

ties of such medicines are sold to the public in shops and by peddlers who are ignorant of what they sell, is nothing if not paradoxical.

The law provides that it shall be unlawful to sell drugs, medicines, etc., in the Commonwealth unless the person so doing be a pharmacist or an assistant pharmacist, but the effectiveness of this law is perverted by an exception thereto, which provides that the law in question shall not prevent storekeepers from dealing in and selling commonly used household drugs of proprietary medicines when the same are offered for sale or sold in original packages which have been put up ready for sale to consumers by pharmacists, manufacturing pharmacists, manufacturers of proprietary medicines, wholesale grocers or wholesale druggists under qualified supervision. It is this exception that is being abused in spirit, if not in letter, for it is hardly conceivable that the legislators intended or could foresee, when the act was passed, that practically every drug store item would be packaged and sold by non-professional people under the guise of a household remedy as the Act provides.

The fact that an Act was passed for the safe-guarding of the public health is the best indication of the fact that regulation of the sales of potent medicinal substances should be restricted to those who have had training in that particular field. The legislature also, undoubtedly, recognized that such common substances of which the laity had sufficient knowledge to be able to use without the advice of a physician or pharmacist could be sold by storekeepers. It is only reasonable to suppose that the term, household drugs or proprietary medicines, was meant to include such things as epsom salt, bicarbonate of soda, boric acid, peroxide and the like, but to-day the list of exceptions, if we judge by the stocks carried, would far exceed the prohibited items, and the exception become the rule. Such an analysis of the situation as above indicated shows the need of legislative revision either by the substitution of a new act restricting the sales of medicines in much more definite language, or else a law specifically defining the loose terms "household drugs."

CLARENCE O. BIGELOW HONORED.

A committee of the Board of Trustees of The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, at a luncheon held on



C. O. BIGELOW.

January 4, 1937, at the old Hotel LaFayette at 9th Street and University Place, New York, presented to Clarence O. Bigelow the following set of resolutions beautifully engrossed and bound:

WHEREAS, Clarence Otis Bigelow, for fifty-four years a member of The College of Phar-

macy of the City of New York and continuously for thirty-eight years its treasurer did, by constant devotion to its interests and by masterly handling of the finances of the institution, contribute so greatly to its growth and prosperity that his achievements will be remembered as long as the College of Pharmacy shall exist; and

WHEREAS, his sterling qualities and genial personality so endeared him to his associates that it was with keen regret they learned of his decision to retire from active duty as treasurer; therefore be it

Resolved, that the members of The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York record their grateful appreciation of his important services and their sincere regret at his official withdrawal from their midst; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Board of Trustees and a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be presented to him.

Arthur J. Bauer, Second Vice-President of the College, made the presentation for the committee.

In accepting, Mr. Bigelow expressed his gratification and appreciation of the honor and, with his rare gift of recalling the interesting events of the past, told of several of the highly momentous incidents in the history of the College.