

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editor: E. G. EBERLE, 10 West Chase St., Baltimore, Md.

Members of the Council, A. PH. A.: S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*; CHARLES H. LAWALL, *Vice-Chairman*; E. F. KELLY, *Secretary*; H. V. ARNY, A. G. DUMEZ, R. P. FISCHELIS, H. C. CHRISTENSEN, J. A. KOCH, J. H. BEAL, W. B. DAY. *Ex-Officio Members*: T. J. BRADLEY, *President*; GEORGE JUDISCH, A. G. HULETT, *Vice-Presidents*; C. W. HOLTON, *Treasurer*; E. G. EBERLE, *Editor of the Journal*; A. G. DUMEZ, *Editor of the Year Book*; JACOB DINER, *Chairman of the House of Delegates*.

Collaborators: The Members of the Council; E. FULLERTON COOK, *Chairman*, U. S. P. Revision Committee; W. L. SCOVILLE, *Chairman*, N. F. Revision Committee; the Chairmen of the Sections, A. PH. A.; JOHN C. KRANTZ, JR., H. M. FASER, ADLEY B. NICHOLS, BERNARD M. KEENE, W. F. SUDRO; D. B. R. JOHNSON, *President*, A. A. C. P.; CHARLES B. JORDAN, *Chairman*, Executive Committee, A. A. C. P.; WILFORD HARRISON, *President*, N. A. B. P.; HENRY C. CHRISTENSEN, *Secretary*, N. A. B. P.

THE LISTER CENTENARY: A PHARMACIST COLLABORATOR WITH LISTER.

The following particulars are taken from a biographical sketch of Mr. William Greig, J. P. M. P. S., proprietor of the New Apothecaries Company, Glasgow, in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Year-Book" for Scotland for 1925. "Mr. Greig, who is a hale and hearty veteran of 81, was personally connected with Lister in his early experiments for the production of antiseptic surgical dressings, many of which were carried out in the laboratory of the New Apothecaries' Hall, Glassford Street. Lister at that time was one of the surgeons at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and his original idea seems to have been to use some kind of plaster. He visited the New Hall twice a week, and usually remained about two hours, while his wife sat knitting in the carriage and pair at the door. At first an ointment prepared from lead plaster was tried, but this did not answer; next came a preparation of shellac on tinfoil, which was also a failure. Then an attempt was made to spread a plaster on guttapercha tissue. Lister was warned that this was impracticable but was not convinced until after ocular demonstration. Finally, a carbolyzed plaster was produced, which proved fairly satisfactory. This was used largely in Lister's own practice, and as he described it and its applications in communications to the medical Press, this created a large demand for the plaster both at home and abroad. It was not until later that Lister, who was a born experimentalist, hit on the brilliant idea of impregnating gauze with various antiseptic solutions."

HAWTHORNE'S "PRIVATEER."—AN APOTHECARY.

"Papers of an Old Dartmoor Prisoner" were published in the *Democratic Review* by Nathaniel Hawthorne. These recounted the experiences of a young American privateers-



man on sea and land during the War of 1812. Once these papers were credited to Hawthorne, until the manuscript copy disproved his authorship. Recently the papers were published in "The Yarn of a Yankee Privateer," but the author was unknown until quite recently when convincing proof established the fact that Benjamin F. Browne, a Salem, Mass.,

apothecary was the author and the "Yankee Privateer." An account of the search to find out the author and a sketch of him is published in the *Literary Digest* for April 9, 1927. Permission to abstract and use the half-tone has been kindly granted by the publishers—Funk & Wagnalls Co.

Benjamin F. Browne was born in 1793, in Salem, Mass.—the early home of the late former Treasurer of the A. Ph. A., S. A. D. Sheppard. His ancestry is traced back seven generations to John Browne, who joined the first church in Salem, in 1637. Benjamin F. Browne was apprenticed to a Salem apothecary in 1807, and served five years. He engaged as surgeons' assistant on board the privateer *Alfred*. Later he accepted the position as Captain's clerk on the privateering schooner *Frolic*, which was captured by the English man-of-war *Heron* and the crew held in Barbados for a time and then sent to England (Dartmoor) on the ship *Benbow*, Captain Shortland. The sufferings he endured are related in the memoir. On May 1, 1815, he was released and returned to Salem, where he reentered the drug business, prospered and took an active interest in the religious, political and social life of his city. He became State Senator, and served as postmaster of Salem from 1845–1849. After retirement from the drug business he indulged in literary and historical pursuits. He died in Salem in 1873.

CENTENARY OF INVENTION OF FRICTION MATCHES.

E. C. Bennison, President of Birmingham (England) Pharmaceutical Association, in a letter to the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, under date of April 12th, states that while an apprentice of the late William Hardcastle, Stockton-on-Tees, who purchased the stock and records of the pharmacy of John Walker—he successfully searched the archives of the store for the historic day-book, wherein the first sale of "friction lights," on April 1827, to John Hixon is recorded. It seems, a controversy arose over the question of who invented the friction match and the finding of the day-book settled the question for all time.

We are advised there is no photograph of John Walker obtainable, he was the son of a Stockton tradesman; educated as a surgeon, he afterward qualified as a druggist and set up in business in 1819. The invention of the

"friction light" was the product of an experimental mind; frequently called upon to supply a percussion powder containing potassium chlorate for hunters and sportsmen prompted the druggist to prepare sticks with the chemical which for ignition were dipped into sulphuric acid; next came the application of friction to produce ignition. None of the matches made by John Walker contained phosphorus; the use of the latter for "lucifers" may be credited to Charles Sauria, a French student in chemistry at Dôle, in the Jura.

For philanthropic reasons John Walker did not take out a patent for his invention and very soon others entered the business and improved on the "friction light." He died in May 1859. A memorial is to be placed in Stockton, a tablet marks the site where this pharmacist-inventor had his shop.

WORLD TRADE NOTES ON CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.

Large Brazilian Insecticide and Disinfectant Trade.—Insecticides and disinfectants are largely used in Brazil owing to the presence of ants, mosquitoes, ticks and other forms of insect life. The principal disinfectants for household use in "Cruzaldinha" manufacture in Brazil, and "Pearsons" imported from Great Britain. The majority of animal dips are at present supplied by Great Britain in barrels or drums.

Alleged Discovery for Producing Inorganic Acids.—Two French chemists report that they have acquired exclusive rights to new formulas for producing formic, oxalic, lactic acid and ethyl lactate. It is claimed that the three acids produced by their process can be sold at 5 francs per kilo with a profit of 30 per cent and that ethyl lactate can be produced for sale at 30 francs per kilo with a profit of 20 francs. The present approximate value of the franc is \$0.0391. The names of the French chemists are available to interested American firms by request to the Chemical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. The Bureau has not investigated the alleged discoveries and cannot assume any responsibility as to their commercial value, or express an opinion of the merits of the method. (Commercial Attache C. L. Jones, Paris.)

Drugs and Disinfectants Bill Introduced into South African Parliament.—A bill has been introduced in the South African Parliament by the Minister of Public Health, to con-

solidate and amend the laws relating to the importation and sale of drugs and disinfectants. The sale of any drugs adulterated or falsely described is prohibited and provisions will be made concerning the use of preservatives or coloring matters. All imported drugs or disinfectants may be detained and examined to see that they conform to the regulations. In the case of disinfectants a label must be attached, stating the names of the active ingredients, the percentage or proportion of each of the efficacy of the disinfectant expressed in definite numerical terms, as compared with a standard prescribed by regulations, and the name and address of the manufacturer or his agent.

New German Dye Trust Anaesthetic.—Berlin surgeons reported favorably, at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society on March 23rd, on a new Dye Trust (I. G.) anæsthetic, known so far as "E 107." This is said to be a bromine preparation with the advantage of being introduced in solutions rectally into the intestinal canal, producing general anaesthesia.

Subjectively, "E 107," with almost instantaneous effect, is said to relieve the patient of the anguish and excitement often accompanying the taking of other anaesthetics. Heart and pulse are said to remain normal and a blood pressure is not reduced, nor are nerves or lungs damaged in the taking. Even patients over 70 years of age have taken it without disturbance. No disagreeable after effects were observed. Objectively, its use relieves the surgeon of wearing a mask while at work. Chloroform, ether and other anaesthetics can be given additionally in special cases.

A final appraisal of the new anaesthetic is not given as yet, because of lack of entire agreement in the profession, and further experiments are awaited. The majority, however, characterize "E 107" as an advance beyond other inhalation anaesthetics, and foresee its acceptance by the profession. (Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty.)

THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM.

A COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF
MEDICINE AND ALLIED SCIENCES THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES.

We are indebted to **Mr. Henry S. Wellcome** for a copy of an illustrated volume of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and

Museum of Medical Science, including Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum contains an extensive collection of rare objects, pictures, sculptures, manuscripts, early printed books, etc., illustrating the evolution and practice of Medicine and Allied Sciences throughout the world from prehistoric times, and includes a section dealing with primitive medicine, surgery and the healing arts among savage and semi-civilized peoples of to-day.

Special sections are devoted to Memorial Collections of objects originated by, used by, or associated with eminent men who have made history by their great achievements in medical science. These include Dr. Edward Jenner's relics, original manuscripts, instruments, etc., connected with his development of vaccine treatment for small-pox, and also Lord Lister's original appliances, chemical reagents and other materials which he used in the development of his methods of antiseptic surgery as practiced by him in the "Lister Ward" of the Glasgow Infirmary and elsewhere. A portion of the original "Lister Ward," reconstructed from the actual material and fitted with the original equipment, forms an important exhibit in the Museum.

The aim and purpose of the Founder are to render the collections of real educative value and to make them helpful to research workers, students and others interested in the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences.

The Museum was reopened at a Ceremony presided over by Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge. In the unavoidable, and deeply regretted, absence of the Founder (Mr. Henry S. Wellcome) the guests were received by Sir Humphry Rolleston and Dr. John D. Comrie, M.A., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, Edinburgh University.

LISTER CENTENARY EXHIBITION.

The official Lister Centenary Exhibition, held at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54A, Wigmore Street, was inaugurated by a Reception on Thursday, April 7, 1927, at which the guests were received by Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.Sc., LL.D., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., who was supported by Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and by Professor Archibald Young, B.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.R.F.P.S., Regius Professor of Surgery, University

of Glasgow. They were assisted by C. M. Wenyon, Esq., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B., B.Sc., Director-in-Chief, Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research; S. H. Daukes, Esq., O.B.E., B.A., M.B., D.P.H., Director of Museum, Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research; and L. W. G. Malcolm, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.S.E., Conservator, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

Over 400 distinguished guests were present.

A MUSEUM FOR PHARMACY.

At the A. Ph. A. meeting, Dr. Edward Kremers said in part:

"There are two types of museums to which the attention of this Section might well be directed. The first, and older, is the pharmacy unit in the Germanisches Museum in Nuernberg. It consists of an historical 'Apotheke,' a laboratory, and a 'Material-kammer.' Some years ago upon the return from one of his European trips, Professor Haskins, whose 'Mediaeval Science' appeared in book form within the last twelvemonth, told me how he had enjoyed the Germanic Museum and that he thought more of the pharmaceutical unit than of any other. Not so long ago, the Secretary of the American Association of Museums visited Madison and, while inspecting the Museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society, told the Curator that the Historical Drug Store was its best unit. Now the Wisconsin Historical Drug Store does not begin to compare, in a way, with the 'Historische Apotheke' of the Germanic Museum, yet this dictum by an expert reveals the possibilities in this direction.

"The second type of museum is represented by the 'Deutsches Museum' in Munich, the new home of which was recently dedicated. I had the pleasure of visiting this museum in 1907, hence many years before it had acquired its present greatness and importance. Yet even then the underlying principles became apparent in well-nigh every unit. By way of illustration, the development of the modern polariscope from the calcite crystal, through the Nichols prism, etc., was illustrated by objects, accompanied by explanatory cards, step by step. Moreover, the visitor was permitted to handle the individual parts as well as the complete instrument for the purpose of studying its principles and application. Such a museum is an educational institution of the first order.

"Take but a single illustration, that of

opium, and apply the same principles, and you can conjure up a unit of a museum that would be worthy of the A. Ph. A. We have hundreds, indeed thousands, of possibilities of the same kind. The question will not be one of dearth of material but of superabundance. We could well fill the entire building with museum material if we but had the money to collect it and take care of it. But the museum will be but one of our problems. The Historical Section will be equally concerned with the library and the Archives."

REPLICA OF ANCIENT PHARMACY.

A replica of a fifteenth century pharmacy that was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900 has been presented to the physiology department of the University of Cincinnati, where it is installed in the lecture room. The central fountain, designed and modeled by Innocenti Bruno and Prosperi Francesco, is set in the wall between cases containing jars and vases, and in front of the fountain stands the apothecary's counter. The herbs are reproduced pictorially in tiles and in the floor with a remarkable degree of artistry in form and color. The general idea was that of Prof. Carlo Guerrini. The ceramics are the work of the Cantagalli pottery of Florence.

The Bristol (England) Museum has recently purchased a large bronze mortar, 12 inches high by 14½ inches in diameter at the rim, inscribed, "George Smith, Apothecary, Bristol, 1733." The directors of the Museum accept this casting as an evidence that the bronze-casting industry existed in Bristol prior to the date given.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Prof. Anton Hogstad spoke before the luncheon club of St. Louis druggists at the April meeting on "Pharmacy of To-day To-morrow." He dwelt at length upon the oral administration of drugs and their change reaching the blood current due to the action of stomach secretions and the action of biliary fluid. He referred to the fact that our knowledge of future chemistry will come from investigations of the fresh herb, root and leaf, the growing plant, and urged those interested in plant life to visit the drug garden of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in Shaw's garden where he had under cultivation a number of new plants.

Frank E. Holliday, General Representative of the N. W. D. A., celebrated the 60th anni-

versary of his entrance into the drug business, April 11th. During his career he has held three positions—as a member of a retail drug firm in Topeka, then associated with the N. A. R. D. and thereafter with the N. W. D. A. He is now taking life easier than in former days and recently returned from a 30-day trip to the British West Indies accompanied by Mrs. Holliday.

Charles F. Matthews, former head of the offices of Sharp & Dohme in Chicago, recently returned from a trip around the world. He was guest at the monthly dinner of the N. Y. Veteran Druggists' Association, on April 5th.

Dr. George C. Diekman, associate dean of Columbia University, College of Pharmacy, has been granted a two-year Sabbatical leave from the college and will be absent during 1927 and 1928. Prof. Diekman has been a member of the faculty in the latter institute for 35 years.

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Burdick sailed for Europe April 9th. They will be absent for about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Lynn returned from a trip to Japan on March 31st.

Charles H. LaWall, former President of the A. Ph. A., and Mrs. LaWall have returned from a two-months' vacation trip during which they traveled through Panama Canal and up the Pacific Coast. The Dean has returned rested and in fine health.

Dr. Irving F. Smith, Sr., pathologist of the laboratory of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the American Phyto-Pathological Society, held in Philadelphia.

W. L. Crouse, Washington representative for the N. W. D. A., is recuperating and has returned to his desk after an illness of several weeks.

John B. Thomas, prominent pharmacist of Baltimore, has been in poor health for several months. The report is that he is slowly recovering and it is hoped that he will soon regain his health.

J. C. Peacock, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor at the ASSOCIATION offices.

Carson P. Frailey, Secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, is recovering from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Mr. Frailey's collar bone was broken and Mrs. Frailey and their son also sustained injuries.

Prof. Sydney S. Negus, formerly of the University of Richmond, is now a member of

the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia.

Editor Hugo Kantrowitz states that the pharmacists' tour of Europe is being arranged for June 30th and asks that those who are contemplating joining the party to advise him promptly of their intention.

F. W. Nitardy left on an extended European trip on May 12th. It is his intention to return early in September and during his sojourn in Europe will visit France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, Germany and Austria.

Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins Medical School, was awarded the 1927 medal for scientific research in Medicine by the Association of American Physicians.

Dean Frederick J. Wulling is slated for a number of addresses during his visit to the East to attend the U. S. P. convention in Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. Thoms, who visited in this country several years ago on his journey to Japan, will close his twenty-five years of service as Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin, this year.

Edward Mallinckrodt of St. Louis is one of the donors of \$1,000,000 to establish a radiological institute for the study of cancer at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis.

In a recent issue of the *Barnwell Bulletin*, published under the direction of the vocational guidance Committee of the Central High School of Philadelphia and by the Mary Gaston Barnwell Foundation, there is an article from the pen of former A. Ph. A. President **George M. Beringer** on "Pharmacy as a Career." The article is comprehensive and gives an account of the advances made in pharmacy and the drug business, the advantages that are offered to-day, the work pharmacy has done and brief sketches of several pharmacists who have contributed largely to science and the materia medica. The article closes with an outline of the courses in pharmacy schools, the requirements for entrance and graduation and the degrees offered by these institutions.

Everett Lord Bryant, Baltimore artist, recently completed a decorative work for the library of **Dr. A. R. L. Dohme** in his Roland Park home.

Dean Julius A. Koch, of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, was the guest of honor at the annual Reunion Banquet of Kappa Psi Phar-

maceutical Fraternity, Beta Kappa Chapter, April 21st. Among the speakers of the occasion were: State Senator Lee S. North, Louis Emanuel, A. F. Judd, Louis Saalbach, F. J. Blumenschein, R. R. Gaw, B. F. Daubert, Wilbur Isenberg, Roy Mahood, John C. Wallace, John R. Thompson, J. C. Simms, George O. Yohe, F. W. McCulloch.

Prof. C. V. Nichols, for a number of years with the school of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia, has resigned in order to take active charge of his retail pharmacy in Oklahoma.

Prof. William Clift has become associated as a partner of Phipps & Bird, Inc., Richmond. Sidney S. Negus, a Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins, has been elected to a professorship in chemistry for next session and Miss Myrtis Jennings, an honor graduate of the School of Pharmacy, has been added to the hospital dispensing staff.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen, for many years head of the Philadelphia Health Department, has been elected President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Few physicians in Philadelphia are better and more favorably known than Dr. Krusen, and he is also influential in civic affairs. Those who attended the Philadelphia A. P. H. A. meeting will remember his welcoming address in which he spoke highly of pharmacy. This same attachment is always evidenced by him; in earlier years he served an apprenticeship in a pharmacy. Dr. William A. Braisted has retired as President, after a number of years of useful service. It will be remembered that Dr. Braisted is a Past Surgeon General of the Navy.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., advise that the firm of Schimmel & Co., manufacturers of scientific oils, etc., founded in 1829, and which has been the property of the Fritzsche family for generations, has taken over, by amalgamation, the establishment of E. Sachsse & Co., of Leipzig.

The Chicago address of the Torsion Balance Co. has been changed to Builders Building, No. 228 N. La Salle St. The new offices are more commodious than at their former location.

John S. Richardson—former member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and father of our fellow member, Lloyd N. Richardson, Bel Air, Md.—died April 2nd, at his residence in Bel Air. He entered the retail drug business in 1894 and retired about two years ago, on account of poor health.

Mr. Richardson married a great-great-granddaughter of President James Monroe. The deceased took a very active part in the social

and civic affairs of Harford County where he resided throughout his life. He was one of the leading citizens of his community and highly regarded by every one who came in contact with him.

DR. FREDERICK POWER.

The members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will be interested in the following further information relative to our late fellow member, Dr. Frederick B. Power.

"During the eighteen and a half years Dr. Frederick Belding Power resided in London and was Director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, specimens illustrating the results of the numerous researches carried out in these laboratories, by and under the direction of Dr. Power, were exhibited in the Scientific Sections of the great International Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

"The jurors of the Scientific Sections of these several International Exhibitions made the following awards for scientific researches in the field of pure science:

"Awarded to Dr. Frederick Belding Power:

One Grand Prize,
Two Diplomas of Honour,
Five Gold Medals,
One Silver Medal.

"Awarded to the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, King Street, London for researches carried out by Dr. Power and members of the staff under his direction:

Twelve Grand Prizes,
Three Diplomas of Honour,
Five Gold Medals.

"The Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, Endsleigh Gardens, London, and each of the following associated Wellcome Research Institutions and Museums in England, are under separate and distinct direction, each Institution being under the control of its own Director; but to facilitate close coöperation among the various departments, all of these Institutions are *affiliated with the Bureau*. The Bureau in itself contains twelve well-equipped Research Laboratories where investigations are carried out in all branches of Pathology, Parasitology, Entomology and more especially in reference to Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. This Bureau, under the control of a Director-in-Chief, serves as the central exchange for consultative and advisory conferences among

the Directors and Staffs of these various Institutions.

The affiliated Wellcome Institutions, Physiological Research Laboratories, Chemical Research Laboratories, Historical Medical Museum, Museum of Medical Science including Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

"Furthermore, these several Scientific Research Institutions and Museums bearing Mr. Wellcome's name are conducted on strictly academic lines and should not be confused with, or mistaken for, the various special Industrial Research and Experimental Labor-

atories connected with the Chemical and Pharmaceutical works of Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, which are entirely separate and distinct from the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and the several affiliated Institutions. Likewise all exhibits and awards are entirely separate and distinct."

We regret that in the obituary notice of the April JOURNAL, A. PH. A., it was stated that Dr. Power had been Scientific Director of the Schimmel & Company Branch near New York, etc., instead of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. P. CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention was held in Washington May 13th-14th. All members of the Board were present, except Dr. S. Solis Cohen, who was absent on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. Mrs. H. M. Whelpley and the new Secretary—Samuel C. Henry—attended. Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, U. S. P. Revision Committee, recently returned from Europe.

DECORATION OF BUSTS AND STATUES OF FAMED PHYSICIANS IN WASHINGTON PARKS AND INSTITUTIONS.

On Monday, May 16th, as part of the Convention program of the American Medical Association, memorial meetings were held honoring the following:

Dr. Crawford Long, pioneer in ether anesthesia, physician-pharmacist, Statuary Hall, U. S. Capitol, by Dr. Charles Mayo, Rochester, Minn., introduced by Dr. Thomas Groover, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of Declaration of Independence, and Surgeon General, Central Division, Revolutionary Army, in front of Naval Hospital, foot of Twenty-Fourth Street, N. W., by Dr. Edward Martin, Philadelphia, introduced by Dr. C. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Samuel Gross, famed Philadelphia surgeon and teacher, in the hall near the Army Medical Museum and Library, by Dr. Jabez Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., introduced by Dr. Charles S. White, Washington, D. C.

Bust of Dr. William C. Gorgas, sanitarian of

the Panama Canal: Introduction by Surgeon General Merritte W. Ireland, U. S. Army. Placing of wreath by Admiral Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

Bust of Dr. Walter Reed, discoverer of the cause of yellow fever: Introduction by Col. Joseph M. Phalen, M.C., U. S. Army. Placing of wreath by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings, U.S.P.H.S.

Painting of Dr. John S. Billings, medical bibliographer and designer of Johns Hopkins Hospital: Introduction by Col. Fielding H. Garrison, M.C., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Placing of wreath by Dr. William C. Welch.

MEDICINE NEEDS OTHER SCIENCES' AID.

A statement issued April 30th, by Yale University, declared one of the greatest needs of to-day in the warfare against disease to be a closer coöperation between the medical profession and other scientists. The whole subject of chemo-therapeutics is one in which fundamental research must be made, if medicine is to solve the increasing problems of the health of the nation.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS COMMITTEE.

BULLETIN XL—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1924	
Aug. 15	Cash on hand..... \$ 2.00
Oct. 24	Contribution, A. A. C. P... 25.00
Nov. 5	Contribution, N. A. B. P... 25.00
Nov. 17	Contribution, A. PH. A.... 25.00
Dec. 31	Sale of Syllabus, 8/15 to date..... 14.50