

for the emergency and follow-up treatment of arsenical, mercurial and lead poisoning.

In 1928, Goldblatt reported the results of his experiments on the emesis interval in mercurial poisoning. He stated that in cases in which the patient had not vomited within thirteen minutes the prognosis was bad. In six fatal cases reported, the shortest interval was 15 minutes and the longest was 120 minutes. None lived with an interval over 15 minutes.

Hunter, in 1927, reported a fatal case of poisoning with mercuric chloride in which, at autopsy on the fourteenth day, he found there was practically complete regeneration of the tubular epithelium.

However, Harmon, in 1928, describes the pathologic changes of the kidney in four fatal cases of mercuric chloride poisoning in which intravenous injection of dosage over 5 mg. per Kg. of body weight had been given. He found degeneration and necrosis in the tubular epithelium of all four cases. The most severe lesions were seen in the proximal and distal convoluted tubules. The glomeruli apparently escaped.

Weiss, in 1924, reported a series of 135 consecutive patients poisoned by some form of mercury with only 8 deaths. These patients took from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 grains (from 0.1 to 3.1 Gm.) of mercuric chloride. In only fifteen patients did a complete suppression develop. Of these, seven died. The patients who had the greatest difficulty were of the group that took more than 30 grains (2 Gm.) and those in whom the institution of treatment was delayed. The treatment used by Weiss was the intravenous injection of large doses of Fischer's solution; namely, crystallized sodium carbonate, 10 Gm.; sodium chloride, 15 Gm.; distilled water, sufficient to make 1000 cc., along with other alkali mixtures by mouth.

Rosenbloom, in 1919, described a method of treatment that depended chiefly on the use of alkalization for its benefits. Great credit is due these early workers for the progress they made.

Kahn, in 1915, reported a case in which a Greek had committed suicide by taking from 25 to 50 Gm. of mercuric chloride. An autopsy was done, the observations of which he reports. He likewise gives the amount of mercury that was recovered from the vomitus, the stool washings and the urine. He also gives the amount of mercury found in every organ of the body, including even the

skin and the hair. He found that the liver contained the greatest amount, 303 mg. of mercury, the intestines next, 81.48 mg., and the brain third, with 59.9 mg. After these were the kidneys, lungs, spleen and pancreas. The other organs contained only small amounts.

This covers only a small amount of the literature on the subject but brings up a few of the more important things about poisoning with mercuric chloride.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Prof. J. G. Beard, a member of the University of North Carolina faculty, School of Pharmacy, since his graduation in 1909, has been appointed dean of the University School of Pharmacy, succeeding the late Dean Edward Vernon Howell.

Dr. Charles Parsons has been appointed business manager of the American Chemical Society, of which he has been secretary since 1907.

Dr. S. A. Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia, will give the second Stuart McGuire Lecture at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, on March 25th. His subject will be "Eclipse Hunting in the South Seas." The Stuart McGuire Lecture was established a year ago in recognition of the services of Dr. Stuart McGuire to the college, to medical education and to surgery.

Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., delivered the address on Founders' Day of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He was also honored with the degree of Master in Pharmacy by the latter. Research was the subject of Dr. Krantz's address, entitled "Heralds of Progress."

Nearly 300 guests attended a testimonial dinner given to **Dr. Henry V. Arny**, new dean of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Columbia University, by the alumni association of the college and other local pharmaceutical associations, February 25th, in the Hotel New Yorker.

Frederick D. Lascoff was toastmaster. The speakers included William C. Anderson, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; Marston T. Bogert, Columbia University representative on the college board of trustees; Nicholas S. Gesoalde, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; Charles H. LaWall, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; Robert S. Lehman, secretary of the New York Veteran Druggists' Association; Edward Plaut, second vice-

president of the college; Julian Ronsheim, a student of the college; Henry Hurd Rusby, dean emeritus, and Dean Army.

The speakers touched upon various phases of Professor Army's life. Both Dean Army and Dr. Rusby were given hearty ovations when they were called upon by the toastmaster.

W. L. Cliffe, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for many years, was honored on March 2nd by his *Alma Mater*, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, in recognition of his services and the 50th anniversary of his entrance into pharmacy.

John E. Andrus, Yonkers philanthropist (Arlington Chemical Company), celebrated his 90th birthday February 16th. "His chief pleasure," he said, "consisted in watching the boys and girls at the orphans' home he has established in Yonkers." Mr. Andrus has set aside 45 per cent of his fortune to build and endow a chain of orphanages and homes for aged persons.

A new chemical and medical research building is about to be erected by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, on a site 225 x 135 feet, which is now partly occupied by the foundation's bureau of scientific research. Plans and specifications for the new building, which will be at Gordon Street and Boston Road, London, have been drawn by Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A. The foundation has maintained chemical and medical research laboratories for many years, but recent developments have

made it necessary to coordinate and extend those activities. **Dr. Wellcome** has been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for more than fifty years, and is deeply interested in the American Institute of Pharmacy, soon to be a realization.

Dr. Thomas S. Githens has been appointed lecturer on physiologic assaying at Temple University School of Pharmacy and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Dr. Githens was, formerly, associate in physiology and pharmacology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

E. V. Zoeller and his sister, of Tarboro, N. C., were painfully injured in an automobile accident; both have recovered from their injuries. Mr. Zoeller became a member of the A. Ph. A. in 1878.

"The O. Henry Drug Store," Greensboro, N. C., sustained loss by fire on January 11th. The building has been used for a drug store for about seventy years. In it once worked William Sidney Porter, famous short story writer for whom the present store was named. Practically all the files, together with the safe and its contents, were saved.

The basic research laboratory at the University of Cincinnati was destroyed by fire February 14th; the loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

John Cameron, of Peiping Union Medical College (China), well and favorably known pharmacist, will soon visit in the United States.

OBITUARY.

ALBERT SCHAMMELHOUD.

Dr. Albert Schammelhout, a pharmacist of international reputation, died at his home in Brussels, January 20th, aged 60 years. He died while at work in his office after a meeting of the Pharmacopœial Committee who had worked with him until early morning hours, and it was while so engaged that he passed away.

Dr. Schammelhout was an active worker in the Second Conference for the Standardization of Formulæ for Potent Preparations which met in Brussels in 1925. For a time he was secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, and was chairman of the Fourth Section of the International organization. He was director of the Codex Laboratory, of the National Society and also secretary of the Permanent Committee for the Preparation of the Belgian Pharma-

copœia. He was an active worker in the Red Cross and secretary of the Belgium International League against Tuberculosis.

Dr. Schammelhout was largely responsible for much of the work accomplished by the International Conference for the Unification of the Formulæ of Potent Medicaments. He was characterized by his researches; his careful methods and order and his vast knowledge of all pharmacopœias were of great value in pharmaceutical activities. He was an honor guest of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, in London, in 1923, when he was made an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was editor of the *Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique*, and was well and favorably known in scientific circles throughout Europe and by pharmacists in this country.