

FINANCES.

Receipts.

Balance on Hand.....	\$243.94
Receipts from 25 states at \$5.00 each.....	125.00
	\$368.94

Disbursements.

12/29/32 to L. A. Engel, letter heads and reprints.....	\$ 7.50
2/17/33 Postage for Secretary's office.....	50.00
3/18/33 to JOURNAL A. PH. A. printing proceedings.....	115.77
8/15/33 to Dr. R. P. Fischelis for work on.....	25.00
Synonyms report	

Total Disbursements..... \$198.27

Total Cash Balance..... \$170.67

Upon motion of Mr. Milne seconded by Mr. Costello, the report was approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Childs, seconded by Mr. F. C. A. Schaefer, the Chairman was to appoint a Finance Committee of five to provide for the finances of the Conference in the future.

At this time the Chairman called upon Secretary Kelly of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and his remarks concerning the Conference were very encouraging and greatly appreciated.

Chairman Swain next called upon Walter F. Meads of Iowa for a paper upon "The Value of Annual Renewal of Pharmacists' Certificates in the Enforcement of Pharmacy Laws." The paper was received and discussed by Messrs. Fischelis, Pierce, Henry, Hankins and Swain.

THE VALUE OF ANNUAL RENEWAL OF PHARMACISTS' CERTIFICATES
IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF PHARMACY LAWS.

BY WALTER F. MEADS.

In presenting this paper at this session of the Conference of Law Enforcement Officials, I will attempt to show you the analogy between the annual renewal of the pharmacists' license and law enforcement. How in the State of Iowa, with whose workings I am most familiar, the enforcing of laws governing the practice of pharmacy is dependent on, or closely allied to, the renewal of certificates.

In 1880, the first pharmacy law was enacted in Iowa. It provided regulations for the sale and distribution of drugs and medicines, as well as for the establishment of a commission of pharmacy, which was given authority to administer the affairs of the profession. This included the enforcement of the laws governing the practice of pharmacy and the licensing of pharmacists by examination.

In order to place the profession and the distribution of drugs and poisons under State regulation, with its added protection to the druggists and to public health, it was agreed by the pharmacists that the expenses of the department and of the law enforcement would be paid through the collection of license fees and the annual renewal of certificates. That this was a wise agreement can be shown by the benefits accruing from the annual renewal of certificates.

The greatest value of the annual renewal is perhaps that it provides funds for law enforcement which might be obtained if the Board was dependent entirely upon funds raised by a general taxation. While it is true that the money we collect is paid into the State Treasury and an appropriation must be made by the legislature for our expenses, the fact that the Board is more than self-sustaining is a valuable argument when requesting funds for the operation of the department. This has also been a valuable argument, when on several occasions, the pharmacy board has been faced with consolidation. The fees are largely responsible, I believe, for the fact that we have always been independent and have held the administration and enforcement of the pharmacy laws in the hands of members of the profession, the value of this independence can be appreciated by all of us here.

It was the provision of the annual renewal and its ensuing independence that placed the

pharmacists in Iowa in the position of being able to secure in 1885, a law governing Itinerant Vendors of Medicine, requiring an annual license fee. This law is still in effect and enforced by the Iowa Pharmacy Board. We have been very fortunate in retaining the administration of this law, for such regulations are best enforced by those who are directly interested. We have not only given our own druggists protection from this type of competition, but have added considerable to our prestige, by turning back to the State General Fund the sum of \$20,000 to \$40,000 a year. Over the period of years the grand total above expenses, is something over \$900,000.

The annual renewal of certificates is of assistance to us in law enforcement, in that the information requested on the renewal application blank gives us a record of the pharmacist which can be obtained otherwise only by personal contact. This application when returned with the fee for renewal, gives the location of the pharmacist, whether active in retail drug business or not, and if active whether it be as proprietor, manager or clerk, as well as the name of the firm where he is practicing. Some states have sufficient inspectors to call in all stores several times a year, but we are not so fortunate in this respect. Through our renewal we check by mail as it were, the things an inspector would learn through a visit to the store as our files are our check when any violations are reported, relative to the supervision of licensed pharmacists in drug stores. It is our policy as a rule, to send out each year with the renewal receipts, notices of changes in laws, reports or request for cooperation along the line of law enforcement. This has brought big returns in interest and a closer contact with the druggists over the state. Through this closer touch, they feel that the work of the Pharmacy Board, including law enforcement, is part of their own personal responsibility. Other states can and do send out material of this nature, but the renewal is an easy and natural way to handle this type of work which is one of the duties of the Pharmacy Board.

In the inspection of drug stores the work is facilitated by renewal receipt card, which in Iowa must be on display along with the original license. The inspector can tell at a glance whether the certificate is in good standing and if not, a check is made to ascertain whether the owner is active in the store, or the reason for failure to renew the license.

I hope I have successfully pointed out to you, why we in Iowa feel that the annual renewal of certificates is of considerable value in the enforcement of the laws coming within the jurisdiction of the Pharmacy Board. To sum up, *first*, because it brings in funds not raised by general taxation, with which to best administer the pharmacy laws in the interest of public health and the profession. *Second*, because through annual renewals it is possible to keep in closer contact with the pharmacists, thus we have the opportunity to give as well as receive information relative to law enforcement. *Third*, the establishment of a feeling of cooperation by regular contact between the department and the licensed pharmacist over the state.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis next presented his paper on "A Legislative Attempt to Establish Prescription Tolerances." The paper was discussed by Messrs. Meads, Durham, Hayman and Hugo Schaefer.

A LEGISLATIVE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH PRESCRIPTION TOLERANCES.

BY ROBERT P. FISCHELIS.

A law recently passed in New Jersey and known as Chapter 309, P. L. 1933, regulates the compounding of prescriptions. Its principal provisions are as follows:

(1) It is made unlawful for any person who is not a registered pharmacist to compound, dispense, fill or sell prescriptions of licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians or any other licensed medical practitioner.

(2) Apprentices employed in a pharmacy may compound, dispense, fill or sell prescriptions of licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians or any other licensed medical practitioner under the immediate personal supervision of a registered pharmacist.

(3) A prescription is an order for drugs or medicines or combinations or mixtures thereof, written or signed by a duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinarian or other licensed medical practitioner.

(4) Prescriptions of licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians or other licensed medical practitioners transmitted by word of mouth, telephone, telegraph or other means of communication must be recorded in writing by the pharmacist, and the record so made constitutes the original prescription which must be filed as indicated below.