

The Association decided to petition the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin to make the School of Pharmacy a separate institution with its own professors.

The officers elected are: President, J. J. Possehl, Milwaukee; first vice-president, Bert Schwanberg, Wausau; second vice-president, F. W. Mueller, Oshkosh; third vice-president, A. C. Otto, Grand Rapids;

secretary, E. C. Rauber, Milwaukee; treasurer, L. G. J. Mack, Milwaukee.

The names of H. G. Ruenzel, Milwaukee; F. Wieckman, Wausau, and George H. Kesten, Milwaukee, were recommended to Gov. E. L. Philipp for selection to the Board of Pharmacy when the next vacancy occurs.

The next annual meeting will be held in Milwaukee.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW

AMERICAN LAW CRAZE.

Edward Trefz, field secretary for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently said that "during the last ten years the British Parliament had passed only 1500 laws. During the last five years Congress and State Legislatures have passed 62,550 laws, forgetful that God has made a very fair success out of this universe with only ten laws."

REVENUE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE BUT STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE SENATE.

The Administration's Revenue Bill passed the House July 10, but so many amendments have been suggested in the Senate, that at this writing a vote has not been taken. The measure eliminates the stamp taxes.

PROTECTION FOR COAL-TAR MEDICALS FAVORED BY SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE.

The Sub-committee on Finance of the Senate seems to favor that medicinal products made from coal tar should receive the same consideration in the matter of protection under the new revenue bill as the aniline dyestuffs industry, also depending upon coal tar. The sub-committee let it be understood that they considered both industries equally on a parity in their claims for protection.

PUBLIC WARNED AGAINST FRAUDULENT INFANTILE PARALYSIS CURES.

Officials charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act have warned the public that any preparation offered for sale as a treatment for infantile paralysis should be looked upon with extreme suspicion. In-

spectors, accordingly, have been instructed to regard as suspicious, and to collect samples of all medicines in interstate commerce for which such claims are made. Makers of such fraudulent remedies will be vigorously prosecuted whenever the evidence warrants action under the Sherley amendment to the Food and Drugs Act. So-called remedies for infantile paralysis which are offered for import into the country will be denied entry.

THE STEPHENS BILL SITUATION.

It is clearly evident that consideration of the uniform price maintenance measures will go over until Congress reconvenes this fall. This seems also to be the opinion of the American Fair Trade League at this time.

SYNTHETIC SUBSTITUTES UNDER THE HARRISON LAW.

Under a ruling of the Treasury Department that any synthetic substitute for cocaine was taxable under the Harrison act, the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company paid, under protest, to the Collector of Internal Revenue, the tax required by the act and then brought an action for recovery to demonstrate that novocain, holocain, orthoform and anæsthesin were not derivatives of coca leaves or opium, and that they contained no cocaine and no habit-forming drugs.

The case was tried for two days before Judge Grubb and a jury, during which the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company called notable chemists, surgeons, dentists and pharmacologists, who testified to the chemistry and non-habit-forming qualities of novocain.

There was no contradiction of the medical, chemical or dental testimony as to the non-habit-forming qualities of novocain and as to its chemical dissimilarity from opium, coca leaves and their derivatives.

The court took the case from the jury and ordered a verdict for the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, on the ground that the text of the law did not include synthetic substitutes except in Section IV, where it was without force so far as the general construction of the law is concerned.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF PHARMACY ACTIVE IN EFFORT TO CONTROL NARCOTIC SALES.

In a number of letters to officials of the Government the California Board of Pharmacy has pointed out that sales were being made by smuggling, and on physicians' orders without respect for the law. For example, prescribing several ounces of morphine for one person and the writing of 156 prescriptions for narcotics by one physician during a short period of time.

The Board recommends the removal of Harrison Law privileges from those who follow such practices, and with regard to limitations of amounts to be prescribed they make these recommendations: First: Those who are habitual users, limit the amount of morphine to five grains, cocaine two grains, heroin, two grains, that the physician may prescribe daily during the treatment, specify the length of time it should last and at the end of thirty days of such treatment must show a complete cure, otherwise the treatment will not be considered in good faith.

Second: Those persons afflicted with an incurable disease: The physician should not be restricted to the amount prescribed but should be required to state the nature of the disease or ailment upon the prescription and make a report to the Federal or State Departments having jurisdiction. These should be subject to thorough investigation.

WAR DEPARTMENT

List of changes of stations during July, 1916, in the cases of Sergeants First Class and Sergeants, Medical Department.

SERGEANTS FIRST CLASS.

John E. Oberg, from Ft. Worden, to the Southern Department for assignment.

SERGEANTS.

The following named sergeants were sent to the Southern Department for assignment to station:

Leo J. Miller, from Ft. Leavenworth.
Fritz J. Sheffler, from Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Patrick F. O'Donnell, from Ft. Mott.
David Perkins, from Ft. Michie.
Carl H. Hoffmeyer, from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Leavenworth.
James W. Wilkie, from West Point, N. Y.
Richard H. Bledsoe, from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.
Wm. D. Cherry, from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.
William M. Anderson, from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal.
John W. Keenan, from Ft. Adams.
Jacob O. Christman, from the Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard.
Frank Pospishil, from the Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard.

Andrew E. Hartwell, from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Luther Brazier, from Ft. Monroe.

Frederick C. Miller, from Ft. Caswell.

Wm. E. Fletcher, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

John M. Toppins, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

Carl M. Shatzer, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

Burt Youngs, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

Burton L. Williams, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

Ernest Arias, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

John R. Flynn, from the Letterman General Hospital, Cal.

Ralph P. Dolby, from Ft. Worden.

John R. Lommel, from Ft. Lawton.

Wm. C. Below, from Ft. George Wright.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Pharmacist John H. Hayes. Relieved at Marine Hospital, Wilmington, N. C., and proceed to New York for duty in connection with the studies of poliomyelitis.

July 15, 1916.