

Cedar Point was selected as the place for the 1921 meeting.

OREGON.

President, E. A. Robinson, Portland.

First Vice-President, Claude Kem, Cottage Grove.

Second Vice-President, Lloyd Crocker, Portland.

Third Vice-President, George Sabin, Grant Pass.

Secretary, A. W. Allen, Portland.

Treasurer, B. F. Jones, Portland.

Portland was selected for the next meeting place.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

President, S. Solem, Kadoka.

Vice-President, Edward Hoffelt, Estelline.

Secretary, E. C. Bent, Dell Rapids.

Treasurer, A. A. Woodward, Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE.

President, B. B. Kern, Murfreesboro.

First Vice-President, J. E. Clark, Morristown.

Second Vice-President, O. J. Nance, Jackson.

Third Vice-President, J. B. Sands, Nashville.

Secretary, David J. Kuhn, Nashville.

Treasurer, T. H. Scruggs, Jackson.

Chattanooga was selected as the place for next year's meeting, third Tuesday in July.

VERMONT.

President, Harris W. Alexander, St. Albans.

First Vice-President, E. B. Hyde, Brandon.

Second Vice-President, A. O. Austin, Orleans.

Third Vice-President, C. N. Shaw, Bellows Falls.

Secretary, John B. Lambert, Burlington.

Treasurer, W. E. Terrill, Burlington.

VIRGINIA.

President, Jos. B. Clower, Woodstock.

First Vice-President, W. T. Reeves, South Boston.

Second Vice-President, J. H. Jackson, Tazewell.

Secretary, A. L. I. Winne, Richmond.

Treasurer, Miss Maud Lambert, Roanoke.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

President, A. A. Tozer, Everett.

Secretary, A. W. Linton, Seattle.

Treasurer, Fred D. Marr, Tacoma.

District Governors, R. L. Hunt, Everett; G. C. Norton, Tacoma; P. H. Dirstine, Pullman; H. S. Elwood, Ellensburg; F. R. Robertson, Spokane.

Members of Executive Committee, C. Osseward, Seattle; G. E. Brown, Spokane.

A joint meeting with the Oregon Association is contemplated for next year.

WISCONSIN.

President, Bruno Leidel, Milwaukee.

First Vice-President, R. Buerstatte, Manitowoc.

Second Vice-President, E. H. Schultz, Neenah.

Third Vice-President, W. O. Gilbert, Melrose.

Secretary, E. H. Raeuber, Milwaukee.

Treasurer, Henry Rollman, Chilton.

Eau Claire was selected as the 1921 meeting place.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Officers for the ensuing year of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists are:

President, Harry Noonas, New York City;

First Vice-President, G. D. Ellyson, Des Moines, Iowa;

Second Vice-President, R. R. Patch, Boston, Mass.;

Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. Scarle, Chicago, Ill.

Boston was selected as the place of next meeting, which is to be held early in June, 1921.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association was held in Montreal, August 16-19. A report submitted by H. H. Gates was adopted, recommending a two-year course of 1000 teaching hours for qualifying those who seek to practice pharmacy. A syllabus committee was appointed to prepare a reasonable and uniform curriculum in pharmacy for the schools of the several provinces.

J. E. Tremble, of Montreal, was elected President, and George E. Gibbard, of Toronto, Secretary.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec elected the following officers: *President*, E. Vadboncoeur; *First Vice-President*, G. A. Lapointe; *Second Vice-President*, J. W. Elcombe; *Treasurer*, J. A. Goyer; *Secretary-Registrar*, H. J. Pilon.

PROPOSED DELETIONS FROM N. F. IV.

The National Formulary Revision Committee requests that the pharmacists of the country carefully look over the proposed deletions for the new National Formulary as published below. In case any of the preparations are being called for in your practice, notify Chairman W. L. Scoville, P. O. Box 488, Detroit, Mich.

Acetum Opii
 Collodium Tigllii
 Collodium Iodi
 Collodium Iodoformi
 Cordiale Rubi Fructus
 Decoctum Sarsaparillae Compositum
 Elixir Aurantii Amari
 Elixir Bismuthi
 Elixir Calcii Bromidi
 Elixir Calcii Hypophosphitis
 Elixir Calcii Lactophosphatis
 Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Pepsini
 Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloidorum, et Hypophosphitum
 Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Bismuthi
 Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloidorum, Ferri, Bismuthi et Strychninae
 Elixir Cinchonae Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Calcii Lactophosphatis
 Elixir Corydalis Compositum
 Elixir Ferri Hypophosphitis
 Elixir Ferri Lactatis
 Elixir Formatum
 Elixir Formatum Compositum
 Elixir Humili
 Elixir Hypophosphitum
 Elixir Hypophosphitum et Ferri
 Elixir Lithii Citratis
 Elixir Pepsini et Ferri
 Elixir Rubi Compositum
 Elixir Salicylatus
 Elixir Strychninae Valeratis
 Elixir Viburni Prunifolii
 Elixir Zinci Valeratis
 Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii Lactophosphate
 Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii Phosphate
 Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Pruno Virginiana
 Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Vitello
 Emulsum Olei Ricini
 Emulsum Petrolati
 Fluidextractum Cinchonae Aquosum
 Fluidextractum Coffeae
 Fluidextractum Conii

Fluidextractum Corydalis
 Fluidextractum Helianthemi
 Fluidextractum Paracoto
 Fluidextractum Petroselini Radicis
 Fluidextractum Verbenae
 Gelatinum Chondri
 Glyceritum Vitelli
 Glyceritum Guaiaci
 Glyceritum Tragacanthae
 Glycerogelatinum Acidi Salicylici
 Glycerogelatinum Iodoformi
 Glycerogelatinum Zinci Durum
 Glycerogelatinum Zinci Molle
 Gossypium Stypticum
 Infusum Brayerac
 Iodoformum Aromatisatum
 Linimentum Ammonii Iodidi
 Linimentum Tigllii
 Linimentum Tigllii Compositum
 Liquor Alumini Acetico Tartratis
 Liquor Bismuthi
 Liquor Bromi
 Liquor Ferri Citratis
 Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis
 Liquor Ferri Nitratris
 Liquor Ferri Protochloridi
 Liquor Ferri Oxysulphatis
 Liquor Magnesium Sulphatis Effervescens
 Liquor Pancreatini
 Liquor Pepsini
 Liquor Pepsini Aromaticus
 Liquor Phosphori
 Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, Pearson
 Liquor Sodii Citro-Tartratis Effervescens
 Liquor Strychninae Acetatis
 Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus
 Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus
 Magma Ferri Hydroxidi
 Massa Copaibae
 Mistura Carminativa
 Mistura Opii et Sassafras
 Mistura Guaiaci
 Mistura Olei Picis
 Mistura Pectoralis, Stokes
 Mulla Acidi Salicylici
 Mulla Creosoti Salicylata
 Mulla Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi
 Mulla Zinci
 Oleatum Aconitinae
 Oleatum Atropinae
 Oleatum Cocainae
 Oleatum Quininae
 Oleatum Veratrinae
 Petroxolins—Too many. Which can be spared?
 Petroxolinum Betanaphtholis

Petroxolinum Cadinum	Syrupus Ferri et Mangani Iodidi
Petroxolinum Chloroformi Camphoratum	Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis
Petroxolinum Creosoti	Syrupus Ferri Lactophatis
Petroxolinum Eucalyptolis	Syrupus Ferri Protochloridi
Petroxolinum Guaiacolis	Syrupus Morphinae et Acaciae
Petroxolinum Hydrargyri	Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis
Petroxolinum Iodi	Syrupus Stillingiae Compositus
Petroxolinum Iodi Dilutum	Syrupus Cimicifugae Compositus
Petroxolinum Iodoformi	Syrupus Codeinae
Petroxolinum Liquidum	Tinctura Amara
Petroxolinum Mentholis	Tinctura Aromatica
Petroxolinum Methylis Salicylatis	Tinctura Caramellis
Petroxolinum Phenolis	Tinctura Ergota Ammoniata
Petroxolinum Phenolis Camphoratum	Tinctura Iodi Decolorata
Petroxolinum Picis	Tinctura Kino et Opii Composita
Petroxolinum Spissum	Tinctura Paracoto
Petroxolinum Sulphuratum	Tinctura Pectoralis
Petroxolinum Sulphuratum Compositum	Tinctura Rhei et Gentinae
Petroxolinum Terebinthinae Laricis	Tinctura Zedoariae Amara
Phenol Iodatum	Trochisci Carbonis Ligni
Pilulae Antimonii Compositae	Trochisci Gambir
Pilulae Antidyspepticae	Trochisci Menthae Piperitae
Pilulae Colocynthis Compositae	Unguentum Picis Compositum
Pilulae Colocynthis et Hyoscyami	Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi
Pilulae Colocynthis et Posophylli	Unguentum Veratrinae
Pilulae Ferri, Quininae, Strychninae et Arseni Fortiores	Unguentum Zinci Stearatis
Pilulae Glycerylis Nitratis	Vinum Aurantis Compositum
Potassa cum Calce	Vinum Carnis
Pulvis Gambir Compositus	Vinum Carnis et Ferri
Pulvis Kino et Opii Compositus	Vinum Ferri
Sal. Lithii Citratis Effervescens Compositum	Vinum Fraxini
Sal. Potasii Bromidi Effervescens Compositum	Vinum Pepsini
Sal. Vichyanum Factitium Effervescens cum Lithio	Vinum Picis
Soda cum Calce	Vinum Pruni Virginianae
Sodii Boro-Benzoes	Vinum Pruni Virginianae Ferratum
Succus Citri et Pepsinum	Vinum Rhei Compositum
Syrupus Althaeae	FOR ADDITION
Syrupus Calcii Hydrochlorophosphatis	Compound Digestive Elixir—modified
Syrupus Calcii Hypophosphitis	Compound Mustard Ointment
Syrupus Calcii Iodidi	Compound Capsicum Ointment
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis et Ferri	Compound Syrup of Thyme
	Suspension (or Emulsion) of Benzyl Benzoate
	Ampoules

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

COURT IN RESTRICTING PRICE CONTROL ACTS TO ENCOURAGE TRADE COMPETITION.

Manuel Wast, LL.B., writes on the above subject in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* of August 28th:—

The United States Supreme Court has settled definitely and finally the question of the right of a manufacturer to control resale prices of his products. In the light of various

recent decisions of the court named, the question was honeycombed with doubts and difficulties that were as insoluble to the lawyer as they were bewildering to the business man. Now the court has squarely faced the issue, and its pronouncement points out clearly the paths of legality and illegality in the matter of price-fixing by manufacturers in their dealings both with jobbers and consumers.