

EDITORIAL NOTES

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QUININE AND WARBURG'S TINCTURE IN MALARIA.

Complex formulas of medicinal preparations are oftentimes criticized for the chief reason, that they contain a number of constituents. Frequently the criticism is justified, but certainly not always, for after all in the practice of medicine, as Doctor Robinson has tersely stated: Science, so-called and merely temporary, must give way to experience, based upon long and careful bedside observation of the wise practitioner.

Replying to a communication of Dr. H. Rabinowitch, published in the *Medical Record* of June 8, 1918, Beverly Robinson, M.D., of New York, writes in a succeeding issue of the same publication: "Of course, I am familiar with the fact that Warburg's tincture contains a proportion of quinine. Nor do I doubt that some of its remedial effects are due to the presence of this alkaloid. On the other hand, I also know and affirm again that in not a few instances quinine in similar or much larger quantity is wholly inadequate to effect a cure of malaria. Warburg's tincture in these instances effects the cure. Why, I cannot precisely say, nor can anyone else. It contains numerous drugs, and among them there may be some that are inert. It still remains true that the multiple combination does what nothing else known up to the present time effects in some most obstinate and imminently threatening cases. That we know, as shown by repeated proofs and the published records of some of the best clinicians of former days.

"*Ars longa, vita brevis*. The greatest rôle of the physician is to cure and to relieve symptoms. Science, so-called and merely temporary, must give way to experience, based upon long and careful bedside observation of the wise practitioner. Only a few days ago the distinguished Surgeon-General of our Army insisted in an address before the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College upon the great value of the all-round doctor with our army at the front

as compared with the specialist whose importance has a relatively limited field of work in time of greatest stress. I wish, particularly, at the present time, to insist that useful knowledge of our great forebears in medicine shall not be practically ignored. For this reason I wrote a strong word for Warburg's tincture in the treatment of malaria. In more than one of our latest and best works on the practice of medicine it is scarcely referred to."

OIL CHENOPODIUM.

Oil of chenopodium is an unusually valuable anthelmintic, and it is employed quite extensively in the treatment of hookworm disease.

An investigation, on the composition of the oil and the anthelmintic value of some of its components, by Maurice C. Hall and Herbert C. Hamilton, is reported in *The Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* for April 1918, pp. 231-261. Reference is made to *Schimmel and Company's Semi-Annual Report*, April 1908, wherein it is stated that ascaridol (which apparently corresponds to the heavier fraction of oil of chenopodium) is the part responsible for the therapeutic activity of the drug, a statement which has generally been accepted. The authors' conclusions, from their extended experiments are, that the lighter portion of the oil is more anthelmintic and much less irritating. They make the further statement that, if clinical data confirm their experiments, the use of the refined product would be distinctly indicated, notwithstanding such expense. The experiments would prove that the gastro-intestinal irritation induced by administration of the oil is due to that portion remaining after distillation at temperatures below 125° C. with a pressure equal to 30 mm. of mercury, or at equivalent temperatures and pressures.

W. H. Ziegler contributed an article on oil of chenopodium to the *Interstate Medical Journal*, October 1917, wherein he reports that the absorption of the oil is more rapid

from the stomach than from the intestines, and the absorption is delayed when the oil is administered in salol-coated capsules. He also states that atropine antagonizes the depressant effect upon the respiration; the cause of death in the dog when the oil is administered in toxic doses is an acute diffused nephritis; small doses are non-toxic and the toxicity is not influenced by the age of the animal. This author's findings are that the oil of the market does not greatly vary in potency and cites as the principal causes for fatal effects, the failure of the practitioner to differentiate between drops and minims, and of not following therapeutic doses with a purge, either of magnesium sulphate or castor oil.

A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST KNIGHTED.

Peter Wyatt Squire, chemist on the establishment of the English Royal Household, has had the dignity of Knighthood conferred upon him. The preferment has not only value



SIR PETER WYATT SQUIRE.

because conferred for merit, but also because it is a signal honor to pharmacy. The honored pharmacist is well and favorably known through his works and contributions to the English pharmaceutical press. Since the outbreak of the war, among other special pharmaceutical war service, one of the most important has been the production by him, in collaboration with Sir Douglas Powell, of the

foot ointment used with so much success for the prevention of frost-bite in the trenches.

Sir Peter Wyatt Squire was a student and prize-winner in the British Pharmaceutical Society School in 1864. He served as member of the Council of the Society from 1879-1885. He read a paper on the standardization of drugs before the International Congress of Chemistry in 1909. His work best known to American pharmacists is "Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopoeia," inaugurated by his father, the later Peter Squire, president of the British Pharmaceutical Society, 1861-1863.



W. L. CURRIE.

New President, Pharmaceutical Society, Great Britain.

JAPAN HONORS A PHARMACIST.

M. Hata, Japanese pharmacist, formerly president of the Army Sanitary Material Warehouse, has been created a major-general, at the head of the Japanese Army sanitary department. Until recently pharmacy has been neglected in Japan, but now in recognizing the value of pharmacy, the country has shown her progressiveness. Dr. Jokichi Takamine, member of the A. Ph. A., at present in Japan, has communicated this information, evidently, because it gave him great pleasure to do so.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY WILL BE MADE UP OF GRADUATES IN PHARMACY.

A machine gun company that has enough money to buy its own guns and own uniforms

is being organized. When formed it will be turned over as a complete unit to the 22nd Engineers, New York Guard.

Already the regiment has a company made up of journalists and advertising experts under command of Capt. F. A. Adams.

E. C. Martindale, Ph.G., doing technical work at Roosevelt Hospital, and a sergeant major of the 3rd Battalion, 22nd Engineers, is recruiting for this ultra-pharmaceutical company. He states \$3,200 has been donated by members for machine guns and \$1,000 more for uniforms. Other companies in the 22nd are equipped and recruited at the expense of the State.

Members have been secured from the working forces of the following firms: Parke, Davis & Co., Sharp & Dohme, Caswell, Massey Co., E. R. Squibb & Sons, Frederick Stearns & Co., L. K. Liggett Co., A. Boujouis Perfumery Co., Nyal Co., Walter John Fraser, Harriman Laboratory, Roosevelt Hospital, Certified Products Co., and Ricksecker & Weigand.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

ENDOWING CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

The du Ponts have established thirty-three scholarships and eighteen fellowships in chemistry in various colleges and universities. This action complements and supplements the large number of chemists who are employed daily in the laboratories of the various duPont plants and engaged in research. If the example thus set will be followed by others of the large chemical industries the colleges will be benefited, and, in turn, the industries will be protected at their most vital points, that is, in those matters where applied expertness counts and mere mechanical output is at a discount.

In a degree the suggestion is applicable to pharmaceutical enterprises, there is opportunity for research in colleges of pharmacy along various lines, but most of them are not endowed sufficiently to greatly extend this necessary work, unless aided.

AMERICAN SURGEONS ISOLATE TRENCH FEVER GERM.

The United States Medical Corps, under the leadership of Surgeon-General William Gorgas, has succeeded in isolating the germ of trench fever.

The success of the American tests, reported in a cablegram from General Pershing to Secretary of War Baker, was made possible by the voluntary sacrifice of sixty-six American

soldiers—all members of noncombatant units of a New England division—who submitted to inoculation with the germ in January. General Pershing's message says all of the men now are either cured or convalescent. These men were from field hospitals and ambulance organizations.

PHARMACISTS BRAVE DEATH.

In a recent news item pharmacists were not specifically named in the headlines but the paragraphs spoke of their courage. The occurrence was during a violent attack when the bandages ran low. Harry W. Jarvis, U. S. N., Philadelphia, chief pharmacists' mate, in response to the Surgeon's call, "we must have bandages," volunteered to make a trip to the rear; he made the trip and returned with the bandages.

German prisoners were carrying in wounded and the intensity of the enemy shrapnel fire was such that three of them were killed at the doorway of the dressing station. Captain Orlando S. Petty, of Philadelphia, an assistant surgeon, was operating in a ditch on the opposite side of the road which was lit up by the flashes from exploding shells.

Finally the surgical dressings caught fire and, unable to work any longer, the doctors were compelled to evacuate the place under a deluge of high explosive shells. Lee J. McDaniel, Newport, R. I., Frank O. Tibbetts, Dorchester, Mass., and Claude Mattingly, Santa Rosa, Calif., pharmacists' mates, and Roy J. Israel, hospital apprentice, Allentown, Pa., were assisting the surgeons. Twenty wounded Americans and thirty wounded Germans were lying at the roadside at the time. The men named removed the entire fifty, carrying them to the nearest point to which the ambulances could come.

The next day McDaniel, who seemed to bear a charmed life, and Marion L. Turner, Pharmacist's mate, Milwaukee, Wis., made five trips through the barrage to reach wounded, bandage the men and bring them out.

George A. Jones, hospital attendant, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a courageous example of faithfulness, dressing the wounds of his fallen comrades while under machine gun fire. When exhausted he made his way back to the regimental hospital unassisted, refusing aid until all the others had been cared for. Algernon G. Brumlee, pharmacist's mate, Spray, N. C., located a machine gun sniper's pit by offering himself as a target.

Unwounded he returned, signalled the position and had the satisfaction of seeing the first shell send the gun and crew into the sky in the shape of fragments.

Members of the Sixty-fifth sanitary section of the United States army were cited for courage in action recently in a communique signed by Divisional General Targe, commander of the 121st Infantry Division.

"In the heavy battles taking place at the present moment," says the statement, "the American personnel of the S. S. U. 65 has commanded, as in the past, the admiration of the officers and soldiers of the 121st Division.

"Always ready to go forward to the zones most intensely under enemy fire, the Americans expose themselves voluntarily to rescue and bring back our wounded. Worthy sons of their great country, they show the initiative, the audacity, the calm courage of their race.

"In the name of their brothers of the French army, the general commanding the division thanks them and congratulates them."

WOMEN CHEMISTS NEEDED.

The Committee on Public Information, Division on Women's War Work, issues the following:

Women chemists are needed by the Government and also to stabilize the industries by replacing men chemists who have been called into service, according to Capt. Frederick E. Breithut, of the Chemical Service Section of the National Army. This call is so urgent that he has asked the women's committee of the Council of National Defense to cooperate with the Army Medical Department in making a census of all the available women chemists in the country.

ENOUGH DENTISTS NOW IN ARMY TO CARE FOR 5 MILLION MEN.

The following statement is authorized by the War Department from the office of the Surgeon-General:

The dental requirements of an Army of more than 5,000,000 men can now be met by the present force of the Dental Corps of the American Army. Examinations for dental officers have been closed and no further additions will be made to the corps for at least six months.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST RATES.

Secretary McAdoo officially corrects a statement appearing in various newspapers that the Fourth Liberty Loan will bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent. He states that no thought has been entertained of issuing the bonds of the fourth loan at a higher rate than $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

It is interesting to recall here the Secretary's appeal in his Third Liberty Loan speeches that the rate of interest for Government loans be stabilized at $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent. He said then that as an intelligent people we should make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of the war at a stabilized rate of interest, naming $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent as the proper figure, so that all business and investments might be adjusted on that basis. In his letter to Majority Leader Kitchin he strongly urges stabilizing the rate at $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also asserted he did not think that the patriotism of the American people was measured by the rate of interest on a Government bond, and the support the people gave the Third Liberty Loan seems to have justified his belief.

LARD SUBSTITUTE.

An Oregon chemist has completed experiments with hydrogenation of fish oil, which according to reports is acceptable to the U. S. Food Administration. The subject of suitable bases for ointments is an interesting one for pharmacists.

Dr. J. N. Rose of the National Museum of the Smithsonian Institute and a party of other scientists will investigate the opportunities for obtaining cinchona bark in Ecuador, and also other drugs and dye-woods.

Government officials believe that this expedition will be the first of a series into all the South American countries to develop commercial plant possibilities to replace certain products on which the United States has heretofore been dependent upon Germany.

Henry Kendall Mulford of Philadelphia has been honored with the degree of Master of Science by Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. Prof. Edward Hart presented Mr. Mulford to the President of the College. The former referred to Mr. Mulford as one who has led his profession in the field of preventive medicine. "It has been truly said," the speaker

continued, "that the good physician is the great benefactor. How much more a benefactor the man whose work guides and extends the activities of the good physician."

Henry K. Mulford, Jr., has returned from France on a short leave of absence. He has been in the Red Cross Service "Over There."

Clyde L. Eddy, managing editor of the *Druggists Circular* since January 1917 has

enlisted in the Army and will go with the Signal Corps as news Photographer. He is now pursuing a preparatory course of study in the U. S. School of Military Cinematography. Mr. Eddy graduated from the California College of Pharmacy in 1912 and was editor of the *Pacific Pharmacist* before engaging with the first named publication. Mr. Eddy has for several years participated actively in A. Ph. A. work.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE DEWOODY.

At the Indianapolis meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association W. L. Dewoody of Pine Bluff, Ark., was elected honorary president. In accepting of the honor Mr. Dewoody said in substance: "I desire that the members understand that my expression of thanks for the honor conferred comes from the heart. I appreciate the privilege of being associated with a body of men whose efforts are for the elevation of pharmacy. My heart has always been with you socially and professionally. I could ask for no greater honor than this and I feel that it is an expression from the hearts of the members of this Association, as a testimonial of my sincerity. I will try to keep the title an honorable one."

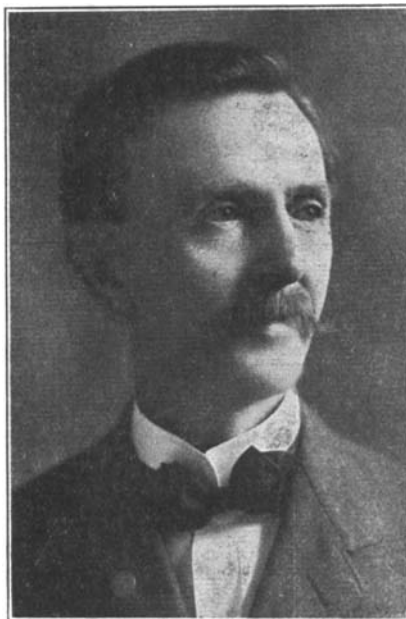
Faithful until death, Mr. Dewoody passed away Sunday, June 30, 1918, aged 70 years. The Association sorrows with the bereaved widow and family and extends sympathy in their loss. It is a striking incident that Mrs. W. L. Dewoody, Mrs. Alfred Husted and Mrs. Charles Holzhauer should have constituted the Resolutions Committee of the Women's Section at the Indianapolis meeting.

"While it is a great joy to meet and renew old friendships, it deepens our sorrow and regret that any should be missing," they said.

And these words supply the writer with an expression, for it has been his privilege to associate with the deceased and their good life companions for many years and each year the friendship seemed stronger because we knew each other better. "To the past go more dead faces, Every year; as the loved leave vacant places, Every year;"—

The brief sketch of Mr. Dewoody in the November issue, 1917, of the *JOURNAL*, was closed with these lines: "His face is turned to the sunset and he rests secure in the love,

esteem and confidence of the community at large."



W. L. DEWOODY.

Honorary President A. Ph. A., 1917-1918.

Mr. Dewoody was born in Athens, Ala., December 30, 1848 and came to Pine Bluff, Ark., May 12, 1870, and here he thereafter resided, not only making a success in business affairs but actively interested in the duties of a good citizen. The deceased joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1887 and very infrequently missed a meeting thereafter.

Mrs. Dewoody, who usually accompanied her husband to the annual A. Ph. A. meetings, and eight children survive the deceased.