

School University of Pennsylvania; Professor E. Quinn Thornton of the Jefferson Medical College; Dean Frank C. Hammond of the Medical Department of Temple University; Dean Martha Tracy of the Women's Medical College, Pa.; Mrs. W. E. Lee of the Women's Auxiliary of the N. A. R. D.; Pres. Antonio G. Llamas, of Manila College of Pharmacy; Dean John Minehart, Temple University; Secretary J. G. Noh, Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association; President Bertha L. De. G. Peacock, of the Alumni Association; H. Swain of the Drug Veterans Club; President Raymond Hendrickson, Philadelphia Branch, A. Ph. A.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE SYSTEM IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

The School of Pharmacy of the State College of Washington has installed a telephone exchange system consisting of fifty telephones in the main manufacturing and pharmaceutical laboratory for the use of the student. Each

desk is equipped with a telephone which is available for the student's use during all laboratory hours. One of the purposes of the exchange is to educate the students in the proper use of the telephone and to take prescriptions over the telephone. In extending this service the students are expected to criticize prescriptions and in a proper way call attention to errors. The same applies to the handling of other orders over the telephone.

ARIZONA INCREASES ITS MEMBERSHIP BY 150 PER CENT IN THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Through the active cooperation of Secretary H. C. Christensen (N. A. B. P.) and Prof. Arthur Lee Phelps of the Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, the membership in Arizona has been increased 150 per cent. Professor Phelps expects to continue the good work and suggests that membership should be increased in the same proportion in other states.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

HEALTH INSTITUTE PROPOSED IN NEW BILL BY RANSELL.

A new bill for the enlargement of the United States Public Health Service has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, who previously introduced a bill which embodied all of the original provisions of the Parker Bill in the House.¹ The Ransdell Bill (S. 3391) authorizes the establishment of a national institute of health under the direction of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, which shall be devoted to scientific research in the fundamental problems of the diseases of man and matters pertaining to health. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is authorized to establish laboratories in Washington, and it is provided that unusual aptitude in science be required of employees. Gifts and donations would be accepted, and fellowships issued to scientists wishing to make special studies at the laboratories.

AMENDMENT TO STALKER BILL.

The Stalker Bill (H. R. 9588) provides—
"That wherever a penalty or penalties are prescribed by the National Prohibition Act, as amended and supplemented, for the illegal manufacture, sale, transportation, importation,

¹ Passed by the House March 7th.

or exportation of intoxicating liquor, as defined by Section 1, Title 2, of the National Prohibition Act, the penalty imposed for each such offense shall be a fine not to exceed \$10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 5 years, or both."

The drastic provisions of the Bill would make the owner of a business liable for the misdeeds or errors of his employees punishable by a severe fine and imprisonment.

Chairman Hersey, of the Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee has introduced an amendment, which reads:

"No person shall be subject to the payment of taxes or penalties for the violation by a servant or agent of any law relating to liquor, denatured alcohol, or denatured rum unless such violation be committed with his actual knowledge or consent."

The bill should receive serious consideration by all who dispense medicinal alcoholics.

COSMETIC BILL OFFERED IN NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

A bill amending the public health laws to provide for labeling cosmetics and prohibiting certain ingredients has been introduced in the New York State Assembly by Mr. Doyle as follows:

No cosmetic preparation to be used as a hair dye, hair tonic, dye remover, face bleach,

face cream, face powder, rouge, mouth wash, toilet water, or depilatory, shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or given away, unless the package or container have affixed to it a label, in a form to be prescribed by the commissioner of public health stating: "The formula from which this preparation is made contains no lead mixtures, aniline derivatives, paraphenylenediamine, in excess of two per centum bichloride of mercury, ammoniated mercury, arsenic or caustic substances." Such label shall also state the name and address of the manufacturer or compounder and the year when the article was manufactured or compounded, together with the ingredients used therein, but need not state the quantities. Any person who shall sell or offer or expose for sale or give away any such cosmetic preparation which on chemical analysis is found to contain any of the prohibited ingredients in a quantity sufficient to be injurious to health or any person who shall sell, offer or expose for sale or give away any such cosmetic not so labeled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in a county jail or penitentiary for not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. The commissioner of health shall be in charge of the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

OREGON LAW RELATIVE TO NAME OF BUSINESS.

Under the Oregon law any person or persons who carry on business under an assumed name

are required to register both their true name or names, and the assumed name under which they are doing business, with the County Clerk of the county in which the business is carried on. Many business men appear to be uninformed as to this; to comply with the law it is necessary that a certificate be executed and acknowledged by the one or more parties doing business under an assumed name. "Jones Drug Company," "Smith's Pharmacy" would be construed to be assumed names.

The law provides a fine of \$100 for failure to register and also provides that no person or persons carrying on or transacting business shall be entitled to maintain any suit or action in any of the courts of this state without proving compliance with the aforesaid law.

Whenever there is a change in the ownership of a business, a certificate of withdrawal should be secured by the successor and a new registration filed.

SHARP & DOHME APPEALS BOOTS' RESORCINOLS DECISION.

Decision was reserved February 6th in the British Court of Appeal, London, on the appeal by Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore from the judgment of Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division in favor of Boots' Pure Drug Company, Nottingham, against whom the appellants brought the action claiming an injunction to restrain an alleged infringement by Boots of a patent owned by the appellants for "Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of alkyl resorcinols."

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

Hager's Handbuch der Pharmazeutischen Praxis. Vollständig neu bearbeitet von Dr. G. Frerichs, Prof. Pharm. Chemie & Direktor des Pharm. Inst. Univ. Bonn., G. Arends, Medizinalrat & Apotheker in Chemnitz, & Dr. H. Zörnig, Prof. Pharmakognosie und Direktor der Pharm. Anstalt, Univ. Basel. Lex. 2 Volumes. I. Band, 282 Abbild. 1573 pp. MK. 63 = II Band. 426 Abbild. 1579 pp. MK. 63 = Verlag Julius Springer, Berlin, W 9, Linkstr. 23-24.

The name of Hager, Dr. Hans Hermann Julius Hager (1816-1897) is well known throughout pharmacy in all lands. In connection with the centenary of his birth the Editor of the JOURNAL A. PH. A. (Vol. V, January

1916 p. 3) expressed the following sentiment: "He was an honor to pharmacy and an inspiration to pharmacists; in his master work pharmacists have a guiding light and an illuminating book of reference." This refers to *Hager's Handbuch der Pharmazeutischen Praxis*. First published in two volumes in 1876 the demand became so intense that it had numerous reprints and was also supplemented by an *Ergänzungsband* in 1882. The next revised edition was begun by Hager and after his death in 1897 it was completed by B. Fischer and C. Hartwich and published in two volumes in 1900 with numerous reprints up to 1907. In 1908 a third volume by W. Lenz and G. Arends brought the excellent work up-to-date. In 1913