

That the authorized agents of the Board shall have the right to enter any place where drugs are compounded, dispensed or sold, for the purpose of purchasing samples, and the right to purchase samples in order that tests may be made.

That all drugs offered for sale at retail must be plainly labeled.

That the sale of poisons be restricted and the registration clause be strictly enforced.

That all physicians' prescriptions compounded and dispensed shall be filed by the pharmacist and kept for a reasonable period, to be stated in the Act, and during that period shall be open to inspection by the police authorities upon presentation of an order from the court or to the members of the Board.

That when a physician indicates in writing that a prescription is not to be renewed, it shall be a misdemeanor to either renew or give a copy of the same.

There doubtless are many other principles which should be incorporated, and which a conference would bring out.

In conclusion, I have but one recommendation to make, and that is to repeat the recommendation, made at the Boston meeting by Professor Hynson, as Chairman of the Legislative Committee, that a National Legislative Conference be established under the auspices of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMA- CEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

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In the even numbered years occur the long sessions of Congress and fewest meetings of the state legislatures.

Regularly there are sessions of the legislatures of fourteen states during the even numbered years and forty-one states during the odd numbered years, not counting Oklahoma, where sessions are held every four years.

The year 1912, therefore, has had few meetings of legislatures, and an unusually small amount of legislation effecting the profession of pharmacy was presented.

The following states had meetings of the legislature during the past year: Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia.

The following is a summary of the legislation for the year:

### KENTUCKY.

An Act to Regulate the Sale of Opium or its Alkaloidal Salts or their Derivatives, or any Admixture Thereof.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

Section 1. Opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, shall be sold or dispensed only by a registered pharmacist upon the original written, dated and signed prescription of a legally licensed physician or dentist or veterinary surgeon; and only one sale shall be made on said pre-

scription, and each such prescription shall state upon its face the quantity of said opium, its alkaloidal salts and their derivatives, also the name of the patient and the date said prescription is filed. And opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, shall be sold at wholesale only to registered pharmacists, legally qualified physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons. Provided, however, that any preparation, patent, proprietary or otherwise containing not more than two grains of opium or one-fourth of a grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce, or admixture of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's Powder, or the anti-spasmodic mixtures of the National Formulary official at the time of the sale, or lotions, liniments, suppositories, ointments, and plasters, plainly labeled "For External Use Only" may be sold or dispensed by registered pharmacists without any prescription. Any registered pharmacist, legally licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, or any person not a registered pharmacist, licensed physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon, who shall prescribe for, procure for, or sell, or dispense to any person opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or otherwise deal in the same for any purpose other than for the legitimate use as herein provided, shall thereby render himself amenable to the penalties as in this act provided. And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sales made by wholesale druggists to each other or to registered pharmacists or to legally licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons, or to hospitals, sanatoriums, colleges, public and scientific institutions, nor to sales made to manufacturers of proprietary or pharmaceutical preparations for use in the manufacture of such preparations, nor to the sale at wholesale to general merchants or at retail by general merchants of patent or proprietary medicines containing not more than two grains of opium or one-fourth grain of morphine, or one-fourth grain heroin or three-fourths grain of codeine in one ounce.

Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 14, 1912.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

An act to Exempt Druggists and Drug Clerks from Restrictions of the Civil Service Law.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:* Section 16 of Chapter 19 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—so as to read as follows:

Section 16. No person habitually using intoxicating liquors to excess and no vendor of intoxicating liquors shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment or employment to which the provisions of this chapter apply. The word vendor shall not apply to the proprietors of drug stores or their employes.

Chapter 225, Revised Laws, dated Jan. 16, 1912.

The following amendment was also passed relative to the sale of insecticides containing compounds of flourine:

Section 2 of Chapter 213 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the words "veratrum viride" in the tenth line, the words: compounds of flourine, so as to read as follows: Section 2. Whoever sells arsenic (arsenious acid), atropia or any of its salts, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cotton root and its fluidextract, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium, Donovan's solution, ergot and its fluidextract, Fowler's solution, laudanum, McMunn's elixir, morphia or any of its salts, oil of pennyroyal, oil of savin, oil of tansy, opium, Paris green, Parson's vermin exterminator, phosphorus, prussic acid, "rough on rats," strychnia or any of its salts, tartar emetic, tincture of aconite, tincture of belladonna, tincture of digitalis, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of veratrum viride, compounds of flourine or carbolic acid, without the written prescription of a physician, shall affix to the bottle, box or wrapper containing the article sold a label of red paper upon which shall be printed in large black letters the name and place of business of the vendor and the words Poison and Antidote, and the label shall also contain the name of an antidote, if any, for the poison sold. He shall also keep a record of the name and quantity of the article sold and of the name and residence of the person or persons to whom it is delivered, which shall be made before the article is delivered, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the officers of the district police and by the police authorities and officers of cities and towns; but no sale of cocaine or its salts shall be made except upon the prescription of a physician. Whoever neglects to affix such a label to such a bottle, box or wrapper before delivery thereof to the purchaser, or whoever neglects to keep or refuses to show to said officers such record, or whoever purchases any of said poisons and gives a false or fictitious name to the vendor, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales by wholesale dealers or manufacturing chemists to retail dealers, or to a general merchant who sells Paris green, London purple or other arsenical poisons in unbroken packages containing not less than a quarter of a pound, for the sole purpose of destroying potato bugs or other insects upon plants, vines or trees, except that he shall record each sale and label each package sold, as above provided.

Approved March 18, 1912.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island pharmacy laws were amended as follows: Carbohc acid is placed in Schedule A. Sales of this article must, therefore, be entered in the poison book. The following lines, relating to narcotics, have been added to Section 15:

"Illegal possession of such drugs shall be deemed evidence of violation."

The law requires that the name of the registered pharmacist shall appear on all poison, prescription and drug labels. Trade names are insufficient.

#### GEORGIA.

A drug vending bill which prohibits the sale of patent medicines by peddlers and fakirs is up for its third reading, and Secretary C. D. Jordan reports on July 22 that it has every indication of becoming a law.

The following rulings by the state boards of pharmacy the past year are interesting and show that the state boards, acting within certain limits, control the situation almost completely as far as raising the requirements for registration are concerned.

The following ruling by the Kentucky State Board is self-explanatory:

"On account of the growing tendency upon the part of applicants for registration to seek examination before some other State Board upon the imaginary ground of obtaining a milder examination and then becoming registered in Kentucky, by reciprocity the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, at the meeting held April 12, 1912, adopted the following ruling:

"No resident of this state or of any other state shall be deemed eligible for reciprocal registration in Kentucky upon the examination of the Board of Pharmacy of another state unless said applicant, at the time of taking said examination, shall have been a bona fide resident of said state and engaged in the retail drug business therein for a period of not less than one year immediately prior to said examination."

In New York the Pharmacy Council of the Board of Regents of New York has passed a resolution recommending that the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy be made customary and that it be granted only after three years of pharmaceutical instruction following a full high school course.

It also recommended that the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy be conferred only after the completion of three years resident work subsequent to the attaining of the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. These recommendations become effective in January, 1913.

The Alabama Board now requires all applicants for examination to have their papers in the hands of the Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the board, accompanied with sworn affidavit from parties with whom they have been employed, showing their four years practical experience.

The Missouri board has raised the requirements for assistant pharmacist. The ruling is as follows:

"Beginning July 1, 1912, no one may take the examination in Missouri for assistant pharmacist until they have had one year in high school, or the equivalent of the same. The general average that will be required to pass as an assistant will also be raised to 75 per cent., which is 15 points higher than has been customary in the past."

The Utah board offers a reward of \$350 to any person furnishing evidence for the conviction of any druggist in the state who is found guilty of selling cocaine or morphine illegally. The minimum fine in Utah is \$2000, or two years in the penitentiary, or both.

The Washington State Board of Pharmacy has passed the following resolution, changing the educational requirements:

On and after July 1, 1912, all applicants for examination as registered pharmacists shall submit evidence of having satisfactorily completed one year of college work in a college of pharmacy recognized by the board, and on and after July 1, 1914, the Board shall require evidence of having graduated from a college of pharmacy embracing at least a two-year course and recognized by the Board.

The Board will only recognize the two state schools of pharmacy in Washington, and such other schools or colleges in the country as hold membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Any pharmacist holding full registration papers obtained in another state prior to July 1, 1912, shall be admitted to examination as candidate for registration.

#### PREREQUISITE LAWS ASKED FOR BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Iowa State Association adopted unanimously the recommendation of the President, asking for a prerequisite law at the next meeting of the legislature.

The Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association adopted a recommendation of its Legislative Committee that the graduate prerequisite be approved and that a bill be introduced in the legislature.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association adopted a resolution asking for a prerequisite law. A bill was introduced, but factional differences developed and the bill was tabled.

#### PHARMACY SCHOOLS.

Owing to incomplete data, statistics of the pharmacy schools for 1912 cannot be given. The following figures for the years 1910 and 1911 may be of interest:

In 1910 we had 79 pharmaceutical schools and in 1911, 78. In 1910 there were registered in all schools 5937 men and 289 women. In 1911, 5867 men and 264 women, showing a decrease of both.

In 1910, 47 students held college degrees and in 1911, 84, showing a decided increase.

It is a well-known fact that some of our best educators are of the opinion that our high schools are too anxious to prepare students for college and lose sight of the fact that only about 5 per cent. are privileged after leaving high school to take up college or university work.

There seems to be no absolute certainty that our colleges and universities are really fulfilling their place in the educational field. Since the above questions are open to debate, the question might well be asked, "How about our pharmacy schools? Are they fully meeting present-day conditions?" The fundamental subjects of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica certainly should not be neglected, but the changed conditions in pharmacy must, it seems to me, be met by our pharmacy schools if they are to adequately equip the incoming pharmacists for their life work. We must not forget the fact that probably on the average

only about 35 per cent. of the drug business today is strictly professional. This part of the work must be taken care of and calls for the very highest training, a fact often overlooked.

Commercializing of the drug business, the branching out into the many side lines, even including cafeterias, seems to be here to stay. It is a condition that must be met, no matter what our idea may be about ethical pharmacy. The changed commercial conditions require, in a certain respect, educational changes.

The time is past when the successful druggist can ignore such questions as salesmanship, which has become a science, window displays, business etiquette, business correspondence, store service, business economics and advertising. Some of our colleges are already taking advantage of their opportunity by giving instruction in these subjects. It is a logical field of instruction that must not longer be neglected.

The coming year will find many state legislatures in session, and no doubt the usual number of bills of interest to pharmacists will be introduced. Attention is again called to the imperative need of organization. The medical profession has blazed the trail and we can see the results. The old adage, "In union there is strength," was never truer than in legislative matters.

The druggists of any state, if properly organized, can exert enough influence to prevent pernicious legislation, for as a whole they are a highly respected professional class, and if they fail to get a square deal it is due to the fact that they are not alive to their own interests. The only logical solution is through local, county, state and national organization of the druggists.

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## THE PHARMACOPOEIA AND THE LAW.

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H. H. RUSBY.

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The vast extent and importance of the material interests controlled by the purely legal aspects of the Pharmacopoeia are realized by but few persons who have not been brought into direct contact with the customs business of the country. Individual shipments of drugs frequently count up into the tens of thousands of dollars in value, and of these extra-large shipments there are frequently a number at one port, in a single day. The question of the admission of these drugs frequently depends upon their conformity with the official requirements. If not in such conformity, the American merchant, in accordance with special conditions in his contract, may often return the goods to the shipper without material loss, but in a great many, if not in most instances, he must lose the greater part, or even the whole of the value of the goods. Think of 10,000 pounds of ergot, at \$1.60 per pound, condemned to rejection, and suffering farther ruin while the case is pending; 20,000 pounds of buchu at upward of a dollar a pound, condemned because of an excess of stem; senna of the same value condemned because it yields 2 or 3 per cent. of ash in excess of the allowance, or a ton of saffron worth \$8.00 a pound because the styles have been plucked a half an inch too long, or 3 or 4 per cent. excess of water has remained in it.