

EDITORIAL

E. G. EBERLE, EDITOR

2215 Constitution Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

GIFTS TO THE ASSOCIATION.

THE FINAL settlement of the estate of the late Franklin M. Apple, serves to remind us that two of its devoted members, Albert E. Ebert and Mr. Apple, made the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION the residual legatee of their estates. Other members, friends and organizations have been generous in their gifts to the ASSOCIATION for the benefit of Pharmacy, especially since the Headquarters Building movement was undertaken. The most recent of such gifts is in memory of Mr. Godding, a strong supporter of the ASSOCIATION, and emphasizes the opportunity now offered to establish appropriate memorials and at the same time serve a very useful purpose. The purposes to which such gifts, either small or large, and as memorials or otherwise, can be applied, cover a wide range and full information about them is available to anyone who may be interested.—E. F. K.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS of the U. S. Treasury Department has recently released copies of the Draft Report to the Council of the League on the Work of the Twenty-Third Session of the Advisory Committee held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 16 to June 25, 1938. Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, of the Department of State, and Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, represented the United States on the Advisory Committee which meets annually and reports to the Council of the League.

The Committee examined the questions on its agenda:

- I. Examination of Annual Reports for 1936 (numbering 145; 51 from sovereign states and 94 relating to various territories).
- II. The Opium Conventions.
- III. Illicit Traffic.
- IV. Situation in the Far East.
- V. Miscellaneous.

“Concentrating its attention on the illicit traffic and clandestine manufacture—and the situation of the Far East, which gives rise to continued anxiety.”

Under the first subject, “Information communicated to the Committee by the representative of the United States of America pointed to an appreciable reduction in the number of addicts in that country since the last inquiry made ten years previously when the number of addicts had been estimated at 1 per 1000 inhabitants. The new inquiry had covered fifteen states with a view to obtaining data as to geographical distribution and it had been much more extensive and complete than the previous inquiry. Names of addicts had been obtained not only from the Narcotics Bureau but also from city police and state police, from detectives attached to stores, from hospitals, sanatoria and other services. The authorities considered that as close and accurate an estimate as possible had been made of the number of addicts who were not patients undergoing treatment. Six states had

already furnished complete statistics, which showed an average of two addicts per 10,000 inhabitants. According to further reports since received the proportion probably varied between two and three addicts per 10,000 inhabitants. These figures represent a considerable decrease in comparison with the estimate formed as a result of the last inquiry of one per 1000. This percentage would give a total of about 35,000 addicts in the United States and certainly not more than 50,000. The Committee expressed its keen appreciation of the results achieved by the American authorities." The representative of Canada had, in giving evidence recently before a Parliamentary Committee, expressed the view that drug addiction in Canada had decreased by about 30 per cent.

Under item three, the following are among the general observations in regard to illicit traffic in 1937: "There is evidence of changes in the illicit traffic in regard to its sources and channels and also as regards the drugs available to or preferred by the addict. Although there are signs of decrease in the volume of illicit traffic in certain parts of the world, notably the United States of America and Canada, there are unfortunately no definite signs of an abatement of the traffic elsewhere. . . . As to the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, heroin appears to become more and more the favorite drug of addiction. Cocaine seems to have lost a great many of its markets. . . . The Advisory Committee is receiving, with few exceptions, the whole-hearted coöperation of Governments with the result that its information, which is the necessary basis for success in its work, is becoming more and more complete."

Under the fourth item, the representative of the United States made a comprehensive and forceful statement and concluded by declaring, "that the situation in the parts of China under control of the Chinese National Government continued to give evidence of sincere efforts with encouraging results. The situation in Macao continued to call for explanation. Finally, the situation in the parts of China under Japanese Control was worse than ever and again caused the entire world serious apprehension."

The only subject considered under the fifth item, Miscellaneous, was Information on the Work of the Narcotic Farms in the United States, which covered (1) studies on the nature and treatment of addiction at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospitals at Lexington, Ky., formerly known as the Narcotic Farm and in a similar hospital with 1000 beds now being installed at Fort Worth, Texas, including researches with a view to finding a substitute for morphine possessing its therapeutic properties but not addiction liability and (2) efforts to distinguish between the addicts for whom treatment might be beneficial and those who should be evacuated to prisons and the rehabilitation of the former by isolating them. The information showed that the Lexington hospital has served the purpose for which it was established.

The chairman thanked the representative of the United States for his striking statement relating to the treatment of addicts in his country. He proposed that the statement should be issued as a separate document so that it might be widely used by the circles interested.

This Draft Report furnished interesting and encouraging information to anyone concerned with the problem of narcotics and other dangerous drugs and the pharmacists of the United States may take great satisfaction in the position taken by the representative of our country.—E. F. K.

U. S. P. ANTI-ANEMIA PREPARATIONS ADVISORY BOARD.

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE U. S. P. ANTI-ANEMIA PREPARATIONS ADVISORY BOARD.

LIMIT OF CONCENTRATION FOR INJECTABLE LIVER EXTRACTS.

The Anti-Anemia Preparations Advisory Board of the United States Pharmacopœia will not, for the present, assign to any preparations of injectable liver extract a strength greater than 15 units per cubic centimeter because of the possibility of loss of unknown factors of value in the treatment of patients with pernicious anemia during the concentration process.

ACTION CONCERNING MIXTURES OF OTHER SUBSTANCES WITH LIVER EXTRACTS.

Until evidence has been accumulated to show that substances combined with liver extract do not change its potency or cause deterioration, unitage will not be assigned to mixtures of liver extract with other substances. When a Pharmacopœia preparation of liver or stomach is mixed with another preparation, the Board will not define the preparation as containing liver extract or stomach equivalent to a certain number of United States Pharmacopœia units, unless the potency of the final mixture as such has been established by appropriate clinical tests.

CAUTION.

It is desirable to establish by preliminary observations on patients with relatively high red blood cell counts, the approximate potency of any new product before making final observations on patients with lower levels of red blood cells, in order to determine the amount constituting a unit.

ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS TO WHICH U. S. P. ANTI-ANEMIA UNIT VALUE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED.

The following additional preparations have been assigned unitage by the Anti-Anemia Preparations Advisory Board:

AMERICAN PARENTASOL LABORATORIES, INC., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.25 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

JULIUS BLACKMAN CORP., New York, N. Y.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

BUFFINGTON'S, INC., Worcester, Massachusetts.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

(a) 0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(b) 0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

DIFCO LABORATORIES, INC., Detroit, Mich.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

DIRECT SALES COMPANY, INC., Buffalo, New York.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

ENDO PRODUCTS, INC., New York City, N. Y.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

HENRY C. HAIST AND COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

HOY, SALB AND COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

1. Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

(a) 0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(b) 0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(c) 0.4 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

2. Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

C. B. KENDALL Co., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

KREMERS-URBAN Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

LAFAYETTE PHARMACAL, INC., La Fayette, Ind.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

ELI LILLY AND Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.5 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

A. E. MALLARD, Detroit, Mich.

1. Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

(a) 0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(b) 0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

2. Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

MCNEIL LABORATORIES, Philadelphia, Pa.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

THE NATIONAL DRUG COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

PRO-MEDICO LABORATORIES INCORPORATED, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

(a) 0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(b) 0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(c) 0.4 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

RAYMER PHARMACAL Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equals 1 unit (oral).

2. Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

SHARP AND DOHME, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

9 capsules (4.5 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

E. R. SQUIBB AND SONS, New Brunswick, N. J.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

9 capsules (4.5 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., Des Moines, Iowa.

Extractum Hepatis. Dry Liver Extract.

50 capsules (25 Gm.) equal 1 unit (oral).

UNITED STATES STANDARD PRODUCTS Co., Woodworth, Wis.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

0.4 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

JOHN WYETH AND BROTHER, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

Liquor Hepatis Purificatus. Parenteral Solution of Liver.

(a) 0.1 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable)

(b) 0.2 cc. equals 1 unit (injectable).

The Advisory Board will, as occasion arises, issue supplementary announcements either as a revaluation of the above products based upon new clinical data or to make a report upon new products which are submitted.

U. S. P. ANTI-ANEMIA PREPARATIONS ADVISORY BOARD.

August 1, 1938.