

EDITORIAL

E. G. EBERLE, Editor

253 Bourse Bldg., PHILADELPHIA

THE MODERN PHARMACY LAW, FINAL ACTION AT THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING IN SEPTEMBER.

THE Committee entrusted with drafting a Model for a Modern Pharmacy Law made its report and submitted its draft at the New Orleans Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Its publication last year, owing to some minor changes decided upon by the Committee, came too late to permit final action by the Association at the Cleveland meeting, and it was then agreed that such final action should be taken at the Asheville meeting in September of 1923.

The Model submitted contains many new features and in some respects far-reaching changes. In the opinion of the Committee final action ought not to be taken until all who desire to be heard have had such opportunity. It will not be possible at any annual meeting to take the time for separately discussing every feature and section of the proposed Model. Most of the features and separate sections are certain to be unobjectionable and to receive unanimous approval, but there are a few regarding which there may be substantial differences of opinion. It has been the thought of the Committee that, in taking final action at the September Convention of the A. Ph. A., only those features and sections should be taken up separately regarding which there is a well-defined difference of opinion. To that end it was suggested that every one interested should study the draft with a view of picking out such features and sections as in their opinion required changes and be prepared to submit and advocate such changes when the draft of the law comes up for final consideration. It was suggested also that proposed changes, or such as were deemed desirable, might be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee, prior to the meeting.

Notice is now given for the last time that final action on the proposed draft of a Model for a Modern Pharmacy Law will be taken at the Asheville A. Ph. A. Convention during the week of September 3, 1923, and request is made for the last time that all who have changes to suggest, or to propose, send them either to the Chairman of the Committee, No. 1005 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or be ready to submit them with reference to any particular section at the meeting. The final report of the Committee, including a complete draft of the proposed law, appears in the July 1922 number of the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., pp. 566-575. Anyone interested, who may not have that issue of the JOURNAL, can secure a copy by addressing THE JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., 253 Bourse Building, Philadelphia.

FRANK H. FREERICKS,
Chairman Committee on Model for Modern Pharmacy Law.

BRINGING ABOUT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF PHARMACY BY
THE PUBLIC.

WHILE full credit should be given to those who labored incessantly in New York for restricting ownership of drug stores to druggists—the Committees, the State Pharmaceutical Association, the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, etc.—it is indicative that citizens and their representatives are coming to a realization that protection is afforded the people when only those qualified by education and training, and who have a full appreciation of the responsibilities assumed by pharmacists, are permitted to engage in pharmacy, own and conduct drug stores.

The fact that many engaged in the drug business because of the opportunity afforded to profit by the sale of alcoholics was a powerful factor in making the passage of the law possible. It is probable that the necessity for the argument implied in the foregoing will, hereafter, not be as essential, because the people are coming to a better understanding of the protection given them by the service of qualified pharmacists—a point emphasized in bringing about the legislation referred to. Incidentally, this is a purpose of this comment, the drug exhibits during State association meetings, and at other times, have been helpful; this is good propaganda in which there should be close coöperation of the schools of pharmacy, pharmacists, and the associations.

Dr. Arthur T. McCormick, President of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of North America, recently said in an address:

“The medical colleges, medical societies, the hospitals and clinics are to be asked to join in bringing the profession closer to the people. It is proposed to have the health agencies in every country so organized and financed that medical knowledge will be available to all. In a way it is proposed to parallel what the Federal Government has done for agriculture by placing in every county a man who can bring direct to the farmers the essential facts of agricultural science. What the doctor now tells in technical language, if he tells it at all, is to be made available in every-day English for any man or any woman interested.”

In such a coöperative endeavor pharmacists should join to bring the public to a better understanding of what pharmacy is and of the protection given them by right service—thereby misunderstanding will give way to a higher appreciation of the service of pharmacy and of pharmacists.

E. G. E.

SUMMARY OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION ACTIVITIES.

WHILE pharmacy has not been a direct beneficiary by the gifts of the Rockefeller Foundation, there are pharmacists in the service of the institutions and promotions that have been given aid and become established during the first decennium of the organization. The work accomplished is of such large proportions that it has a general interest. President George E. Vincent has written a review of the

work and the volume will be issued shortly. Parts have been made public—the work done by the Foundation in 1922, directly and through its departmental agencies, the International Health Board, the China Medical Board and the Division of Medical Education, is summarized as follows:

Endowed chairs of medicine and of surgery in Hongkong University.

Pledged \$1,125,000 toward new buildings for the College of Medicine of the State University of Iowa.

Contributed to the current maintenance of two medical schools in Canada.

Completed the buildings, strengthened the faculty and wholly financed the Peking Union Medical College.

Agreed to appropriate \$300,000 toward laboratories and premedical teaching in two Chinese institutions, and in one missionary university in Peking.

Helped nineteen hospitals in China to increase their efficiency in the care of patients and in the further training of doctors and nurses.

Promised to cooperate in the rebuilding and reorganization of the medical school of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and of the medical school of Siam in Bangkok.

Made a survey of medical schools in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Switzerland, and studies of English and Scotch methods of clinical teaching.

Sent eminent medical men as visiting professors or consulting officers to China, the Philippines, Brazil and Salvador.

Arranged for a commission of medical scientists from Strasbourg to visit the United States and England.

Gave emergency aid in the form of medical literature, laboratory supplies and apparatus, fellowships and stipends to promising investigators and teachers in the Pasteur Institute of Paris and in many other European centers.

Pledged \$2,000,000 toward the site, building and equipment of a school of hygiene in London.

Coöperated with State boards of health in maintaining institutes and instruction for health workers.

Shared in malaria control in thirty-four country-wide and thirty-two town demonstrations in ten southern States and continued field studies and surveys in the United States, Porto Rico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Palestine, Australia and the Philippines.

Coöperated with the Mexican and other governments in steadily restricting the prevalence of yellow fever.

Resurveyed centers of hookworm infection in four southern States, and carried on control work in twenty-one foreign governmental areas.

Took part in promoting full-time health service in 163 counties in eighteen States of the United States, and in several counties in Brazil.

Agreeing to support for five years the disease-reporting service and for three years the international exchange of health personnel program of the health section of the League of Nations.

Provided fellowships in public health, medicine, nursing, chemistry and physics to 237 advanced students from twenty-three countries.

By consultation and providing of personnel aided public health administration in the United States, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Central America, Czechoslovakia, France, the Philippines.

Contributed to mental hygiene projects, demonstrations in dispensary administration, hospital information service surveys of nursing education and hospital management, the organization of tuberculosis work in France, the training of French health visitors, and other undertakings in the fields of public health and medical education.

There is an interdependence of the professions in the work promoted and made possible by the Foundation, and interrelation in scientific investigation to which Pharmacy has unselfishly and largely contributed.

E. G. E.