

to your attention, and that is, progress in medical science, and in the arts of pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and pharmaco-therapy, requires the fixing of responsibility for research work upon the individual or individuals who do the work. It is necessary that their names shall be known, and their protocols, duly signed, be presented to the professional societies and professional press for impartial discussion and verification. One measure of reward is "scientific credit," and the importance of scientific credit in this connection must be apparent to any person who will take the time to consider the far-reaching consequences which must result by refusing to give it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MODEL FOR A MODERN PHARMACY LAW.*

Your Committee held its last session in Philadelphia, during the month of December 1920. It there decided upon some corrections and changes in the tentative draft of a Model Law as heretofore submitted, and commissioned some of the members separately to re-draft a few of the Sections for subsequent consideration and final decision, regarding which there has been considerable correspondence within the Committee during the year. The draft of a Model Modern Pharmacy Law, as herewith submitted, is in keeping with the final decision of the Committee at its last session, but we ask that it be specially noted, that the final draft was not completed in time to first permit the separate, final consideration of the Committee members, in order that minor changes and corrections, as found necessary by the respective members, might first be made. It is therefore requested that the Association at this time receive this report and that publication be withheld until later to enable the several Committee members, after careful study, to determine whether any further corrections or minor changes be necessary with authority, on a vote of the Committee, to adopt such corrections or changes prior to publication. Assuming that this will be agreeable, we also recommend that this report be not taken up for final action until the next annual meeting of the Association in order that its publication will permit careful consideration prior to final discussion and final action at the next meeting.

We would separately call attention to the fact that two very important changes in tentative draft, heretofore submitted, have been made by order of a majority at the last session of the Committee. The tentative draft provided a partial formula disclosure for proprietary medicines and preparations, and a majority of the Committee for several reasons opposed this requirement and on that account it has been omitted. The tentative draft provided for a new method of naming Poisons and Potent Drugs, which upon final consideration was not approved by a majority of the Committee, and in its place the Schedule Enumeration, as used in a number of state laws, was adopted with an expression from the Committee, that this Association, and other interested associations and individuals, give separate and more exhaustive study to the subject of Poisons and their proper naming.

Before making a very brief epitome of the more important provisions which are contained in the draft herewith submitted, we believe it proper to say a few words about the work of the Committee, how it came to be taken up, and who coöperated therein: This work was commenced under the auspices of the Section on Education and Legislation after the meeting in Detroit, in 1914. The officers of the Section, acting under authority given them at that time, enlisted the coöperation of the several state associations and state boards of pharmacy, who with very few exceptions appointed representatives as Conference Committee members. A list of the Conference members, showing representation from forty-seven states and the District of Columbia, is attached hereto. There were two or three changes in the personnel of state representation, and these have been mentioned in earlier reports. After the Conference was created its members were solicited to make suggestions for desirable changes in their respective state pharmacy laws, and to offer new provisions to be contained in a Modern Law. There was a most hearty response and coöperation. The suggestions for change and improvement coming from all sections of the country, made it possible to compile an outline for a draft which appeared to be generally acceptable. This outline embodying the best thought from all sections, was then submitted to the Conference members for further suggestions and criticisms, and, wherever possible, for consideration and discussion by the several state associations and state boards. Added suggestions were made and where they appeared to be generally acceptable, they were adopted.

* Presented at New Orleans meeting A. Ph. A., 1921.

The outline for a draft and for the accepted changes were discussed and approved by many state associations and state boards. The work was continued under the auspices of the Section on Education and Legislation and with the coöperation of the Conference representatives until 1916, when it had been brought to a point where agreement regarding the more important features was quite general. At the 1916 convention the collective thought of pharmacists from all sections had been gathered sufficiently to enable a Committee to complete the work and, at the request of the Section on Education and Legislation, the Association decided that such a Committee be appointed by the President to finish the task. This Committee first consisted of Messrs. Wm. C. Anderson, H. V. Arny, James H. Beal, Chas. H. Huhn and Frank H. Freericks, and made its first report in 1917, and a supplementary report in 1918. Thereafter the pressure of other Committee work caused some change in its membership; since early in 1919, the Committee has been as it is now constituted.

Our draft of a pharmacy law as now submitted includes provisions to govern the practice of pharmacy and the sale of Poisons and Potent Drugs. In its preparation the Conference, and subsequently the Committee, have not been controlled by the thought of legislative expediency. It has been the aim to consider the present-day need for minimum requirements, which *ought* to govern the practice of pharmacy. An effort has been made to adhere to constitutional limitations. It has been in mind, that in most states it is deemed best to ask for only a few legislative changes at one time and the draft can be readily used to single out a few provisions which can be offered for legislative enactment from time to time. We do not claim that every feature or detail of the draft expresses the opinion of all who have taken part in the work, but in every case objections to any feature which were not sustained, and non-approval of features which have been submitted and not adopted, come from isolated parts, and were an exception to the general desire. For ready understanding we offer an epitome of some of the most important provisions in the draft submitted:

1. It is required that the majority of state board members be graduates in pharmacy.
2. A Drug Commissioner is provided for who is to act under the supervision of the Board of Pharmacy, and who is charged with the enforcement of all laws pertaining to pharmacy.
3. The compounding and manufacture of drugs and medicines and their sale and distribution at retail is limited to persons who must be licensed by the Board of Pharmacy, either as pharmacists, physicians, etc., or drug dealers. Physicians, etc., who are not licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy may supply only the emergency need of their patients, and when they are licensed by the Board of Pharmacy they may supply medicines only to their *patients*.
4. The requirements for experience to become licensed as a pharmacist are somewhat increased and improved upon. The college prerequisite is adopted. College graduates lacking the required practical experience may take their examination in theoretical subjects immediately after graduation. Apprentices must register with the Board and they must be high school graduates.
5. Provisions are made to define a "Recognized College" on the basis of hours of study, equipment and professorial staff.
6. Reciprocal registration is provided for. Coöperation among State Boards of Pharmacy is placed upon a legal basis.
7. Every place from which drugs and medicines are sold or dispensed must annually be registered with the Board of Pharmacy.
8. Physicians, dentists and veterinarians who dispense poisons must either label them as such, or must keep a record and use proper marks of identification for the containers in which they are dispensed.

There are many other new provisions of distinct importance, but it will hardly serve to separately enumerate them and it will require a close study of the entire draft for complete understanding.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. ANDERSON,
J. H. BEAL,
GEO. M. BERINGER,
F. E. STEWART,
F. H. FREERICKS, *Chairman*.

CONFERENCE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENTS OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS OF
PHARMACY.

Representing State Associations.

Alabama, L. I. Scarborough; Arizona, Thomas E. Thorpe; Arkansas, A. L. Morgan; California, D. R. Rees; Colorado, A. W. Clark; Connecticut, S. M. Aller; Delaware, Albert Dougherty; District of Columbia, W. S. Richardson; Florida, W. D. Jones; Georgia, Herman Shuptrine; Idaho, Roscoe W. Smith; Illinois, Prof. C. M. Snow; Indiana, A. F. Sala; Iowa, George D. Newcombe; Kansas, C. C. Reed; Kentucky, Robert J. Frick; Louisiana, Joseph W. Peyton; Maryland, James E. Hancock; Massachusetts, Ernest O. Engstrom; Michigan, John H. Webster; Minnesota, Charles H. Huhn; Mississippi, A. S. Coody; Missouri, Prof. Francis Hemm; Montana, J. A. Riedel; Nebraska, Charles R. Sherman; Nevada, H. J. Duncan; New Hampshire, Edwin C. Bean; New Jersey, George M. Beringer; New Mexico, G. S. Moore; New York, Dr. William C. Anderson; North Carolina, L. W. McKesson; North Dakota, W. S. Parker; Ohio, Waldo M. Bowman; Oklahoma, A. W. Woodmancy; Pennsylvania, S. C. Henry; Rhode Island, James O'Hare; South Carolina, F. M. Ellerbe; South Dakota, D. F. Jones; Tennessee, Edw. V. Sheely; Texas, Sam P. Harbin; Utah, James L. Franken; Vermont, W. R. Warner; Virginia, Walter G. Williams; Washington, Prof. Charles W. Johnson; West Virginia, Walter E. Dittmeyer; Wisconsin, Prof. Edw. Kremers.

Representing State Boards of Pharmacy

Alabama, W. E. Bingham; Arizona, T. L. McCutchen; Arkansas, Frank Schlachleiter; Colorado, Frank E. Mortensen; Connecticut, John A. Levery; Delaware, Reuben M. Kaufman; Georgia, Charles D. Jordan; Idaho, T. M. Starrh; Illinois, Frederick T. Provost; Indiana, Jerome J. Kenne; Iowa, David E. Hadden; Kansas, W. S. Henrion; Kentucky, Addison Dimmitt; Louisiana, E. H. Walsdorf; Maine, Frank T. Crane; Maryland, J. Fuller Frames; Massachusetts, Albert J. Brunelle; Michigan, Leonard A. Seltzer; Minnesota, R. L. Morland; Mississippi, T. O. Slaughter; Missouri, Charles Gietner; Montana, W. R. Montgomery; Nevada, Robert L. Prouty; New Hampshire, Herbert E. Rice; New Jersey, Lewis W. Brown; New Mexico, B. G. Dyne; New York, Warren L. Bradt; North Carolina, W. W. Horne; North Dakota, H. L. Haussamen; Ohio, Edward Voss, Jr.; Oklahoma, J. C. Burton; Oregon, J. Lee Brown; Pennsylvania, Lucius L. Walton; Rhode Island, Howard A. Pearce; South Carolina, H. E. Heinitsh; South Dakota, F. W. Halbkat; Tennessee, O. J. Nance; Texas, W. H. Cousins; Utah, John Culley; Vermont, Wilfred Root; Virginia, W. L. Lyle; Washington, D. B. Garrison; West Virginia, Alfred Walker; Wisconsin, Edward Williams; Wyoming, C. B. Gunnell.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY AND TO CONTROL AND
REGULATE THE MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS,
CHEMICALS, POISONS AND POTENT DRUGS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of—

SECTION 1.—Definitions: (a) the term "pharmacist" when not otherwise limited means a person licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy, to prepare, compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions, drugs, medicines and poisons; (b) the term "pharmacy" when not otherwise limited means a place registered by the State Board of Pharmacy in which drugs, chemicals, medicines, prescriptions and poisons are compounded, dispensed and retailed; (c) the term "drug dealer" means one who conducts a fixed place of business and who is registered by the Board of Pharmacy to distribute and sell drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons in original packages only, as prepared by or under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (d) "chemicals" where not otherwise limited means the chemical materials of medicine; (e) "drugs" where not otherwise limited means all substances used as medicines or in the preparation of medicines; (f) "medicines" where not otherwise limited means drugs or chemicals, or preparation thereof, in suitable form for the prevention, relief and cure of disease, when used either internally or externally by man or for animal; (g) "Pharmacopoeia" when not otherwise limited means the latest edition of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America; (h) "National Formulary" means the latest edition of that work as published by the "American Pharmaceutical Association;" (i) "Board" or "Board of Pharmacy" wherever used in this Act, unless otherwise specifically indicated, shall mean the State Board of Pharmacy of this state.