

Court, who will file with the Clerk of the Court any information setting forth the facts. The case is called to trial in the District Branch of the Court, the Corporation Counsel appearing as prosecuting attorney to the conclusion of the case.

M. N. Ford, referring to the actual presence of a registered pharmacist in each store, asked Mr. Sanders what would be his procedure if he happened in a drug store in the afternoon and there was no registered pharmacist in charge.

Mr. Sanders replied that he would take the owner into court and charge him with permitting his clerk to practice pharmacy unlawfully and his clerk for practicing pharmacy unlawfully. If he happened in a store and the proprietor had stepped across the street, he would not take him to court unless he had reason to believe that it is a practice. "The proprietor is prosecuted for permitting his clerk to practice pharmacy and his clerk for practicing pharmacy without a license," he said.

L. L. Walton said that the Pennsylvania law penalizes the pharmacist for permitting an unregistered man to compound or dispense medicines. In order to prove that the gentleman practiced pharmacy, something must be shown to the court to prove that he was actually practicing pharmacy.

Robert P. Fischelis asked, "Suppose the registered pharmacist left the store and put up a sign 'Drug Department Closed?'"

Mr. Sanders replied that they have had one case of that kind. The pharmacist said he would go to court rather than give up his afternoons. The case went to court and conviction resulted.

Mr. Legendre, of Louisiana, presented an appeal for the states to have the state narcotic law repealed. The question was discussed by Messrs. Walton, Fischelis, Ford, Johnson and Swain, with no action taken by the Conference.

GEORGIA DRUG LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

BY A. M. STEAD.

"Georgia Drug Laws and Their Enforcement," was discussed by A. M. Stead, chief drug inspector of that state; it follows:

The Food and Drugs Act of Georgia was passed in August 1906, and is practically a duplicate of the Federal Food and Drugs Act. This Act, which authorized the office of the Chief Drug Inspector, is being enforced in conjunction with all of the Pharmacy Laws of the State, this being the purpose of the Act. The Chief Drug Inspector is appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture at the suggestion of the Board of Pharmacy. He has charge of all drug inspection of the state. Assistant drug inspectors are appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Food and Drug Division has eight district food inspectors who coöperate with the Drug Division in Pharmacy Law enforcement in their districts. For the past three years, this has worked so admirably that when the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, in assembly, was asked by wire signed by a member of pre-legislature committee whether they would like to remain in the Department of Agriculture or be placed under the Board of Health, or otherwise, the Association went on record as unanimously requesting that the drug inspection be left as one of the divisions of the Department of Agriculture.

It seems that our pharmacy laws are somewhat unique in that they are worded a little different than those of most other states.

Our pharmacy law expressly forbids anyone to vend medicines, drugs and poisons within the state and then, as it were, by three gates or exceptions, lets in three classes; namely, pharmacists, doctors and merchants. It defines the circumstances under which each of these classes may operate. In dealing with pharmacy, it defines a pharmacy or drug store as being a place where medicines, drugs and poisons are dispensed, compounded or sold at retail by persons who are duly licensed and registered by the Georgia Board of Pharmacy. Doctors may fill their own prescriptions in their offices and dispense medicines to their patients. The third exception, relating to merchants, must be construed in the interest of public health. It permits them to sell home remedies and patent or proprietary preparations—not poison—when sold only in the original and unbroken package. The best clause in the Pharmacy Law is that the law shall be construed in the interest of public health. This gives the department, charged with its en-

forcement, latitude in making rulings in the interest of public health where the definitive wording of the Act is not explicit. Under this clause, we have removed from mercantile stores certain commodities, which prove detrimental to public health when distributed by them, and placed them under drug control.

A recent ruling in the interest of public health prohibited the use of vending machines in selling Aspirin and other drugs in the state.

The Pharmacy Law provides an emergency fund which is held in the state treasury and which may be used by the Board of Pharmacy for prosecutions and other emergencies.

The state is covered with a general inspection every six months which includes the inspection of drug stores, soda companies, wholesale houses and other stores. When a drug store is inspected, each pharmacist's license therein displayed is marked with a round seal sticker bearing the date of the inspection, the name of the firm and the name of the inspector. This is for reference in future inspections and to detect the removal of a pharmacist from one store to another, in many cases a short time after an inspection has been made. These changes are always given special attention by mail or otherwise.

The department has also installed an information bureau for the use of licensed drug clerks desiring employment, and for the use of pharmacies needing the services of a registered drug clerk. This feature supplements the information gathered from the inspection seal, and these vacancies are diligently checked by our law enforcement department. Replacements are insisted upon where the law is being violated. Our aim is to constructively enforce the Pharmacy Law in the interest of public health, and we find that the publicity given relative to its benefit and protection to the public is the greatest adjunct to aid its enforcement.

"Inspection of Drug Stores in Florida," was discussed by H. R. Monroe, drug inspector of that state, operating under the jurisdiction of the Florida State Department of Health.

The work of inspection of drug stores and pharmacies in Florida and the enforcement of the laws governing their conduct has been in progress since the first of August 1928. In the beginning, the work was in the nature of an effort to get as complete a survey of conditions as possible and to acquaint the pharmacists, and owners of pharmacies and drug stores with the nature of the work, and secure, as far as possible, the coöperation of all concerned. One of the greatest and fast growing evils at the time that the work started was the use of the words pharmacy, drugs, drug sundries, drug store, etc., by any person who cared to use them. Thus we found such signs being used by most all places where patent medicines were sold and among these places we found pool rooms, filling stations, stationery stores, so-called sundry stores, general merchandise stores, and many other kinds of stores. Unfortunately, the law passed by the Legislature of 1927, intended to prohibit the use of these signs by any place of business that was not a pharmacy or drug store in the true sense, has been rendered null and void, by a proviso attached to it, at the request of parties that are opposed to the restriction of the use of drug and pharmacy signs to those persons who are legitimately entitled to use them, and this retarded the work of having the illegitimate ones removed. However, the legislature of 1929 passed another law amending the first one, and since that time about 275 signs have been removed. None of the cases made for the illegal use of signs have been fought in court, so far, and I do not believe any of them will be.

The work of confining the practice of pharmacy to those persons who are registered as pharmacists in Florida, has been a case of increasing pressure being brought to bear on violators and this is being done as rapidly as the inspectors can get around in the state and collect evidence.

At first, it was found that very few prosecuting officers had any knowledge of such a thing as a pharmacy law in Florida and it could readily be seen that most of them did not consider it of much importance, and thus, of course, in some instances, the action was very slow. I presume it is natural and that you have had the same experience. There have been 122 legal proceedings started against violators, this number including information given to prosecutors, and the more direct action of getting warrants for arrest from justices of the peace. These proceedings have resulted in 100 arrests, the remaining 22 cases having been settled out of court, because some prosecutors prefer to prevail on the defendants to get right without recourse to court action. The charges against defendants have been for illegal compounding, illegal dispensing, permitting illegal compounding and dispensing, illegal display of signs and refusal to register stores with the State Board of Health.

There has been only one case that was fought hard in court. The charge in this instance was unlawful compounding of physicians' prescriptions by a person who was not a registered pharmacist, and after being out about five minutes the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. The fine was \$100. In most cases the defendants plead guilty and have been given a fine or a suspended sentence.

It is my opinion that our work is making an impression on the violators, both potential and actual, of the seriousness of violations against our pharmacy laws, and paving the way for a more adequate set of laws and possibly a more adequate legal machinery for their enforcement.

Each of these papers was discussed from the floor by Messrs. Ford, King, Walton, Fischelis and Swain.

Robert P. Fischelis presented the following resolutions:

No. 1. Resolved, that it shall be one of the declared principles of revision in the preparation of the U. S. P. XI, that a definite statement be made in the preface or other suitable portion of the Pharmacopœia that proprietary medicines are not admitted to the U. S. P.

No. 2. Resolved, that it shall be one of the declared principles of revision in the preparation of the U. S. P. XI that as many synonyms as are in common use in connection with all drugs and medicines to be admitted, shall be listed in the monographs and in the index of the U. S. P.

Upon motion duly seconded, both resolutions were adopted and ordered submitted to the United States Pharmacopœia convention convening in Washington, D. C., on May 13, 1930.

Chairman Walton made a report for the Committee on Nominations as follows: *Chairman*, Robert L. Swain, Maryland; *Secretary-Treasurer*, M. N. Ford, Ohio.

Upon motion duly seconded, the report of the Committee on Nominations was adopted and the officers declared duly reelected.

A rising vote of thanks was given the officers for their efforts in behalf of the Conference during the past year.

The question of financing the Conference was raised and after some discussion, **Chairman Swain** appointed a committee consisting of C. T. Gilbert, of Connecticut; R. P. Fischelis, of New Jersey and F. H. King, of Ohio, to prepare a means of supporting the Conference for the next year.

Chairman Swain expressed his thanks to the members attending and supporting the Conference and then declared the Conference closed.

NEWS BULLETINS OF THE DRUG TRADE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Director, Robert P. Fischelis, has issued further bulletins, being numbers 28-37, inclusive. Bulletin No. 28 reports the meeting of the N. A. R. D. at Atlantic City; No. 29, the election of officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; No. 30, relates to the Fairchild Scholarship award for 1930; this scholarship was established by Samuel W. Fairchild and provides the sum of \$500.00 for graduate work in pharmacy. The winner of the scholarship for this year is Solomon Gershon of the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois. Bulletin No. 31, deals with the important work of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, established several years ago to study related economic aspects. Studies have been made and are being made with the purpose of improving conditions and it is hoped that pharmaceutical organizations will participate as far as possible in aiding this great work. A study of the service of pharmacy is being made by Rufus Rorem and Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, members of the research staff of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care.

Bulletin No. 32 makes a further report of the N. A. R. D. meeting. Bulletin No. 33 deals with work being carried on under the direction of Prof. C. B. Jordan, with the end in view of giving the wholesaler and manufacturer important information relative to phases of the retail drug business. The purpose of the survey is to be helpful to all divisions of the drug industry. Bulletin No. 34 reports on the development of a curriculum for the four-year course in pharmacy which will soon be the minimum course of the schools of pharmacy affiliated with the American

Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. A general bulletin with reference to the standard pharmacy course is being studied by a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Townes R. Leigh. Other members of the Committee are Deans H. C. Biddle, California; J. A. Koch, Pennsylvania; Edward H. Kraus, Michigan; R. A. Lyman, Nebraska.

Bulletin No. 35 explains the purpose of Pharmacy Week and is devoted largely to a comprehensive outline by Chairman Ambrose Hunsberger of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information. Bulletin No. 36 relates to the meeting of the N. W. D. A. at Chicago.

PHARMACY WEEK PROGRESS.

We are quite certain that Chairman Ruth, when he presided over the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., in 1924, did not anticipate the wonderful success and progress that Pharmacy Week has made.

We are therefore taking the liberty of reprinting those of the recommendations bearing on Pharmacy Week directly and indirectly, made by Chairman Ruth in his address at the Buffalo meeting. Also parts of an editorial bearing on Pharmacy Week are repeated following the recommendations. (See page 469, June JOURNAL, 1925.)

CHAIRMAN RUTH'S RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO PHARMACY WEEK.

“First: It is essential to unite all pharmaceutical interests in a great movement for public information and constructive and protective legislation.

“Second: A ‘National Pharmaceutical Week’ could be inaugurated with specially written articles prepared by men of national prominence in pharmaceutical circles, appearing in newspapers and magazines throughout the nation; and speakers from our ranks addressing the Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions and similar clubs, Chamber of Commerce, women’s clubs, neighborhood clubs and other similar organizations throughout the United States, which are so very instrumental in shaping our national thought. Public health should be the keynote.

“Third: Radio broadcasting of a constructive nature, as has already been inaugurated in some of our colleges, should be continued on a more elaborate scale and also carried on by our All-Pharmacy Headquarters when it is complete and functioning, thereby educating the public in our favor.

“Fourth: We are like a giant monster that knows not its own strength. A great political organization would result from united pharmacy, which could accomplish any reasonable legislation. The American pharmacy to-day is the greatest political center in the nation, 50,000 petitions could be placed in the reputable pharmacies throughout the country and secure 25 to 50 million signatures, asking for the passing and enforcement of proper legislation to protect public health. A special type of petition could be used for the signatures of physicians, who will soon realize that misuse of the word drug and the indiscriminate sale of medicines is as slowly and surely undermining medical practice and medical prestige as it is that of pharmacy. The medical practitioner has his natural enemies and they are common enemies to both medicine and pharmacy, so it follows that the medical men need our support as surely as we need theirs. We must go direct to the medical profession and ask their support. We don’t want to practice medicine, we want to practice pharmacy. Study of the problem shows that the pharmacist is necessary to mankind and if he is to survive, something must be done to protect him. If the politicians fail to support us we can elect politicians who will.

“Fifth: Pharmacists and particularly hospital pharmacists should write articles to appear in medical and hospital periodicals, emphasizing the work of their departments, and your Chairman would respectfully recommend to this section that preparations be made for this work as part of the program for the ensuing year.

“Sixth: The ASSOCIATION could arrange with magazines of a national circulation, such as the *American Magazine*, to interview pharmacists of repute, thereby securing articles of interest and information to the general public, and furthering the public health and public service points of pharmaceutical service.”

PARTS OF AN EDITORIAL, JOURNAL, A. PH. A.

In his address as Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, at the 1924 meeting, Robert J. Ruth pointed out the value and importance of enlisting all pharmaceutical interests in a campaign to inform the public relative to the mission and service of pharmacy. He outlined the work of "A National Pharmaceutical Week" that would concentrate the thoughts of the public in general on that which pharmacy has done, is doing, and contemplates doing in order to give it better service and protection—to this end the people must be informed of the importance of giving support, by encouragement, to those who seek to raise the standards of pharmacy, whereby public health is protected and the progress of pharmacy stimulated. Education is an essential of progress. We are sometimes impatient because the laity and others do not accept our views, and urge laws to compel them to do those things which we know to be good for them. This is not always the right way. Laws are no stronger than the public opinion that supports them, and public opinion must be created by education.

The address referred to is printed on page 1084 of the November JOURNAL, A. PH. A. (1924), and editorial comment is made on page 886 of the October number. Mr. Ruth gave thoughtful consideration to the subject, realizing that every week should be "pharmacy week" in a pharmacy; he stressed the importance of an educational week during which the public would be informed regarding the mission and service of pharmacy through articles in newspapers and magazines, addresses at Rotary, Kiwanis and other meetings, Chambers of Commerce, Women's clubs, neighborhood clubs, etc., of which public health should be the keynote, and pharmacy's part in this important work, by observance of pharmaceutical ethics. Chairman Ruth dwelt at length on ways and means for making "Pharmacy Week" a success and benefit.

The point of paramount importance, in order that "Pharmacy Week" may be a real benefit is to disseminate information relative to pharmacy—that higher educational standards are essential for coöperation with doctors—that improper conduct of a pharmacy represents not only poor service but may endanger health and discredit a neighborhood. Information along these lines seems of greatest importance, and can be communicated by the means that have been suggested. Some may contend that there are too many "days" and "weeks" now, and that they cease to hold the interest of the public, but this is a different proposition—it is to inform and, certainly, a message of health conservation, to keep the neighborhood free from undesirables, conveyed by right methods, will enlist interest.

The pharmacy during the week, which has been fixed as the last week of October, should, in a becoming way, inform the public; the show window—which is "the outward visible sign" of the store—with educational displays that can be comprehended by those who pass, and the inside of the store should also tell the story of pharmacy. All good publicity aids the cause. These general suggestions are sufficient, for each one will develop ideas according to his or her preferences. If pharmacy is to benefit from a "Pharmacy Week" that phase of the store must be the feature of the week; its benefits will be far-reaching if properly conducted.

In the address referred to the suggestion was made that the inter-relation of interests be discussed; that meetings be held with members of the bar, legislators, etc., for the discussion of measures that will be acceptable, enforceable and advance the cause of pharmacy. The interest of educators may also be enlisted, and students directed to pharmacy for their life work.

PHARMACY WEEK, 1931.

The wonderful progress made by Pharmacy Week is evidenced by the interest shown in the press which to a large extent has been stimulated by pharmaceutical publications, and could not have resulted without the fine coöperation of the latter. It is a matter of impossibility to speak of all the publications that have given such an impetus to Pharmacy Week and it will, therefore, have to suffice to mention only a few of the publications and, at the same time, in an inclusive general way give expression of appreciation for the publicity given in the issues which are dedicated to Pharmacy Week.

The Pharmacy Week number of the *American Druggist* is an outstanding issue of that publication. Every phase of pharmacy has been considered and profusely illustrated. The work of pharmacists and their achievements and their responsibilities are embodied in the many articles which appear in this issue. The pharmacists' relation to the public, the physicians and the

dentists is admirably depicted and a number of historical contributions are included; also comprehensive tabulated digests of preparations in the U. S. P. and N. F. are given. The advertisements, too, in this issue and in other publications, speak of the interest of manufacturers in a coöperative way.

In the Pharmacy Week issue of the *Druggists Circular* there are articles from the pen of government officials. We briefly quote from one by Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Julius Klein: "To the pharmacist, therefore, we owe the development of a precious science that helps to lengthen our lives and shorten our pains. It presides over an extremely vital and sensitive domain—that of our personal comfort and happiness." A letter to the *Druggists Circular* from Arthur W. Hyde, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is also reprinted:

"Pharmacy Week this year carries a special significance because of an insidious tendency toward distrust of the drug trade and undermining of the public's faith in the quality of modern pharmaceutical service.

"The professional status of pharmacy has been established through generations of scientific service and through the insistence of the public that the dispensing of drugs be in the hands of those who are not only technically expert but who have a high appreciation of their duty to the community.

"Commercial necessities of the age have caused pharmacies to become also important merchandising agencies, which may have given grounds for the spread in some quarters of a public uneasiness regarding the perpetuation of the high ideals of the pharmaceutical profession.

"Pharmacy is no less a profession than ever, and pharmacists do well to set aside a week in which to remind the public of those pharmaceutical responsibilities which transcend more merchandising.

"Pharmacy Week assures the community of the high professional responsibility behind every pharmaceutical activity and also enlivens the pharmacists' own conceptions of the ethics of their calling."

Aside from these contributions from which quotations have been given the issue contains articles by officers of all the Associations of the pharmaceutical and drug-trade activities. Various articles of the issue contain historical matter of value and point out the relationships of the pharmacist with the laity and related professions. The foregoing publications are the only ones that have come to this office prior to the completion of this issue of the *JOURNAL*.

ATLANTIC CITY VETERANS' LUNCHEON.

The writer regrets that it was necessary to return to the office before the time of the luncheon. The report, in brief, is a very condensed part of what others have said.

Wilhelm Bodemann, a charter member of the parent veteran druggists' association, opened the meeting as temporary chairman with a silent toast to our departed friends—according to veteran druggists' association tradition. He then decorated the associate members of the C. V. D. A., the anniversaries of whose births occur in September, namely, James H. Beal and Thomas Stoddart.

Inasmuch as twenty-five veteran druggists' associations were represented, the chairman called on the speakers and warned them to be brief, and they were, but each made a happy address. Among those heard from were Fraters Beal, Stoddart, Riemenschneider, Lampa, Bialk, Freericks and Walter D. Adams.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The *Office National Des Matières Premières Végétale Pour La Droguerie* (for both medicinal and aromatic plants of France) has issued the 9th of the series of color plates of medicinal plants indigenous to France. The illustrations are good and being in color add great value to the illustrations. The plates are not only excellent productions but have descriptions of the plants together with information relative to their culture, collection, therapeutic properties, etc. The price of a set of eight is 3 francs and may be obtained by addressing the Department above named at 12 Avenue du Maine, Paris XV.

The illustrations of the 9th series are as follows:

Chestnut Oak and other varieties, Hart's Tongue, Polypody, Scale Fern, Senecio, Pyrethrum, Wormwood, Henbane, Anemone, Colchicum.