

EDITORIAL NOTES

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COÖPERATION OF PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND PHARMACISTS.

Recently there has been established, in Philadelphia, a bacteriological and pathological laboratory whereby real coöperation between dentists and physicians for the benefit of patients is effected. It has long been established that bodily ailments are frequently caused by diseased teeth, but the same attention has not been given to the fact that diseases of teeth may be due to bodily ailments. Herein is an opportunity for pharmacists, who will qualify for clinical laboratory work.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZES C. W. LONG, PHYSICIAN-PHARMACIST, AS DISCOVERER OF ANESTHESIA.

A bronze memorial and monument, the gift of Joseph Jacobs, pharmacist of Atlanta, Ga., was unveiled June 16, at Athens, Ga., by the University of Georgia in recognition and honor of Dr. Crawford Williamson Long as the discoverer of anesthesia. The donor was an apprentice in the pharmacy of Doctor Long, and has been ever faithful in his efforts to have recognition given to his preceptor as the discoverer of anesthesia. For other articles on the subject see Volume VIII, pp. 999 and 1040, and Volume IX, p. 108. Atlanta Sunday papers devoted a number of reading pages and illustrated inserts to the event.

THE BARTRAM GARDENS.

On several occasions brief reference has been made in these columns (see p. 753 Volume VI) to the home of John Bartram, pioneer American botanist. Philadelphia has a number of historic places sacred to the memory of every citizen, and many more which have an

interest for one reason or another, and cannot well be taken care of by the city; it is perhaps for this reason that the grounds, which are owned by the City of Philadelphia, are neglected. Miss Anne Heygate Hall is the president of the John Bartram Association; our fellow-member Dr. A. W. Miller conducts visitors around the gardens on an anniversary day. The effort being made now is for its restoration by 1926, the time of the Sesqui-centennial. This comes a year before a like anniversary of John Bartram's death. He died September 22, 1777, and within two years of the bicentenary of the founding of the garden, in 1728. John Bartram and his work are perhaps better known in Europe than here. Some of the plants of the Kew Garden are descendents of those Bartram took over and sketches of plants and trees made by him are kept under lock and key in the British Museum.

BIOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.

Word has been received from Dr. H. H. Rusby and those accompanying him, of their safe arrival at La Paz, Bolivia. The members of the party, in addition to Dr. Rusby, are his secretary, personal assistant and taxidermist, George S. McCarty of Woodbury, N. J.; Dr. William M. Mann, entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Honorary Custodian in the Division of Insects, U. S. National Museum; E. N. Pearson, ichthyologist, representing Dr. C. H. Eigenmann of the University of Indiana and Dr. A. G. Ruthven of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Orland E. White of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, who goes as representative of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and of the Bussey Institution of Harvard University; Dr.

F. L. Hoffman, vice-president and chief statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Co.

MADAME MARIE CURIE.

The following data relating to the life of Madame Curie find place in these columns for record:

Born November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland.

Educated in Polish schools and aided her father in the Warsaw laboratory.

Graduated from the University of Paris as Doctor of Physics, in 1893, and received the degree, Doctor of Mathematics, in 1894.

Married Pierre Curie, an instructor in the Physics Department, University of Paris, in 1894.

In 1898 she discovered polonium, which she named after her native land, Poland, and later in the same year, with her husband she announced the discovery of radium.

Mme. Curie was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1903.

Her husband was killed in a motor accident in Paris in 1906, and she succeeded him as Professor of Chemistry at the University of Paris.

MARTYRS TO SCIENCE.

The French commission endowed by the Carnegie Foundation and headed by former Premier Loubet has awarded gold medals to Dr. Charles Infroit, whose fingers were amputated after X-ray burnings; Dr. Adolph Leray, who was badly burned, and Dr. Vaillant, head of the Salpetriere laboratories, who also is given 50,000 francs.

Dr. Infroit and Dr. Leray both died recently as a result of their X-ray research work. Dr. Vaillant suffered 10 amputations in 10 years, losing fingers, then a hand, and finally his left arm. He still is experimenting, however.

BIRTH AND DEATH OF LIVING CELLS.

The birth and death of living cells were shown at an April meeting of the American Philosophical Society. The pictures were exhibited by Dr. Alexis J. Carrel in connection with a talk on the famous "chicken heart," cells of which have been kept alive for nine years. The pictures shown on the screen by Dr. Carrel and his associates, Alessandro Fabbri and Dr. A. H. Eberlin, proved the famous "heart" to be cell proliferation from a small fragment, removed in 1912, from the heart of a chicken embryo.

Mr. Fabbri explained that every forty-eight hours the cell mass is removed from the growing medium, and the new cells cut away from the old ones. The present "heart" is the 1500th generation. The reels showing the birth and death of cells were startlingly beautiful and thrillingly scientific; in the former, masses break away into flickering lines and finally form into living cells, while in the latter the operation is reversed, the dying cells are cast off and disintegrate.

TRYPANOCIDAL ACTION OF ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS.

"Quantitative studies by Carl Voegtlin, Homer W. Smith, and others, into the power of certain drugs to sterilize an infected animal, are the subject of a recent report to the U. S. Public Health Service. Specifically, the studies were directed to ascertain the minimum dose injected intravenously, of certain compounds of arsenic and antimony (important in the treatment of relapsing fever, syphilis, sleeping sickness, etc.), which would prove lethal to the majority of white rats that had been infected with *trypanosoma* and also the minimum dose that would prove effective in destroying the parasites.

"The minimum effective dose, below which the drug failed to destroy the parasites, was found to be fixed partly by the reaction between the drugs and the parasites, and partly by the rate at which the drug was absorbed by the tissues of the host. Thus, subeffective doses of antimony lactate ceased to act, not when they had killed a certain number of parasites, but when absorption by the host had lowered their concentration below their 'threshold.'

"Differences in the effectiveness of different arseno and pentavalent compounds are held to depend on the ease with which they are oxidized or reduced in the body, oxidation or reduction being necessary before they can exert their chief toxic action.

"The authors hold that, although the results obtained do not indicate with absolute accuracy the clinical value of a compound, they do furnish a valuable quantitative comparison with other compounds."

FRACTIONATION OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL.

"An article by A. L. Dean and Richard Wrenshall, just reprinted by the U. S. Public Health Service from the *Journal of the Ameri-*

can Chemical Society, describes experiments made at the University of Hawaii in the fractionation of chaulmoogra oil. The hope was to find a fraction that contained the curative principle without including the one that renders the whole oil intolerant to many patients.

"Four lines of experimental study were followed; (1) Separation of the fatty acids by crystallization from alcohol was tried and abandoned because the fractions gave low melting solids and oily mother liquids. (2) Separation by means of barium acetate was abandoned as unsuitable to production on a large scale. (3) Fractional distillation of ethyl esters under high pressure, though considered promising, was abandoned in favor of (4) Direct fractional distillation.

"By the last method four esters of the fatty acids of the oil were developed and were used on four groups of patients, a considerable number of whom became clinically and bacteriologically free from leprosy. But it was impossible to identify this effect with any one of the esters."

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

A. L. I. Winne, Secretary Virginia Pharmaceutical Association and one of the editors of the *Virginia Pharmacist*, is endeavoring to obtain data relative to meetings of the Virginia Association prior to those of 1888. Considerable interesting information relating to these meetings is given by the Secretary in the June number of the *Virginia Pharmacist*.

George E. Éwe, whose contributions have appeared in the *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, for a number of years and who has been a regular contributor to various A. PH. A. Sections, has resigned his position as Chief Chemist with H. K. Mulford Company, on account of poor health. Mr. Éwe has settled on "Weather All" Farm, Frederick, Montgomery County, Pa. He writes that visits from pharmaceutical friends would be appreciated and the visitors given a hearty welcome. It is to be hoped that a few years of country life will restore his health and permit him to return to pharmaceutical activities.

Miss Mary A. Fein, Secretary-Treasurer Arkansas Association of Pharmacists celebrated her official "Silver Anniversary." Her years of service speak for her success, and the esteem of friends within the Association and elsewhere must be gratifying to her. Quite frequently she has attended the conventions of the

A. PH. A., and State associations, and was active in making the Hot Springs Convention a success. Having started her secretarial duties early in life, the wish for an added twenty-five years will, we hope, find her still active in the work she loves so well.

Dr. Frederick B. Power was presented with a gold medal by Henry S. Wellcome in recognition of his distinguished services to science during 18½ years as director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories London. The presentation was made in Washington, May 9, in Assembly Hall of Cosmos Club, by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Doctor Power graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874 in the same class with Mr. Wellcome; the years of



F. B. POWER.

1876 to 1880 were spent in Strassburg, becoming assistant to Professor Flückiger. Returning he organized the Department of Pharmacy in the University of Wisconsin, where he remained nine years; then he devoted four years to researches on essential oils in the works of Fritzsche Brothers; in 1896 he accepted the appointment in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories.

In 1908 the University of Wisconsin, com-

memorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of its Department of Pharmacy, conferred upon Doctor Power, its founder, the degree of LL. D., and in 1913 the Chemical, Linnean and Pharmaceutical Societies of London awarded him the Hanbury gold medal, a distinction only once previously bestowed upon an American, Prof. John M. Maisch. This was followed by the presentation of an illuminated address and an album containing the signature of contributors from many parts of the world. The half-tone herewith is from a souvenir of the occasion. Doctor Power is now in charge of the Photo-Chemical Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry.

Charles F. Nixon, of Leominster, Massachusetts, enjoys the unusual distinction of being in business in the same location for forty-two consecutive years. Mr. Nixon was born in Sterling, Mass., in the house made famous by the residence there of Mary Sawyer, the principal character in the poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb." In 1879, Mr. Nixon opened the drug store which he is still conducting in its present location.

Rudolph E. Rhode is the new president of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, succeeding **E. Von Hermann**, whose term of office expired last month.

Willard Ohliger was elected president of Frederick Stearns & Company, May 11, succeeding Frederick K. Stearns, who had been president of the Company since 1889. Mr. Stearns resigned to accept chairmanship of the board of directors.

President-Elect Samuel L. Hilton, of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and **Mrs. Virginia Lillian Williams**, of Baltimore,

were married May 26.

Dr. Reid Hunt, president of U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, has been appointed member of the Advisory Board of U. S. Hygienic Laboratory, to succeed the late Dr. W. T. Sedgwick.

Roy A. Haynes, editor of the *Hillsboro Dispatch* (Ohio) is the new Prohibition Commissioner, succeeding John F. Kramer.

David H. Blair of Winston-Salem, N. C., is the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

F. A. Thompson, president and manager of F. A. Thompson & Company, Detroit, Mich., has resigned and after a short vacation will engage in manufacturing business.

Herman A. Metz succeeds Oscar S. Strauss, former secretary of Commerce and Labor, as Chairman of the national cooperating committee of the Southern Commercial Congress.

The duPont Co. has completed a motion picture filmed at its works at Deepwater Point, N. J., and showing the operations of a large dye plant. The picture covers two reels. It is now being shown at colleges, technical schools and before trade bodies.

W. B. Saunders Company, Publishers, have opened recreation and rest rooms for their employees. The rooms have been artistically furnished; comfort and service prompted the plans.

The Absecon Light, official and publicity periodical of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has made its appearance. The preconvention numbers will follow each other in conveying messages to the members; the first issue carries those of President L. D. Sales and Chairman E. D. Taylor, of the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE BEECHER KAUFFMAN.

George Beecher Kauffman, for more than thirty years a member of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University, and also its dean, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, April 28, 1921, aged 65 years. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, September 19, 1855; here he received his earlier education and then attended Wesleyan University where he won the degree of B.Sc.; later in life he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from Scio University.

Mr. Kauffman's first business venture was in Zanesville, Ohio, but very soon thereafter he came to Columbus, where he formed

a partnership with John Rarey, which continued for a year, when he bought out the latter's interest, and in 1881, established the Kauffman-Lattimer Company, the other members of the firm being Linus B. Kauffman, a brother, and the late George W. Lattimer.

The deceased was a prime mover for Ohio's first pharmacy law in 1884; the College of Pharmacy at the State University was established in the following year and Professor Kauffman was the first one chosen to occupy the chair of pharmacy. He was president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties in 1904-05 and president of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association in 1897-98.