

leges with definite specifications of the training requirements desired for those industries.

In return leaders from those colleges agreed to cooperate to meet those specifications.

First steps were taken to make this close cooperation between industry and colleges a reality as soon as possible.

These were outcomes of the annual national meeting of the Technology Clubs Associated at the Drexel Institute. At the opening meeting tentative "specifications" for college training were presented for ten industries. Those industries each agreed to contribute \$2,500 for further investigations in their particular lines.

The list of industries includes paper-making, rubber, public utilities, shoes and leathers, textiles, paints and varnishes, metals and machinery, cotton finishing, railroads and coal mining. The cooperation between schools of pharmacy and pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers should be extended.

HIGHER REQUIREMENTS IN DENTAL SCHOOLS.

The minimum requirements of the University of Pennsylvania for next year, prior to taking a dental course, will be one year of college instruction covering English, biology, chemistry and six elective units of work. This must, of course, be in addition to four years of high school work and eight years in the elementary schools.

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH FUND OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN GROWING.

The Pharmaceutical Research Fund of the University of Wisconsin was increased to the sum of \$3,000 recently through the donation

of \$1,000 by alumni of the course and others. The fund was established three years ago, and \$1,000 has been raised each year so far. The plan is to raise a \$200,000 fund from contributions of the alumni and others; \$5.00 every three months and for five years from 2,000 contributors will do it.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY CENTENARY.

Plans are under way for the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to be celebrated next year.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY (TEXAS) TO CELEBRATE DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY.

Baylor University will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary at the June commencement with a diamond jubilee. Among the prominent speakers who will make addresses at the celebration are former President William Howard Taft and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels; Secretary Daniels has been appointed by President Wilson as his personal representative.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The South Dakota State College School of Pharmacy will establish during the coming year a poisonous plant garden as a part of the Medicinal and Poisonous Plant Investigations Garden for the purpose of making a study of the poisonous plants of the state of South Dakota. This garden will be established under the direction of Anton Hogstad, Jr., Instructor in the School of Pharmacy, who developed the present medicinal plant garden now maintained by the school.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

MORE AND BETTER TEAM WORK NEEDED.

"The world to-day is suffering from the absence of team work. Nobody agrees with anybody else. Chaos will get us all if we don't look out." This applies also to legislation.

A FEDERAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Welling, of Utah, to establish the standards and decimal divisions of the weights, measures and coins of the United States. After

January 1, 1921, the bill would attempt to combine the ordinary system of weights and measures with the decimal system, that is to the extent of maintaining many of the present standards, but providing for decimal divisions of them.

Thus, the standard foot would be divided into 10 decimal inches, 100 lines or 1,000 points. However, the foot would be the same as at present. Besides the standards for length or distance, the square foot and its decimal inch and squares of multiples for measurement of plane surfaces, and the acre as standard for measurement of land surfaces.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

William Martin Williams has been confirmed as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Daniel C. Roper, resigned.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL TO BE REQUIRED.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, under date of March 2, issued an order known as Prohibition Mimeograph 45, requiring holders of permits to use alcohol and other liquor for manufacturing and compounding purposes to render monthly reports on Form 1421 of the alcohol and other liquor so used during the preceding month. Reports for the month of April will be the first required and must be made prior to May 10th. This order imposes a very serious burden upon the entire drug trade and is criticised in some quarters on the ground that it furnishes the Government with no data of real value in addition to that supplied by the other records required to be kept under the provisions of Regulations No. 60.

PATENT MEDICINES FOR SALE IN CUBA MUST BE REGISTERED WITH BUREAU OF HEALTH.

The following regulations apply in Cuba to the sale of patent medicines:

Article 46. Foreign patent medicines must be registered with the Bureau of Health by agents or importers, and their circulation in the country shall be permitted only upon fulfillment of the following conditions: (a) The labels must name the constituents to which the patented article owes its medicinal property; (b) the labels must also state the name of the manufacturing druggist or company in the country of origin.

Article 47. No patent medicine shall be put on sale before its registration with the Bureau of Health. A certificate of registration will be issued by the aid bureau within three days from date of application.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS LAWFULLY SOLD DO NOT REQUIRE SPECIAL RETAIL LIQUOR DEALER'S TAX STAMP.

Numerous erroneous reports have been current to the effect that the Internal Revenue Bureau has recently issued a specific regulation to the effect that persons dealing in any of the official preparations held to be intoxicating liquors under Regulations No. 60 are not

required to pay a special tax of \$25 per annum as retail liquor dealers. As a matter of fact, the Bureau, in response to inquiries, has merely called attention to the provisions of Article 21, Section 100, Paragraph C of the Regulations No. 60, which reads as follows:

(c) Alcoholic medicinal preparations or other alcoholic compounds which are fit for use as beverages may not be lawfully manufactured or sold, unless specifically authorized in these Regulations, *but if unlawfully manufactured and sold, special tax liability as a rectifier and liquor dealer is incurred.*

Pursuant to the above, the Bureau holds that inasmuch as the alcoholic medicinal preparations referred to are "specifically authorized" in Regulations No. 60, special tax liability for their sale is not incurred.

MARYLAND PHARMACISTS SEEK TO SECURE PREREQUISITE LEGISLATION.

A bill is in the Maryland Legislature providing for graduation prerequisites of those who would practice pharmacy.

The bill also would divorce the drug sections from the law under which the State Board of Health exercises control over the practice of pharmacy and enforces the provisions of the anti-narcotic and other measures, placing such control in the hands of a board of five druggists.

BALTIMORE DRUG EXCHANGE FAVORS USE OF SALICYLIC ACID AS A MODIFIER.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Drug Exchange Bureau of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association it was decided to recommend to the membership of the exchange that they use salicylic acid as a denaturant for bay rum, and that the concerns with which the secretary of the exchange has been in correspondence concerning a denaturant for bay rum be apprised of the action of the bureau.

FEDERAL BILL BARS MISBRANDING OF ALL MERCHANDISE.

A bill prohibiting misbranding of all sorts of merchandise was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts. The bill provides penalties of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years for persons causing to be applied any false trade description to any goods, wares, merchandise or other things.

CAPSICUM IN GINGER ALE TO BE STATED ON LABEL.

Federal inspectors have been instructed to watch shipments of ginger ale coming within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food and Drugs Act to see that the bottles are labeled in accordance with the provisions of the law as outlined in Food Inspection Decision 177, according to a statement of the officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the law. That decision provides that if capsicum, which is the extract of red pepper, is present in ginger ale it must be declared upon the label. All interstate shipments of ginger ale found on or after March 16 which are not properly labeled in this particular will be seized, say the officials, and shipments from foreign countries will be denied

entry into the United States unless correctly labeled.

NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT SUBJECT OF TWO NEW YORK STATE BILLS.

Two new bills relative to the treatment of narcotic drug addicts have just been introduced by Senator Salvatore A. Cottillo. One requires local health boards and officers to provide suitable places for the treatment and care of habitual users of narcotic drugs, the other makes provisions for the licensing of institutions where drug users are treated. The latter bill also makes provisions of voluntary hospital commitment of such unfortunates. Another provision of this bill is that a division of narcotic addiction and control be established in the State Department of Health.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A. J. van Laren: *Geneeskruiden en Geneeskruidenteel.* (*Medicinal Plants and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants.*) Publishers: Jacob van Campen, Amsterdam. In the *Artsenijhoff* (drug garden) of Amsterdam, the old *Hortus medicus*, medicinal plants have been cultivated, chiefly for scientific purposes, on a small scale for a long period of years. In later years experiments in the cultivation of medicinal plants on a larger scale have been carried out in this institution, not alone of domestic plants but also of such plants for which Holland was entirely dependent on other countries. From time to time reports on this subject by the author have appeared in the *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad* and at the request of Professor P. van der Wielen, who has written an appropriate introduction to the book, these articles, together with the reports of numerous other investigations, were published by the author in book form. In Part I of the book a general survey of the plants adaptable for cultivation is given. Part II deals with the cultivation of medicinal plants on a small scale in private gardens. One chapter is devoted to cultivation and propagation of plants growing on marshy soils or in water. In Part III general rules for the propagation of plants are given, the sowing of the seeds, transplanting seedlings and cutting of annual, biennial and perennial plants, also for the replanting of the developed plants. Part IV gives details of the cultivation of herbaceous, annual biennial, and

perennial plants, while Part V deals with the description and propagation of medicinal shrubs and trees. In Part VI valuable hints are given for growing plants for decorative purposes. In the appendix to this book we are told that medicinal plants are grown in Holland on a large scale in three different medicinal plant gardens, the largest having under cultivation as many as 60 varieties, the others having 30 and 20 varieties, respectively. It would be beyond the scope of this review to go into details of the publication. It is worth while noting to what high degree the qualities of plants, their alkaloidal contents, etc., can be improved upon by applying suitable fertilizers, by choosing the proper soil, etc. As to the question whether or not cultivating medicinal plants is a profitable undertaking, the author answers conditionally in the affirmative. This coincides with the view of other European investigators and also of many in our country, who, especially since the outbreak of the World's War, have undertaken the cultivation of medicinal plants for profit. The book contains detailed specifications for drying drugs both naturally and artificially, many diagrams and pictures of botanical gardens and an abundance of most beautiful photographic reproductions of growing plants, which for the most part are original. The typographical appearance of the book is both pleasing and tasteful. An exhaustive bibliography on the cultivation of medicinal plants adds considerably to the value of the