

elected. They are: *President*, Paul Pearson; *First Vice-President*, Charles E. Gross; *Second Vice-President*, R. L. Quigley; *Secretary*, H. C. Easterday; *Treasurer*, Robert N. Harper; *General Manager*, W. H. Bradbury; *Directors*—N. D. Parker, F. B. Tipton, F. T. Stone, A. V. Burdine and W. T. Kerfoot.

OFFICERS OF ONTARIO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. A. Rae, Woodstock.
First Vice-President, C. G. Whebby, Toronto.
Second Vice-President, E. D. Bonwell, Owen Sound.
Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. Jacobs.

The matter of maintaining ethical standards received much consideration; supervision of all

drug stores was requested. J. H. Webster, president of the N. A. R. D., was one of the speakers of the meeting.

NORWEGIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FORMED.

At the initiative of Herr J. Brendel, the Norwegian Pharmaceutical Society has been formed. The objects of the society are to promote the scientific as well as practical progress of Norwegian pharmacy and to afford a neutral ground for the exchange of views and the discussion of pharmaceutical subjects. It seems that the purpose of this organization is to bring all Norwegian pharmacists and the several organizations of the drug trade into closer relation.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

HEROINE ADDICTION.

In the magazine section (Sunday edition) of a number of daily papers, within the last month, the statement was made in substance or by inference—that the heroine habit was alarmingly increasing among high school students. One of our Naval Heroes is credited with giving the information; it seems to us in justice to our high schools that facts and figures should be given in a matter of this kind; in fact, the papers that published such news should, in conformity with ethics, not have printed these charges without some specific references for corroboration; they cast aspersions on these young men and women of high schools and bring into a very uninviting position the faculties and other officials of these institutions. A very similar news item appeared earlier, was more specific and, after investigation, Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright branded as false the statement that 17,000 school children in one borough of New York are narcotic drug addicts.

"The malicious propaganda," he said, "was published under the letter-head of the International Narcotic Association." Police and school records showed, he said, that not one of the 951,000 school children in New York City is addicted to narcotics.

It would seem that this statement should have prompted the papers to disprove the assertion of Commissioner Enright, even though the sensational article appeared in the magazine section; that much seems due the readers of these papers and others interested;

the contribution is of a different order entirely from the stories which make up the magazine sections. By inference, if not specifically, charges are made.

DRUG ADDICTION.

The following review will serve a double purpose; first, it expresses well this writer's estimate of the report and presents the opportunity to print the views of another publication on a subject which has frequently been commented on in these columns.

"*Public Health Report No. 21, Volume 39*, issued May 23, 1924, should be brought to the attention of all who have been misled by the sensational stories appearing in popular magazines and the lay press relative to the steady increase in drug addiction in the United States. Such articles have placed the pharmaceutical and medical branches of the chemical industry in an unfavorable light which they do not deserve and, in some cases, have been so cleverly worded as to imply that these manufacturers were not adverse to the alleged growing demand for drugs of such purposes. These articles have estimated the number of addicts to be at least a million and as many more as the imagination of the writer might suggest at the moment.

"Kolb and DuMez, the authors of this public health report, have rendered a distinct service in determining by such scientific means as are available the maximum number of addicts. It is gratifying to find that this does not exceed 150,000 for the whole country and the

trend is constantly toward a smaller number. The data upon which these estimates were based are obtained from narcotic surveys and clinical reports of the various states, from the Treasury Department, the United States Army, and a number of clinics in the large cities. Another investigation is based on the dosage and the available supplies throughout the world. It is interesting to note that the total annual world production of opium, exclusive of that produced in the countries of the Far East, if used entirely for the satisfaction of addiction, would supply only about 566,000 addicts.

"The report shows 'that at no time have the actual importations of narcotic drugs into this country been greater than would be necessary to supply 264,000 addicts, assuming that they were used in their entirety for the satisfaction of addiction.' There seems no likelihood that the narcotics smuggled into the country approach this amount, for in 1923 only 542 pounds of opium and coca leaves, preparations containing opium and coca leaves, the alkaloids of opium and cocaine, and preparations containing these alkaloids fell into the possession of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the enforcement of the narcotic laws.

"Statistics show that the number of addicts per million population during the period 1900 to 1909 was 3066; 1910 to 1919, 1547; 1920 to 1923, 546. The steady decrease in the number of addicts is believed to be due to the enactment of restrictive laws, the constant effort to enforce these laws, the increased attention given the problem by the medical profession, and the better understanding of the danger in narcotics on the part of both the physician and the layman. Popular figures have sometimes been based upon the increased number of addicts in prison as compared with former years. But this is the wrong conclusion to draw from such figures, since this increase is largely due to the rigid enforcement of recently enacted laws rather than to a general increase in the number of addicts. The authors believe that 'we may confidently look forward to the time, not many years distant, when the few remaining addicts will be persons taking opium because of an incurable disease, and addicts of the psychopathic delinquent type who spend a good part of their lives in prison.'

The data, the analysis, and discussion, as well as the conclusions reported, deserve wide dissemination."—*Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, July 1924, p. 662.

WORKING FOR UNIFORM LAWS.

Progress toward uniformity of business law throughout the states is being made, even though slowly. It is a subject on which a report was made at the annual session of the American Bar Association last week. Eventually, it is hoped to give business a code of law that will be the same from coast to coast. "It is far more consonant with the spirit of American institutions and the constitutional rights of the states that uniformity be secured by the voluntary coöperation of all the states rather than by the increase of Federal powers."

PROFESSIONAL MEN FLOCKING TO THE UNITED STATES.

There is said to be a large number of professional men coming into the United States; evidently, judging from a comment in the *Journal A. M. A.*, many are medical men—the substance of the editorial is that since the beginning of this year the influx of physicians from foreign countries has been so great as to assume "the proportions of an avalanche." Another part of the comment is quoted, because it has general application: "There is no longer any reason why regulations for the licensing of foreign physicians should be any less rigid than American physicians have to meet in other countries. The public needs protection against the incompetent or undesirable physician from abroad no less than against the medical imposter at home."

CANDIDATES FOR STATE PHARMACY BOARD EXAMINATIONS MUST BE U. S. CITIZENS.

A number of state laws have always required that the applicant for state certificate to practice pharmacy shall be a citizen of the United States. Recently states without such provision, *i. e.*, the boards and associations have taken action relative to such requirements; in some states, perhaps in most of them, the board can fix such rules. It is a matter of importance and timely.

RENEW BASIC PERMITS BEFORE AUGUST 31.

All permits to sell or to dispense alcohol or liquors must be renewed by formal application on Form 1404 on or after July 1 and not later than August 31. "H" permits are automatically continued in force during the term

of the bond supporting them or until cancelled, suspended or revoked for cause, or voluntarily surrendered by the permittee. There "H" permits need *not* be renewed. Wholesale druggists selling intoxicating liquor, however, under the provisions and within the limitations of "B" permits must apply for the renewal of their "B" permits regardless of the fact that they may also be the holders of "H" permits for use in the conduct of their laboratories. Retail druggists holding "I" permits, which permit the retailer to dispense intoxicating liquor and use alcohol in compounding prescriptions, and physicians holding "J" permits, allowing them to prescribe intoxicating liquor, and also all "Q" permits for hospitals, sanatoriums, etc., must be renewed annually and application for renewal must be made on or after July 1 and before August 31 in the case of the renewal of all permits now in effect or issued prior to August 31, 1924.

HOW TO HANDLE ORDERS FOR DISCONTINUED SIZES OF NARCOTICS AND FILL ORDERS FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF PACKAGES.

In reply to a communication of W. L. Crouse, Washington representative of the N. W. D. A. the Prohibition Commissioner has given the following instructive information:

"It is permissible for a person or firm qualified as a manufacturer or wholesale dealer under the Harrison Narcotic Law, as amended, to fill a narcotic order form calling for a stipulated number of packages of narcotic drugs of a certain size with packages of either a greater or smaller size, provided the same description of merchandise is contained in such packages and provided, further, that the aggregate quantity supplied on such form does not exceed that which would have been supplied if the order had been filled exactly in the manner originally requested. It is also permissible

in the case of pills or tablets for the manufacturer or wholesale dealer to supply not only units (packages or bottles) of a different size as stated, but also to supply pills or tablets of a greater or smaller size, provided the total narcotic content of the merchandise shipped does not exceed the total narcotic content of the merchandise which would have been furnished if the order had been filled as originally written; for instance, if a narcotic order should call for ten tubes of $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets of twenty tablets each, it would be permissible to supply two bottles each containing 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets. Similarly, it would be proper to ship, in pursuance of an order so written, one bottle containing 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets, five tubes each containing 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets, four bottles each containing 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets or twenty tubes each containing 20 $\frac{1}{8}$ -grain hypodermic morphine tablets.

"In each instance the manufacturer or wholesale dealer should make proper notation on the original form in the next to the last column and advise the purchaser of the notation to be made on the duplicate."

PENNSYLVANIA RULING ON "DRUGLESS DRUG STORES."

Secretary Lucius L. Walton, of the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy, has issued the following statement: "That use of the title drug store is prohibited under the state pharmacy law for use by persons who are not pharmacists, or who operate stores and do not employ a full-time registered pharmacist. In a recent court charge the court said the application of the adjective 'drugless' did not relieve the word drug store from being used illegally any more than any other descriptive adjective, such as city drug store or palace drug store."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Analysis, for Students in Pharmacy, by Theodore J. Bradley, A.M., B.Sc., Ph.G., Dean and Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Third Edition. 173 pages. Price \$2.50. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia. 1923.

The first 25 pages of this book are devoted to a brief consideration of the fundamentals of

chemical theory that underlie methods of chemical analysis; 80 pages are devoted to tests for the most common of the metallic elements and their ions; 22 pages are given over to tests for acids and their salts; and the remainder have to do with general information on the analysis of both organic and inorganic compounds.

Besides the tests for basic and acidic atoms