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## ANDREW GROVER DUMEZ.

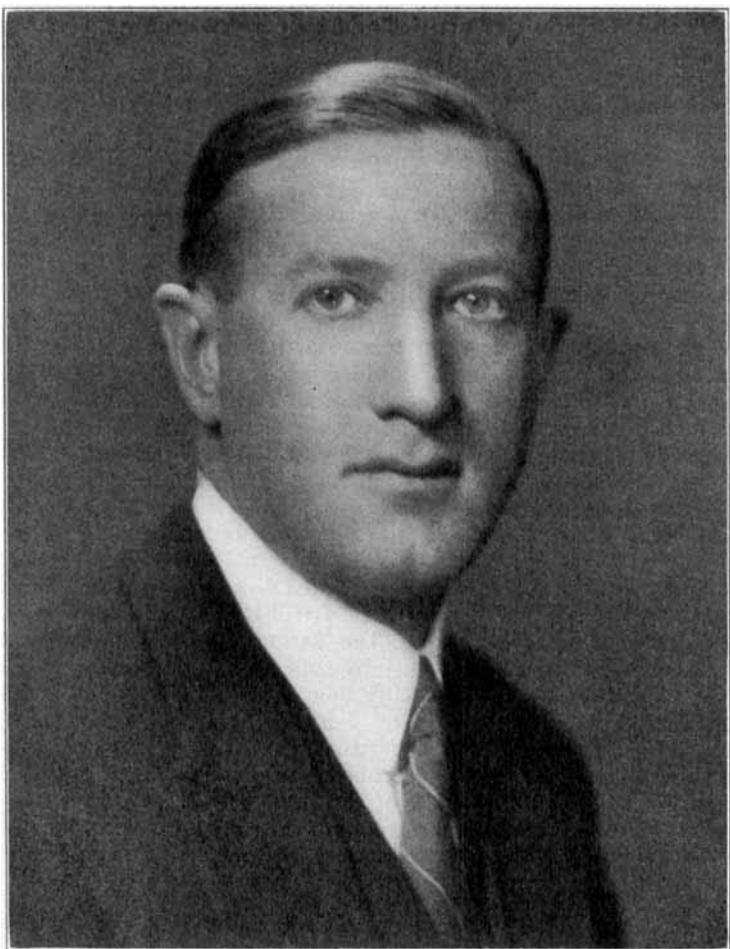
A sketch of the President of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy for 1928-29 appears in the October JOURNAL A. PH. A. for 1922, and part of that data enters into the preparation of this article.

Andrew G. DuMez is the son of the late A. A. DuMez, druggist at Cashton, Wis., and prior to locating at the latter point, a resident of Horicon, Wis., where the subject of this sketch was born, April 26, 1885.

The courses of study in the High School of his home town, were completed in 1900. For a time, and until he matriculated for the Course in Pharmacy at the University of Wisconsin, he served a term of apprenticeship in the pharmacy of his father. His studies were continued at the University while serving during these years as instructor in Pharmaceutical Chemistry. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1907 and that of Master of Science in 1910. From 1910 to 1911 Dr. DuMez held the Chair of Chemistry in Pacific University, Oregon; and from 1911 to 1912 that of Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. During the latter year he was elected to organize the School of Pharmacy of the University of the Philippines. He served as Director of the School and as a member of the hospital staff of the Philippine General Hospital until 1916; it was here that he prepared Emetine Bismuthous Iodide, and suggested it as a remedy for amebic dysentery in a report published in 1915.

After returning to the University of Wisconsin he completed his studies and requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (1917). He was the Hollister Fellow of 1916-17, and "The Galenical Oleoresins," published in the Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, 288 pages (*Serial No. 980, Gen. Series No. 764*), was presented in fulfilling part of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree. In 1917 Dr. DuMez was appointed Assistant Pharmacologist of the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.

In 1926 he was elected Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of



DR. A. G. DUMEZ.

Maryland, which institution will erect a modern pharmacy building and thereby bring the hopes and efforts of a number of years to fruition.

References follow to other contributions besides those mentioned in the foregoing and not listed in the prior sketch:<sup>1</sup>

"Per Capita Medicinal Requirements of Narcotics." *Public Health Reports*, Vol. 39, 1924, p. 2358.

"Prevalence and Trend of Drug Addiction in the United States and Factors Influencing It." (Kolb and DuMez) *Public Health Reports*, May 23, 1924, p. 1179.

"Absence of Transferable Immunizing Substances in the Blood of Morphine and Heroin Addicts." (DuMez and Kolb) *Public Health Reports*, March 20, 1925, p. 548.

Dr. DuMez succeeded the late Martin I. Wilbert as Editor and Compiler of the "Digest and Comments on the Pharmacopœia of the United States and on the National Formulary" from 1915 to 1922. He is a member of the Revision Committee of the U. S. P. and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nomenclature. Since 1921 he has been Editor of the YEAR Book and Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, and each month compiles the "Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research" of the JOURNAL A. Ph. A.

In 1925, Dr. DuMez was appointed official delegate of the U. S. Government for a Second Conference on the Unification of Standards for Potent Remedies held in Brussels, September 21, 1925. He holds membership in the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, etc.

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#### MONUMENT MEMORIALIZING DR. JAMES CRAIK.

On October 14th a monument was dedicated to Dr. James Craik, Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Continental Army. The monument has been placed in the churchyard of the old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Va. This memorial has been made possible by the descendants of the Physician-General. Surgeon-General Ireland assisted in the dedication ceremonies and also a number of the descendants of Dr. Craik.

Dr. Craik was closely associated with George Washington for nearly a half century and attended him in his last illness. He was commissioned Physician-General of the Army July 19, 1798, with the pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel, but without rank. The act organizing the army, however, provided only for regimental surgeons and surgeons'

mates. James McHenry, the Secretary of War, had himself served as a medical officer during the Revolution and in him Craik found a strong support in developing a properly organized "medical establishment" under the act passed by Congress March 2, 1799. Physician-General Craik's services ended June 15, 1800.

#### WOMEN IN FRENCH PHARMACY SCHOOLS.

More than a third of the classes in pharmacy at the University of Paris are girls, according to an interview with the Dean of the Faculty summarized from the *Revue de l'Enseignement Secondaire des Jeunes Filles* by the Bureau of Education. The statement follows that "women were never so much interested in pharmacy as a career as they are now. The movement toward this profession is precipitate and intense."

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<sup>1</sup> This list includes ten or more titles in addition to numerous scientific articles published in the *Philippine Jour. of Sci.*, *Jour. A. M. A.*, *A. P. J.*, U. S. Government publications, etc.