

discountenance the sale of spurious and inferior articles, to regulate the business as far as practicable and consistent with our social institutions, to cherish habits of friendly intercourse, and, in general, to advance the character and interests of the profession."

Meetings of the association were held semi-annually at first and then quarterly, with monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees. Efforts were made to establish a course of instruction for the apprentices, and in April, 1824, a Library Committee of three members was appointed and an appropriation was made for the purchase of books. The Library has had a continuous existence since that time. Its first catalogue, published in 1829, contains also a list of the members of the College, and a *Course of study for the apprentices*.

In April, 1851, the College was thoroughly re-organized, its *Constitution and By-Laws* revised, and pharmaceutical meetings especially devoted to scientific purposes were appointed for each month. In 1852 the College was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and in 1876 its act of incorporation was indefinitely extended. Courses of lectures in chemistry were delivered in the winter of 1853 by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and in the following winter by Professor Cooke of Harvard. A course in pharmaceutical chemistry was given in 1858-1859.

In the fall of 1866 the Board of Trustees appointed a committee to see if enough young men employed in drug stores could be enrolled to form a class. Early in 1867 about twenty responded to the invitation and were formed into a class by Mr. George F. H. Markoe, who delivered a course of lectures to them, during the spring, on practical pharmacy. As this beginning seemed promising, the College decided to establish a permanent school of pharmacy, and secured lecturers on pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica and botany for the

first session, which commenced in the fall of 1867. The chemistry class was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Storer assisting in organizing the course, but the other lectures were given at the College rooms on Temple Place. Later, a lease was taken of rooms at Boylston Street, in a building next beyond the old Boylston Market, where the school remained for several years. In 1876 it removed to the old Mayhew School building, on Haskins Street, but was burned out there in January, 1877, and the remainder of that session was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1878 the College occupied the old Franklin School building, on Washington Street, where it remained until it moved to the building at 70 St. Botolph Street, at the corner of Garrison Street, which was erected for its special use. It continued to occupy this building for thirty-two years, until the summer of 1918, when it removed to its new building on Longwood Avenue, the gift of Mr. George Robert White.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The faculty of the College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, has empowered Dean Kraus to appoint a committee to study and make a preliminary report on the advisability of instituting a combined pharmacy-medicine curriculum.

STUDENTS COST YALE THRICE THEIR FEES.

The average expenditure per student in Yale by the University is \$835, the average income from students is \$267. The income from the students of the School of Medicine was somewhat higher than the average but the expenditure per student was more than twice the average. The figures are taken from the report of 1922-1923.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

MISUSE OF STATISTICS FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES.*

A common characteristic for those who engineer propaganda for various uplift movements is the wholly reckless manner in which they

*From "The Force behind the Law," an address by James H. Beal, before N. A. R. D. convention at Boston.

employ alleged statistics to bolster up their claims to public support.

To prove the necessity of their proposed reform some rare and exceptional abuse is seized upon and represented as a usual and regular occurrence, instead of the one case in a thousand it really is. If definite figures are lacking they are manufactured or guessed at. If available statistics do not support the de-

sired conclusion they are twisted until they fit; if other statistics contradict their claims they are incontinently suppressed.

A noted historian in remarking upon this common weakness of reformers says:

"Men who would scorn to tell a lie in everyday life will become unscrupulous cheats and liars when they have given themselves up to propagandist work; it is one of the perplexing absurdities of our human nature."

It is possible even for the experienced prevaricator to use the exact truth in such a way as to produce all the practical effects of a lie, and statistics truthful of themselves may be so manipulated as to seemingly justify entirely false conclusions.

A favorite method with reformers is to show that many inmates of charitable and penal institutions have had some particular habit, from which they deduce the conclusion that the bulk of poverty and crime is due to use of the thing they propose to prohibit, which is by no means a necessary deduction.

In this manner it can be shown that since the general adoption of anti-narcotic legislation there has been a noteworthy increase in savings bank deposits, a lessened death-rate, an improvement of living conditions among the poor, and that various other good things have happened, and an enthusiastic reformer might therefore quote these figures as a triumphant vindication of the prohibition of the traffic in habit-forming drugs.

If we investigate further, however, we shall find that for many years prior to the anti-narcotic laws there was a regular annual improvement in savings deposits, in the average death-rate, and in the standards of living; and if we examine the figures for Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and some other European countries, where such laws as ours do not prevail, we shall find similar, and in some cases even greater, improvement than have occurred in this country. Moreover, while crimes and misdemeanors, with some exceptions, have generally decreased in these foreign countries, they have at the same time largely increased in our own. It follows, therefore, that the improvement which the reformer boasts of could not by any chance have been due to the particular piece of legislation to which he gives the credit, but must have been the result of quite different factors.

Unless we can be certain of having all the facts we had better leave statistics alone—especially reformers' statistics—and rely upon

everyday observation and common sense in judging of the success, or lack of success, of a given piece of reform legislation.

PRICE MAINTENANCE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

Representatives Merritt of Connecticut and Kelly of Pennsylvania have re-introduced price maintenance bills. Study them and cooperate with your associations for the success of a measure which meets the approval of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The Metric System bill has also been re-introduced by Representative Britten of Illinois.

CONSOLIDATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The members of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association are opposing consolidation of boards of pharmacy. Other states will probably consider legislation of this kind and, therefore, preparations should be made early to defeat measures that are not acceptable.

President L. L. Walton, N. A. B. P., now Chairman of the House of Delegates, A. Ph. A., gave considerable attention to the subject in his address; his objections are tersely stated in the following:

First: It robs each profession of its right to be judged solely by its own members, through placing this authority with a Board made up of representatives of different professions.

Second: It undermines the obligation of the professions to develop and maintain progress in requirements for professional practice, by transferring the responsibility for enforcing the laws and regulations to more or less disinterested persons.

Third: It provides a professional licensing system which is controlled in part by representatives of professions having conflicting interests, thus opening the way for formation, within the Board, of alliances that may dominate in administration of the laws, and harass, injure, or crush out a profession that it finds objectionable.

Fourth: The sole politically appointed head or administrator of the Board, if so disposed, may manipulate the registration machinery of the system in such manner as to make professional license a reward for the friends of a politician, or a source of revenue for himself; thus defeating completely the protection and competent service that laws regulating professional vocations are designed to give the public.

Fifth: It is thus a system potential in trouble and dissatisfaction for every profession which may be included in it.

The Illinois affair is of too recent occurrence to have been forgotten.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXES GROWING.

In a review, in *The Budget*, issued by the National Budget Committee, of the mounting cost of governing the American people, a warning is sounded that at the recent rate of increase "within a decade the cost of government in the forty-eight States—exclusive of the cost of governing our cities, towns, counties and villages—will approximate \$5,500,000,000."

NEW NARCOTIC ORDER FORMS.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF TREASURY DECISION 3460
ADVANCED TO JANUARY 1, 1924—NEW
FORMS PROCURABLE NOVEMBER 26.

Herewith is copy of T. D. 3531, just issued, which changes the effective date of T. D. 3460 from March 1, 1924, to January 1, 1924.

T. D. 3460 embraced regulations and instructions for the use of the new narcotic order forms and its effective date was postponed to March 1, 1924, for the reason that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing could not sooner deliver a sufficient supply of the new forms to enable collectors to furnish taxpayers with the quantities needed. During the past month, however, work on these forms has proceeded with unexpected rapidity and large quantities of forms have been printed from the new plates; hence, the Bureau now finds it practicable to put the new form into use on January 1 next instead of March 1.

The price of the new forms will remain the same as that now charged for old forms.

(T. D. 3531)

THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF T. D. 3460 DEFERRED
TO JANUARY 1, 1924.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C.

T. D. 3473, approved May 5, 1923, is hereby revoked and the first sentence of paragraph 1 of T. D. 3460, approved April 6, 1923, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. On and after January 1, 1924, only order forms for opium, etc., of the series of 1923 may be filled."

Paragraph 6 of said decision is also amended to read as follows:

"6. This decision shall take effect at once except as to paragraphs 2 and 3, which shall take effect January 1, 1924; provided, however, that forms of the 1923 series which may be made out prior to that date must be prepared in accordance with paragraph 2. Collectors are hereby authorized to fill all requisitions (Form 679) received on and after November 26, 1923, with forms of the 1923 series, which may be used by the purchasers as soon as received. Persons qualified to fill orders (see Art. 109½) are hereby authorized to accept forms of either series during the period November 26, 1923, to December 31, 1923, inclusive, if presented for filling."

Dealers should secure T. D. 3460 from the Collector of Internal Revenue; this gives instructions governing sale of order forms, execution and filling of order forms, etc.

PROHIBITION-NARCOTIC BUDGET OVER \$10,000,000 FOR 1925.

More than \$10,500,000 is asked for the enforcement of prohibition and narcotic laws during the next fiscal year, according to Treasury estimates submitted to the budget bureau. This includes requested appropriation of \$1,250,000 for enforcement of the Harrison law, or an increase of \$500,000 over this year's allotment. The appropriation asked for enforcement of the prohibition laws is \$1,000,000 greater than allowed for the fiscal year ending June 30, next, and no details are available as to just how it is to be used. The above total, combined with the \$28,500,000 supplemental appropriation for additional coast guard cutters and personnel and the requested \$10,000,000 for regular guard maintenance, makes more than \$48,000,000 which will be asked of Congress for enforcement of prohibition and drug laws and prevention of rum smuggling during the fiscal year 1925.

One of the largest seizures of narcotics ever made on a vessel at San Francisco was made November 6, when 677 tins were discovered hidden between the double walls of staterooms of the Japanese liner "Taiyo Maru" upon the vessel's arrival from the Orient.

PRICE MAINTENANCE AND TAX REDUCTION.

Price maintenance and tax reduction are legislative items that this Congress will consider. The results will depend largely on your interest and that of your association. Write your senators and congressmen.