

With deficit coming in the federal treasury and new taxes threatening, people are thinking on these matters; even *The Atlantic Monthly* for April seems to have thought it worth while to present figures.

L. Ames Brown in an article, "The Money Cost of Prohibition," presents the figures referred to; the opening paragraph reads:

"The fight for prohibition is over. It is far from my purpose to awaken the old and bitter controversy. Rather it is because prohibition is now our adopted and definitive policy, that it seems worth while to find out approximately what it cost in dollars and cents."

He summarizes its computations in the statement that in 1921, "Federal, state and city governments were deprived of approximately \$472,000,000 of revenue derived from liquor revenues," and that "an expenditure hardly less than \$25,000,000 but possibly much larger, was made for inadequate enforcement." "If we deduct \$65,000,000," Mr. Brown continues, "to cover soft drink taxes and federal fines and seizures, we still have a minimum prohibition cost exceeding \$400,000,000, a sum greater than the taxpayers will be

saved in a year by the Hughes limitation-of-armorment proposal."

BILL TO REGULATE DRUG STORES PASSED BY NEW YORK SENATE.

The New York Senate has passed the Bloomsfield bill regulating drug stores and providing that only licensed pharmacists shall be allowed to operate them. Both members of a partnership operating a drug store must be pharmacists under this bill, which is aimed at "mushroom" drug stores whose principal business is said to be dealing illegally in liquor.

EVERY REGISTERED KENTUCKY PHARMACIST A MEMBER OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION.

As a result of the efforts of the legislative committee of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association the state pharmacy law was amended to provide an increase in the annual renewal fee from two dollars to four dollars; the board of pharmacy to turn over to the state association a sum not to exceed two dollars, thus automatically making every registered pharmacist a member of the state organization.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Pharmazeutischer Kalender 1922. Herausgegeben von Ernst Urban. 62. Edition. In 2 parts. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer.

Truly a credit to pharmacy that one of her sons, a practical pharmacist, Hermann Hager, originated as early as 1860 this "Pharmazeutische Kalender." It is perhaps one of the minor works of Hager, but nevertheless it remains as an everlasting monument to The Master of Pharmacy, better than marble or bronze. During the first 19 years Hager himself edited this Kalender. Since then such authorities as Ewald Geissler, Bernhard Fischer, George Arends, Arends and Urban and now Ernst Urban, editor of the *Pharmazeutische Zeitung*, Berlin, edit the work.

Part I, the *Pharmazeutische Taschenbuch*, is substantially bound in leather, and besides the calendar part contains very valuable information for prescription department and laboratory, as can be seen from the following few headings: Rules for Dispensing, Latin, Homeopathic and Alchemistic Abbreviations, Maximum Doses, New Remedies, Poisons and Antidotes, Incompatibilities, Disinfection, Removal of Medicine Stains, *Formulae Magistrales Berolinenses*, Photographic Formulas,

Specific Gravity, Extract- and Ash-Content of Drugs, Dry Residue of Tinctures and Fluid-extracts, Analytical Constants, many tables, etc.

Part II, the *Pharmazeutische Jahrbuch*, is unbound and is divided as follows: 1, Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence, containing laws and ordinances; 2, Handbook containing Pharmacy Schools and Universities and their Faculties, Boards of Pharmacy, Statistics, Literature, Associations and Pharmacies and Pharmacists in Germany, Luxemburg, Switzerland and Holland, together with a very complete Index; 3, Buyers' Directory and Advertisements.

This "Pharmazeutische Kalender" is a "Mulum in parvo," a ready and handy reference book, which will be of great service to the German-reading pharmacist. The Kalender should also be better known outside of the "Vaterland," especially in the United States, as it would greatly help to develop and improve professional pharmacy.

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Two books have been received for review, written by Dr. Abraham Myerson, Visiting Physician, Nervous Department, Boston City Hospital and Beth Israel Hospital, and Assis-