

EDITORIAL

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DEATH OF MR. COOLIDGE.

FEW Presidents have lived many years after the conclusion of their years of service in the highest office within the peoples' gift. The passing of Mr. Coolidge brings general expression of sympathy to one who modestly but largely contributed to the services rendered by the late President to the country. We are not called upon to place an estimate on the life of the deceased, but it is becoming to lament his death, and speak with due reverence of him as a distinguished and honored citizen who had gained the respect and affection of his countrymen to a degree that will remain his most enduring monument.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF PHARMACY IN 1933.

TWO outstanding events will mark Pharmacy in 1933. The American Pharmacy Building in Washington is well under way and there is hopeful assurance that it will be completed this year, marking an event of greatest importance for pharmacy.

The Pharmacy exhibit at the "Century of Progress"—Chicago World's Fair—presents an outstanding opportunity for acquainting the public with the part of Pharmacy in the advancement of civilization, medical progress and public health service. Pharmacy has been allotted liberal space in the fountain circle—on the ground floor of the Hall of Science, among the groups that are related to pharmacy, completing its story to be told by the exhibit and dramatized in a manner that will impress its significance on the visitors.

An interesting description has been given by Chairman H. C. Christensen which is drawn upon in the following. The space for the Pharmacy exhibit is irregular and in its designing these irregularities have been framed into a simple geometric plan. Interesting forms of light and color attract the visitors and center attention on the exhibit. There is an inviting atmosphere of openness and freedom. Plain walls turning inward from each side and spiral forms draw the visitor in and permit a natural circulation to the entire display, taking them to each point of interest and letting them out again without the feeling of having been led by rules or directions. No doorways, gates or railings impede their individual interests. (See page 1.)

The aim of the exhibit is to show professional progress—the drug store of a hundred years ago will be contrasted with a pharmacy of to-day. The history will be depicted in various divisions and the preparation of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary will be illustrated by the results of revision work. Apparatus of different periods and pharmaceutical literature will contribute to the story of pharmacy.

As an example of display "digitalis" has been mentioned, telling the story in a series of panels—its interesting history, plant life, botany and pharmacognosy, pharmacy and pharmacology. Other drugs will be illustrated in like manner, including the bibliography, and biographical sketches of those who contributed to

the development of the *materia medica*. The story told of animal and vegetable drugs will find related application in chemicals and other products from various sources, and the reasoning which guided earlier investigators will be compared with the researches of present day. The value of the famous discoveries of pharmacists will be brought to the attention of the visitors, their influence on health, civilization, commerce and the industries, and as contributions to other investigations.

The necessity for study in the many divisions of pharmacy, the large number and varied forms of legislation, have contributed to education and legislation, and will be represented in the exhibit by a library of books and documents. This will again exemplify the many points of contact which have distinguished pharmacy in its many contributions to science, art and industry.

PARTICIPATION BY STATES IN THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

THE American Pharmacy Headquarters Building will be completed before the end of 1933, and the thought is offered that all states will want to be represented in some way, perhaps illustrative or commemorative of pharmacy in the respective states. There is no intention of being definite, the subject is mentioned only because the associations may wish to consider the matter at the annual state meetings.

One of the purposes of the organization of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was to encourage the establishment of state organizations to discuss the problems of pharmacists in the respective states at the annual meetings of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, now possible in a larger way in the House of Delegates. The relationship brought about more than eighty years ago will, doubtless, grow stronger and more effective.

All states through individual and other contributions have shown their interest and attachment. The Headquarters should have a liberal endowment and such a contact is suggested for discussion at the annual conventions.

The building is located on the most beautiful site in Washington and is receiving frequent publicity in the daily press and in Government promotions. The progress of the building has been shown in recent issues of the JOURNAL, and the reports of Chairman H. A. B. Dunning have been published in the October and November numbers.

The British Pharmaceutical Society contemplates displacing its old building, which has served the Society for many years, by a new home. Just as a matter of interest, a unique presidential chair is being made of Australian woods for the building, to be presented to the British Pharmaceutical Society by the pharmaceutical organizations of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. The inlay woods represented are native to, and donated by New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.

NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.

SENATOR J. J. Davis, on January 3rd, introduced a bill "to provide for the forfeiture of vessels, vehicles or other means used to transport or conceal unstamped narcotics or to facilitate the purchase and sale thereof and for other

purposes." The Senator stated that he had introduced the bill on account of the growing difficulty of frequent forfeitures of automobiles and that unless proper provision is made the time is not far distant when such a seizure will be a useless proceeding—unless steps are taken to secure legislation to cure the defects in the present law, or, to enact a new law giving the Bureau of Narcotics authority to initiate proceedings looking to the forfeiture of all means used for the transportation or concealment of narcotics not bearing appropriate internal revenue tax stamps. Unless a step of this kind is taken the Senator states that one of the strongest curbs against the traffic will be taken away. The bill referred to is S. 5318.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, long before state and national legislation was enacted, interested itself in legislation to control the sale of narcotics.

The Senator referred to an item in the *Japan Advertiser* of September 21, 1932, informing that the Manchukuo government has promulgated provisional regulations governing the sale of opium for smoking purposes to the general public. It seems very unfortunate that such a means of revenue should be deemed necessary in this present day, when the destructive effects of narcotic addiction on an individual and nation are known.

It is gratifying to note that Kemal Pasha presided at a cabinet meeting on Christmas Day at which it was decided—that three recently closed narcotic factories in Istanbul will not be allowed to reopen; that poppy cultivation will be limited to meet the medicinal opium needs; that Turkey will adhere to the international accords of the Hague and Geneva for control of narcotic traffic and that special tribunals will be created to try narcotic smugglers and illegal manufacturers.

The Cabinet decree closed with the statement, "Thus we accomplish our most modern and most civilized duty toward the Turkish nation and humanity." This action is significant because in the past two years the unfortunate victims of narcotic traffic have been largely supplied from drugs which were the output of the three factories closed by the President of Turkey.

The United States was the first government to ratify the Geneva limitations' convention of 1931, which has since that time been ratified by Canada, Persia, Poland, Portugal and Sweden. Twenty-five countries must ratify before April 1933, to put the convention into force. Of these, four of six narcotic drug manufacturing nations must have ratified: England, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland and the United States. The United States has ratified the convention.

The most recent work on adjustment of narcotic enforcement is the draft of a uniform drug act for states, prepared under the direction of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The final draft will go to the governors and legislatures of the several states; this, with certain comments and recommendations of a special committee of the National Drug Trade Conference, approved by the latter, has been mailed to state and national associations for careful consideration before the draft is considered for enactment. Pharmacists will recognize the importance of the comments and recommendations submitted and that the time to perfect the measure is before it becomes a law.

Preliminary education and training determines the quality of entrants to Pharmacy Schools—the work in the latter will characterize Pharmacy.