

Honorary Members, Wilhelm Bodemann, F. B. Hays and Prof. Charles F. Chandler; *Honorary President*, Thomas D. McElhenie; *President*, H. V. Army; *Vice-President*, Benj. F. Fairchild; *Secretary*, Robert S. Lehman; *Treasurer*, Leon Lascoff; *Executive Committee*, Horatio Fraser and Prof. Otto Raubenheimer.

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange took place January 23. Vice-president Milton Campbell and Walter V. Smith took the place of President Charles E. Hires and Secretary Joseph W. England, respectively, both of whom were unable to attend because of illness. The annual dinner was held January 25.

In his annual message President Hires briefly reviewed the history of Philadelphia during that period of the Drug Exchange. Passing from that, he detailed the growth and accomplishments of the Exchange itself. Statistics of the industry during recent years occupied the report on business and financial conditions by Secretary England. The annual report was comprehensive and the different phases of the drug trade activities were discussed by individuals whose information qualified them to speak on the subjects assigned them. The president's message and that of the secretary have been briefly referred to; much credit for the report is due the latter. Conditions in the drug, chemical and allied industries were reviewed as follows:

Legislation, C. Mahlon Kline; Crude Drugs and Drug Milling, Herbert R. McIlvaine; Medicinal Chemicals, F. L. Bodman; Heavy and Technical Chemicals, Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.; Volatile Oils, J. F. Pond; Pharmaceuticals and Biologics, Milton Campbell; Proprietary Goods, Miers Busch; Paints, Oils and Varnishes, C. Stanley French; Advertising, Selling and

Transportation, Harrison S. Hires; Accounting, Credits and Collections, Walter V. Smith; Liability and Compensation, Adam Pfromm; Fire Insurance, A. L. Hilles, Jr.; Scientific Research, Dr. A. W. Miller.

The annual dinner was held at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, January 25, with an attendance in the neighborhood of 150. A. B. Kelley acted as toastmaster. Much credit for the success of the entertainment is due the Entertainment Committee—Chairman, Herbert R. McIlvaine; Charles E. Hires; Albert L. Hilles, Jr.; Walter V. Smith; Abraham L. Atkiss; Joseph W. England; Harrison Hires, and Edward M. Massey.

The menu was of the kind for which the Bellevue-Stratford is famed; the music was good. Admiral William C. Braisted, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Hon. Harold Wells of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, made inspiring and interesting speeches. A moving picture exhibition closed the evening's entertainment.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Charles E. Hires; *Vice-president*, Milton Campbell; *Secretary*, Joseph W. England; *Treasurer*, A. L. Hilles, Jr.; *Board of Directors*, Herbert R. McIlvaine, Dr. Adolph W. Miller, Adam Pfromm, C. Stanley French, Miers Busch, F. L. Bodman, Walter V. Smith, C. Mahlon Kline.

GREATER BUFFALO DRUG CLUB.

Dean Willis G. Gregory, of the pharmaceutical college of the University of Buffalo, N. Y., delivered an address of welcome to the women guests of the Greater Buffalo Drug Club on the occasion of "Ladies' Night" on January 11th. Upward of 200 attended the dinner, entertainment and dance at the Ellicott club.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO NARCOTIC SALES QUESTIONED.

Commissioner Roy Haynes was entertained at a banquet by the San Francisco Center January 22. A report states that the Commissioner made the statement "that narcotics could be bought in all drug stores prior to 1915 like any drug as quinine, etc." One of the druggists who attended the dinner checked his

records and found that since 1880 narcotics had not been sold except on a physician's order. The statement, if made as quoted, should be corrected and due publicity thereof should be given.

The following data are only given to disprove "that narcotics were sold in all drug stores prior to 1915 like any drug as quinine, etc." Arkansas had a law prohibiting sales except by prescription in 1905; Oregon and Texas in

1902; Wisconsin in 1898; during the periods given many states passed narcotic laws. It is suggested that the year in which narcotic laws were first enacted be given in the next revision of "State Laws;" in the issue of 1920 dates of amending the existing laws are given, but not those of the original drafts. In 1903, Dr. J. H. Beal presented a draft of a bill "to provide against the evils resulting from traffic in certain narcotic drugs and to regulate the sale thereof," before Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A. (Proceedings, 1903, p. 482).

PROPOSED BILL FOR NARCOTIC CONTROL.

Senator France introduced in the Senate a measure providing for financial aid from the United States for the states in the prevention of drug addiction and for the care and treatment of drug addicts. The bill appropriates \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to cooperate with the states, through their respective state boards or departments of health, narcotic commissions or other state or municipal officers in charge of the control of the production or distribution of narcotics and habit-forming drugs, or in charge of the care and treatment of drug addicts resident within the confines of their states. He is empowered to allot among the states appropriations of federal money for this purpose to an amount not to exceed the sum appropriated by the state for the same purpose. The Secretary of the Treasury may also permit the use by any state or municipality of any hospital or other building, equipment and medical supplies, including any narcotic drugs, in the possession of and under the control of the U. S. Public Health Service.—*Journal A. M. A.*

"LAW-MADE LAWLESSNESS."

In an address before the Ohio State Bar Association, January 26, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, referred in the terms of Thomas Jefferson to the average legislator of to-day, as a "demi-lawyer," and stated that their ruling passion seemed to be "a statute or an administrative order." He declared that their appeal is constantly to force which they desire to see exercised with "a ruthlessness and ferocity from which Kings and Emperors have been accustomed to draw back." He said that those who believe that any enactment duly passed by a legislative body and upheld by a court is effective are suffering an illusion, for "there is a silent

referendum in the hearts and minds of men on every important enactment which involves a fundamental principle of civil liberty. Without a favorable decision in that referendum, the statute and decision alike are written in water."

Quoting former Senator Thomas of Colorado, Dr. Butler declared that during the last few years Americans have passed approximately 70,000 statutes, state and national. "The time has come," he continued, "when the public-spirited legislator could vote 'no' on every roll call in respect to final passage of bills, and be certain of rendering public service nine times out of ten. The common law will take care of our developing needs in a far better fashion than statutes in all but a very small class of cases. The influence of a sound education and a true religion, if really believed in instead of merely being talked about, would in time build up a spirit of obedience to law, which no possible system of law enforcement can ever hope to bring about. Through centuries the habit of obedience to the Ten Commandments can be built up among men, but the Ten Commandments cannot be enforced by all the Governments and armies in Christendom."

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 117, 119 AND 148, REGULATIONS 35, REVISED BY T. D. 3426, ISSUED JANUARY 12.

1. The second paragraph of Article 117, Regulations 35, Revised, is amended to read as follows:

Exceptions.—Exceptions to this rule may be properly recognized (1) in the treatment of incurable disease, such as cancer, advanced tuberculosis, and other diseases well recognized as coming within this class, where the physician directly in charge of a bona fide patient suffering from such disease prescribed for such patient, in the course of his professional practice and strictly for legitimate medical purposes, and in so prescribing, indorses upon the prescription that the drug is dispensed in the treatment of an incurable disease (or if he prefers he may indorse upon the prescription 'Exception (1) Art. 117') and (2) where the attending physician prescribes for an aged and infirm addict whose collapse from the withdrawal of the drug would result in death and in which case he indorses upon the prescription that the patient is aged and infirm, giving age, and that the drug is necessary to sustain life (or if he prefers he may indorse upon the prescription 'Exception (2) Art. 117')."

2. The second paragraph of Article 119, Regulations 35, Revised is amended to read as follows:

"*Druggists*.—The druggist who fills a prescription must preserve the prescription for a period of two years from the date indicated thereon. (See Art. 124.)"

3. Article 148, Regulations 35, Revised, is amended by striking out the word "signature" and substituting therefore the word "name" both in the fourth sentence thereof and in the heading of the second column of the form therein prescribed of record to be kept by retail dealers.

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE FAVORS OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF BRANDY AND WHISKY.

The following quotations are from a report of a Committee of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange:

"At present, the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary provide no standards for the identity, purity, quality and strength of medicinal liquors, and in consequence thereof the market is flooded with liquors of the most

variable strength and grossest impurity, or worse, with factitious products that cause disease, paralysis, blindness and death.

"If there were official standards for medicinal liquors under the law, the quality of such liquors could be legally controlled by the Internal Revenue Department acting in coöperation with the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture under the Federal Food and Drugs Act. . . ."

"Recently a regulation has been issued by the Treasury Department that whisky shall be sold for medicinal purposes in bottles of pint and half pint sizes, "bottled in bond" and put out under the seal of the government, so as to ensure purity. This is a distinct step forward, but it does not go far enough; it should be coupled with the official recognition of brandy and whisky and the label of the packages should state that the product meets with all the requirements of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Then there would be 'teeth' in the label. . . ."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Year Book of Pharmacy with Transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held in Nottingham, July 24 to 28, 1922. J. O. Braithwaite, Editor of the Abstracts, Thomas Stephenson, Compiler of New Remedies Section, C. E. Hampshire, Editor of the Transactions. 2 mo. 546 pages. Cloth. London, J. & A. Churchill, 1922.

This exponent of British scientific pharmacy resembles the old "Proceedings" of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Even as the old "Proceedings" covered the transactions of our Association and abstracts from pharmaceutical and other journals of the year, so the "Year Book" covers the transactions of the 1922 meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and also abstracts of the year.

In the 1922 "Year Book" 339 pages are given to abstracts; 133 pages to the minutes of the Nottingham meeting, 23 pages to the membership list and 47 pages to indices; general and authors. The minutes are made interesting by the admirable address of President Greenish and by 14 original papers. As to the abstract portion, we find therein 698 condensed reviews of journal articles and a list of 65 new remedies described in some detail. This portion is admirably and judiciously edited although not as comprehensively as the A. Ph. A. YEAR BOOK, the last volume of which covered 692

pages and included 1630 abstracts and notes on 600 new remedies. Of the abstracts in the British "Year Book" 61 were of American origin, most of these being from our own JOURNAL.

This "Year Book" is a worthy companion in any pharmaceutical library to our own A. Ph. A. YEAR BOOK and in scanning the well-edited pages of its abstract portion, one feels the desirability of friendly coöperation between the two publications. This idea of coöperation, similar to that now existing between *Chemical Abstracts* in America and the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* and the *Journal of the Chemical Society* in England has been broached and it is hoped that future years may bring about its fruition. H. V. A.

The Eclectic Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics. By Harvey Wickes Felton, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and of the History of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio; Ex-President and Member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; Ex-President and Member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, etc. Forty-eight full page halftone plates. 702 pp. Cincinnati, Ohio, John K. Scudder.

This volume represents a great deal of original research and presents in a very clear and easily comprehended manner the attitude of