

as follows: *President*, W. W. Horne, Fayetteville; *Vice-Presidents*, C. C. Fordham, Sr., Greensboro, J. C. Brantly, Raleigh and B. H. Wolfe, Charlotte; *Secretary-Treasurer*, J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill; *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer*, C. M. Andrews, Burlington. *Members of the Executive Committee*: R. A. McDuffie, Greensboro; E. F. Rimmer, Charlotte and P. C. Stratford, Greensboro.

The foregoing officers will be installed at the 1928 meeting and will serve for the ensuing year.

MEETING OF NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The third annual convention of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference was held in New York City, November 30th and December 1st. President Henry B. Smith opened the convention and Samuel S. Dworkin presided at the sessions at which time among the subjects discussed were the following: Indiscriminate opening of new drug stores, spread of corporation chain stores, standardization of resale prices, coöperative merchandizing and manufacturing, coöperations of the divisions of the drug trade.

HOSPITAL CONVENTION TO MEET IN AMERICA.

The first International Hospital Congress will be held in the United States in June 1929, it was announced October 31st, by the Public Health Service. Representatives of 11 countries met with the American Hospital Association at Paris on September 19th, and adopted the resolution to hold the first conference in the United States.

The full text of the statement follows:

At the invitation of the American Hospital Association, representatives of 11 countries met on September 19, 1927, at the League of

Red Cross Societies in Paris, to discuss an international hospital convention. The meeting was composed of representatives from the International Council of Nurses and the League of Red Cross Societies, also representatives from Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hispana-America, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Sweden and the United States.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The first International Hospital Congress should meet in the United States in June 1929, the invitations extended by various European cities being taken into consideration for the second Congress.

"The work of the Congress should not be divided into sections and should be limited to the consideration of five problems, on every one of which reports from representatives of various nationalities should be distributed in advance."

"One meeting should be devoted to special problems.

"No resolution should be voted upon on technical matters discussed by the Congress. An international exhibition should be held in connection with the Congress.

"Visits to the hospitals of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington should take place either before or after the session.

"The Congress should be organized by an International Executive Committee, including two representatives of each country interested in the Congress. Dr. Lewinski-Corwin, of New York City, was recommended as Secretary-General of this Committee.

"The members of the committee should be invited to organize in their respective countries national committees, in order to foster the aims of the Congress. The governments should be invited to appoint delegates to the Congress."

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

NEBRASKA UNIFORM LICENSURE LAW.*

The Uniform Licensure Law provides that no person shall engage in the practice of cer-

* The letter constituting an official notice, submitted here, has been mailed by the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare—Lincoln Frost, Secretary—to all drug stores, department stores, etc., in Nebraska.

tain professions, including pharmacy, unless he shall obtain from the Department of Public Welfare a license. The following classes are deemed engaged in the practice of pharmacy: (1) those who are engaged in the business of selling, offering or exposing for sale drugs and medicines at retail; (2) persons who compound or dispense drugs and medicines or fill prescriptions; (3) persons who advertise drugs or themselves as operating a drug store, even

though they are not themselves licensed pharmacists and do not employ a licensed pharmacist.

The Uniform Licensure Law further defines drugs and medicines as including all substances and preparations for internal or external use recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary or any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the correction, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or animals.

The following are exempt from the application of the pharmacy law: (1) persons who assist in the sale or dispensing of drugs under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist; (2) persons who sell, offer or expose for sale completely denatured alcohol or concentrated lye, insecticides and fungicides in original packages; (3) persons who are licensed to practice medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine who dispense drugs and medicines as an incident to the practice of their profession; (4) persons who sell, offer or expose for sale patent or proprietary medicines, the sale of which is not in violation of the law relating to intoxicating liquors; (5) licensed doctors of medicine in any town or village of 350 population, or less where there is no registered pharmacist and none within ten miles.

The Uniform Licensure Law, therefore, makes the lists of drugs contained in the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary official. A few of the articles named therein are there, not because they possess any medicinal properties but rather because they are used as a vehicle in which to take liquid medicines, as in the case of syrups; or as base in ointments, as lard; or as a food, as in the case of olive oil. The following is a more or less complete list of such articles (we give the common name only); lard, starch, water, distilled water, lime, white wax, yellow wax, honey, linseed oil, olive oil, paraffin, soap, salt, syrup and sugar.

Patent and proprietary medicines can be handled by the unlicensed man, provided they are not obnoxious to our intoxicating liquor laws. Both are usually put out under a trade name. Patent medicines were originally put out under letters patent but such letters now are used but little. Proprietary medicines usually have the ingredients printed upon the label. A large number of the articles sold in drug stores are proprietary. However, in case of doubt consult the U. S. Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary and if either of these lists any given medicines then, except

as indicated above, that article is a drug and can be handled only by the registered man.

The Uniform Licensure Law has not materially changed the list of articles that can be handled only by registered men. However, that law has made definite and certain what was doubtful before. The following is a list of articles that cannot be legally sold by the unlicensed man, but which have been and still are sold more or less generally in the department and other stores that do not have a licensed pharmacist: Aspirin, boric acid, bay rum, castor oil, spirit of camphor, epsom salts, glycerin, hydrogen peroxide, Hinkles pills, milk of magnesia, witch hazel, zinc oxide, essence of peppermint, sodium bicarbonate and zinc stearate.

The Department of Public Welfare appreciates the spirit which many of the stores, not having licensed men, have shown relative to the Uniform Licensure Law. They have wanted to know what could be sold legally and have expressed a willingness to respect the law. The Department will be glad to answer all inquiries to the end that inquirers may act intelligently.

NARCOTIC ADDICTION TO BE SURVEYED BY NEW YORK BOARD.

A committee of nine prominent medical men, appointed by Commissioner of Correction, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., at the suggestion of Mayor Walker, of New York, to study problems of drug addiction, held its first meeting November 30th at the Metropolitan Club. Plans for an extended survey to be made by the group were considered. Dr. William R. Williams, visiting physician of the New York Hospital, was elected chairman of the committee.

The gravity of the drug situation in the city was emphasized by Commissioner Patterson. Although means for making an adequate estimate of addicts in the city were lacking, he said, a great many cases come under the supervision of the Department of Correction.

CHEMICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Approval of the efforts of the Department of Commerce to build up a more adequate service in behalf of the American chemical industry was voiced at a meeting of the Chemical Advisory Committee of the Department with the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, and the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. Julius Klein, on December 12th. Developments now taking place in Europe, notably the international cartels, were discussed.