

The prospects for an American chemical industry, topped by synthetic organic chemicals, are certainly very bright, especially since we are justified in believing that we shall obtain a reasonable tariff protection to start with. The field is as wide as the United States. It can be exploited as well in the east as on the Pacific Coast. It needs, however, the indomitable energy of a few captains of industry who are willing to exercise a little patience in reaping the large reward which is sure to be theirs. Our chemists will surely do their part.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
March 4, 1916

JULIUS KOEBIG

THE PAIGE BILL ON COMPULSORY WORKING OF PATENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:

In THIS JOURNAL, 7 (1915), 304, there was published a paper by Dr. B. C. Hesse on "Compulsory Working of Patents in the United States, Germany and Great Britain," and also a "Symposium on Compulsory Working of Patents and Designs in England."

It may interest your readers to know that Mr. Paige, of Massachusetts, has introduced in the present Congress, a Bill known as H. R. 11967, 64th Congress, 1st Session, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Document Clerk, House of Representatives. This Bill adds to Section 4886 of the present law, the following proviso:

"That no patent shall be granted on any application filed subsequent to the passage of this Act upon any drug, medicine, medicinal chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo, except in so far as the same relates to a definite process for the preparation of said drug, medicine, medicinal chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo."

It also adds to Section 4887, a "Compulsory Working" proviso, which reads as follows:

"That in case any drug, medicine, medicinal chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo, on which a patent for a definite process for the preparation thereof has been granted on any application filed subsequent to the passage of this Act is not manufactured in the United States by or under authority of the patentee within two years of the granting of said patent, and after the commencement of said manufacture the same is not continuously carried on in the United States in such a manner that any persons desiring to use the article may obtain it from a manufacturing establishment in the United States, then said patentee shall have no rights under the patent laws of the United States as against any citizen of the United States who may import such drug, medicine, medicinal chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo into the United States, or who may produce or manufacture the same in the United States or who may handle for sale or use such article so imported or manufactured."

The disastrous effect on the interest of chemical inventors, which would be produced by the passage of this proposed law, is self-evident; but, none the less, it is important that chemists and manufacturers who would be affected should write to their Congressmen and Senators protesting against the passage of any such law.

Dr. Hesse's articles above referred to contain a full discussion of the reasons why the law should not be passed, and can readily be referred to by your readers.

WASHINGTON
February 29, 1916

J. H. BRICKENSTEIN

ANALYSIS AND TESTING WORK OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry:

It has come to my attention that there is still some misunderstanding as to the conditions under which the Bureau of Standards will make chemical analyses of materials. Although various publications of the Bureau should make this matter clear to the reader, it is desired to correct any misapprehension as to the facts by this statement.

The Bureau performs tests of materials and apparatus for the general public in cases where the Bureau is asked to serve as referee by the parties between which differences exist, or where an authoritative or official test is demanded by the nature of the case. Tests are also made for the public where the results are of value to the Bureau as a part of a general investigation, and tests are also made if there are no other consulting or general laboratories that have facilities for carrying out the work or in cases where the establishment of standards is desired. However, in all cases the Bureau will determine what tests will be undertaken according to the circumstances, and it reserves the right to make such use of the results of these tests as is deemed desirable. It should be clearly understood that this work is not done by the Bureau in any way in competition with consulting or other laboratories. When other laboratories have facilities for making the tests the Bureau declines to carry them out unless the results are of direct value to the Bureau as well as to the person for whom the tests are made.

The Bureau is glad at all times to cooperate, in so far as facilities permit, with investigators, manufacturers, testing laboratories, and others, not only by executing tests properly within its jurisdiction, but also, on request, by furnishing any information at its disposal concerning materials or methods of testing.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1916

S. W. STRATTON, *Director*

RUSSIAN TREASURY DEPARTMENT COMPETITION ON THE INDUSTRIAL USES OF ALCOHOL

On January 1, 1916, expires the term for presenting declarations in the competition announced by the Russian Ministry of Finance for finding out new ways of utilizing alcohol (wine spirits) and for discovering new denaturants of the same. In view of the insignificant quantity of statements received, the Ministry of Finance gives notice that the term in which to present declarations for the above mentioned competition has been extended to September 1, 1916, and the adjudging of the prizes accordingly put off until March 1, 1917.

V. ANANIEFF, *Secretary*
COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉ TO THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN EMBASSY
NEW YORK CITY, March 4, 1916

LIME REQUIREMENT METHODS—CORRECTION

In the article under the above title, THIS JOURNAL, 8 (1916), 243, the following correction should be made:

Page 245, Table III, last line: "None" should read "None + Lime."

WOOSTER, OHIO J. W. AMES AND C. J. SCHOLLENBERGER
March 15, 1916

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. Charles Geiger Carroll, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Arkansas, died on February 22nd, after an illness of several months. Dr. Carroll was born in Ashland, Ky., October 15, 1875. In 1895 he entered Southwestern University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1896, and the

A.M. degree a year later. After his graduation Dr. Carroll remained at the university as an instructor in languages and science, and in 1898 was promoted to an assistant professorship in chemistry. In 1901 he entered Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in chemistry and in 1904 the de-