

EDITORIAL NOTES

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY OF OREGON STATE MONTHLY.

The *Oregon State Monthly* issued a School of Pharmacy number. The first page of the text has a picture of the American Institute of Pharmacy and of President Robert P. Fischel. Another article relates to the convention of three state conventions to be held in Portland during A. Ph. A. Convention week. Dean Adolph Ziefe speaks of pharmacy and the code of ethics and he also writes of pharmacy as a life vocation.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION WRITING CODES.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced its readiness to negotiate voluntary codes. The commission is writing 170 industries and it is said there is evident disposition to maintain standards. Industries now desiring codes are instructed to file applications describing briefly their business, what is expected of codes in the way of outlawing unfair methods of competition and the representative character of those applying.

EXCISE TAX CONTINUED FOR TWO YEARS.

A new tax measure extends the excise tax for another two years and is in line with recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee to continue all present federal excise taxes two years; some additions have been made to the list of items taxed. Multiple taxation has been given consideration.

A NEW SECTION TO THE BRITISH POISONS LIST.

The Pharmaceutical Journal of May 25, 1935, states that "since the Draft Poisons List and Rules were published in *The Journal* (British) no official communication has been made by the Poisons Board, nor is it yet known when the final report will be ready. An interesting indication of what may be expected so far as one class of drugs is concerned may be seen from a remark made by Sir William Willcox, a member of the Board, when he delivered the annual oration to the Medical Society of London. After showing how a variation in the pharmacological action of barbituric compounds follows the substitution of an ethyl

grouping by alkyl, phenyl or other radical, he stated that when the report of the Poisons Board was issued it would be seen that regulations are to be made limiting the supply of certain drugs of powerful therapeutic action; to medical prescription. The importance of this declaration will at once be recognized; it introduced a method of controlling the sale and supply of substances falling within the schedule similar to that in force under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. It is almost a certainty that all derivatives and compounds of barbituric acid which have been shown to possess habit-forming properties or danger from overdosage will be scheduled in this manner: public opinion, as expressed by some newspapers, has demanded it, even though it remains unmoved by the much larger number of accidental and suicidal fatalities from lysol and other cresylic disinfectants. What other drugs will in future be obtainable on prescription only we can only hazard a guess. Possibly the dinitrophenols, which ought only to be taken under the closest medical supervision, will be placed in this category, and, to judge from the authoritative opinions expressed when phenylcinchoninic acid was placed in the first part of the present Schedule of Poisons, it, too, may be found in the new section. At present, however, we can only conjecture, and, in common with all pharmacists, must await the report of the Board before knowing definitely what modification it is likely to make in our own business."

PHARMACY IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Health Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs has recently announced the number of pharmacists and physicians at the end of 1933. The total number of pharmacists is given as 21,802, classified as follows: 14,847 engaged in the preparation of medicine and in the sale of medicine; 2371 engaged in the preparation of medical preparations in hospitals and clinics; and 1323 owners or managers of dispensaries.

Tokyo has the larger number of pharmacists, numbering 5850 or 9.82 pharmacists for every 10,000 population. The total number of pharmacists throughout Japan is 3.24 pharmacists per 10,000 population.

The total number of physicians throughout Japan was given as 52,792.