

EDITORIAL NOTES

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NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

The following additional articles have been accepted as conforming to the Rules of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for admission to New and Nonofficial Remedies. A copy of the Rules on which the Council bases its action will be sent on application.

W. A. PUCKNER, *Secretary*.

ETHYLHYDROCUPREINE.

Ethylhydrocupreine is a synthetic derivative of cupreine $C_{10}H_{22}O_2N_2$, an alkaloid occurring together with quinine in the bark of *Remijia pedunculata*. It is closely related to quinine, differing from the latter in containing two more hydrogen atoms and an ethoxy group in place of a methoxy group. Ethylhydrocupreine has the antimalarial and anesthetic action of quinine. Toxic symptoms, however, such as tinnitus, deafness, amblyopia or amaurosis (retinitis) are more liable to occur than with quinine. While these are generally transient, retinitis may result in permanent impairment of vision (in one case, amaurosis resulted from the administration of two 0.25 Gm. doses of the hydrochloride). This demands caution in the administration of the drug. Ethylhydrocupreine has a specific bactericidal effect on the pneumococcus in vitro and it exerts a protective and curative action in animals experimentally infected with virulent strains of pneumococci. Clinical investigation indicates that the drug may be of value in the treatment of lobar pneumonia, if a sufficient amount can be administered sufficiently early without untoward effect. To avoid such effect, it is proposed to secure slow absorption through the

administration of the free base by mouth. The hydrochloride may be administered intramuscularly, but it is liable to be irritant. Intravenous administration seems to be contra-indicated. The drug has a definite value in the treatment of pneumococcal infections of the eye (ulcus corneae serpens).

OPTOCHIN BASE.—Optochin. Ethylhydrocupreine. $C_{10}H_{22}N_2OH.O_2C_2H_5$.

Actions and Uses.—See preceding article, Ethylhydrocupreine.

Dosage.—Optochin base is administered orally in doses of 0.25 Gm. (4 grains) every five hours for three days, each dose being accompanied by 150 cc. (5 fluidounces) of milk to retard absorption. If auditory or visual disturbances develop, the use of the drug is to be suspended. For children a proportionate dose is administered.

Manufactured by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., under U. S. patent 1,062,203 (May 20, 1913; expires 1930) by license of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. U. S. trademark 99822.

Tablets Optochin Base, 2 grains.

Optochin base is a white or faintly yellowish amorphous odorless powder, having a bitter taste. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in diluted mineral acids; slightly soluble in petroleum benzene.

Dissolve about 0.1 Gm. of optochin base in 20 cc. of water by the aid of a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; add 1 cc. of bromine water and make the solution alkaline with ammonia water; a green color is produced. Dissolve about 0.5 Gm. of optochin base in water by means of a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; render the solution alkaline by addition of sodium hydroxide solution and boil the mixture; no odor of ammonia develops. Dissolve about 0.1 Gm. of optochin base in 20 cc. of water by the aid of a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid; a blue fluorescent solution is produced. Add 0.3 cc. of tenth-normal potassium permanganate solution to this solution; the violet color persists for at least one minute (*quinine and some other impurities*). Dissolve about 0.01 Gm. of optochin base in 0.2 cc. of sulphuric acid, U. S. P.; not more than a slightly greenish yellow color is produced (*readily carbonisable organic impurities*).

Incinerate from 0.8 to 1 Gm. of optochin base, weighed accurately; not more than 0.1 per cent of ash remains.

OPTOCHIN HYDROCHLORIDE.— $C_{10}H_{21}N_2OH.O.C_2H_5HCl$.—The hydrochloride of ethylhydrocupreine.

Actions and Uses.—See preceding article, Ethylhydrocupreine.

Dosage.—For application to the eye and instillation into the conjunctival sac, a freshly prepared 1 or 2 per cent solution is used. It is not recommended for oral administration.

Manufactured by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J., under U. S. patent 1,062,203 (May 20, 1913; expires 1930) by license of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. U. S. trademark 09822.

Optochin hydrochloride is a white or faintly yellowish white crystalline, odorless powder, having a very bitter taste. It is soluble in 2 parts of warm water, forming a neutral or faintly alkaline solution; soluble in 5 parts of alcohol; very soluble in chloroform; almost insoluble in ether or petroleum benzine.

To 5 cc. of an aqueous solution of optochin hydrochloride (1 in 10) add 1 cc. of silver nitrate solution: a white, curdy precipitate is formed which is insoluble in nitric acid. To 5 cc. of an aqueous solution of optochin hydrochloride (1 in 10) add an excess of sodium hydroxide solution: a white curdy precipitate is produced (*distinction from cupreine, which is soluble in an excess of sodium hydroxide*). Dissolve about 0.1 Gm. optochin hydrochloride in 20 cc. of water and add 0.3 cc. tenth-normal potassium permanganate: the violet color persists for at least 1 minute (*quinine salts and some other impurities*). Dissolve about 0.01 Gm. of optochin hydrochloride in 0.2 cc. of sulphuric acid, U. S. P.: not more than a slightly greenish yellow color is produced (*readily carbonizable organic impurities*).

Accurately weigh from 0.5 to 0.8 Gm. of optochin hydrochloride; dissolve it in about 20 cc. of water in a separator made slightly alkaline with ammonia water and extract the mixture successively with 15, 10 and 5 cc. of chloroform; allow the extractions to evaporate spontaneously; treat the residue with 2 cc. of alcohol; allow the alcohol to evaporate and dry the residue to constant weight at 100 C.: the weight of the residue (ethylhydrocupreine) corresponds to not less than 90 per cent of the weight of material taken for the assay.

PROTARGENTUM-SQUIBB (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 397).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Tablets Protargentum-Squibb, 4.6 grains.

SOLARGENTUM-SQUIBB (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 398).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Tablets Solargentum-Squibb, 4.6 grains.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE-ABBOTT (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 176).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Capsules Ephedrine Hydrochloride-Abbott, 1/8 grain.

ANTIMENINGOCOCCUS SERUM (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 359).

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

Antimeningococcus Serum Concentrated, Lilly.—Refined and concentrated by the Banzhaf method. Marketed in packages of one 1-cc. double ended vial with apparatus for intraspinal injection.

ANTISTREPTOCOCCUS SERUM (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 361).

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

Antistreptococcal Serum, Purified and Concentrated, Lilly.—A polyvalent serum prepared by immunizing horses against virulent strains of the various streptococcus groups. Marketed in packages of one 10 cc. syringe and in packages of one 10-cc. vial.

EPHEDRINE SULPHATE-P. D. & CO. (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 178).

The following dosage form has been accepted:

Capsules Ephedrine Sulphate-P. D. & Co., 0.025 Gm. (1/8 grain).

From *Jour. A. M. A.*, Nov. 24, 1928.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations: *Toxicologist*, \$3800 to \$4400 a year; *Associate Toxicologist*, \$3200 to \$3700 a year; *Assistant Toxicologist*, \$2600 to \$3100 a year.

Applications for the above-named positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than January 23rd.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field; in the Chemical Warfare Service, War Department, for duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland; and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties are conducting or assisting in conducting experimental investigative work on the physiological action of toxic compounds.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

TOXIC ACTION OF ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE.

In the course of a study of ethyl gasoline by the United States Bureau of Mines, B. G. H. Thomas and W. P. Yant (*Pub. Health Rep.*, 1927, 42, 370-375) investigated the action of ethylene dibromide on animals. This compound, which is a volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor, occurred in the ethyl gasoline in the ratio of 2 cc. per gallon.

Ethylene dibromide was sufficiently toxic to kill guinea-pigs and rats, but its minimum lethal dose was not determined. Guinea-pigs were made to breathe air containing ethylene dibromide vapor for 1 hour; the concentration of the vapor in the air was such that

0.4 cc. of ethylene dibromide was actually inhaled. Death resulted in 6 to 18 hours. Application of 0.25 cc. of ethylene dibromide gradually to an area of skin 2 centimeters square on the abdomen of rats likewise produced death in 6 to 18 hours. Post-mortem examination of the animals, which had died from this acute poisoning, revealed a putrid, mushroom-like odor and degenerative changes in the vascular system and the viscera, especially in the kidneys.

Ethylene dibromide had approximately the same toxicity as lead tetraethyl, but did not have a cumulative action. Ethylene dibromide is a distinct industrial health hazard, chiefly in its manufacture.--J. S. H. in *Jour. Franklin Inst.*

COLOR REACTIONS OF INSULIN—A CHEMICAL REACTION FOR VITAMINS AND HORMONES.

E. Christensen, *Munch. med. Wochschr.*, 75, 1883 (1928), No. 44; through *Squibb Abstract Bulletin*, December 5, 1928.

The author found that the other vitamins gave the same color reaction with phosphorus pentoxide as did Vitamin D, rice bran, carrots, butter, etc., giving the same reddish brown to black coloration as do Vigantantol or cod-liver oil (see Stoeltzner's and Fearon's work). The author then similarly tested hormones and found that testicular and ovarian preparations and a large number of commercial insulin preparations all gave a positive P_2O_5 reaction, in varying degree, the activity and therapeutic value run parallel in the various insulin preparations. In the examination of solid insulins, the author recommends mixing the insulin with an equal amount of the P_2O_5 in a test-tube and then gradually adding to the mixture drop by drop a few drops of distilled water. The coloration sets in immediately. If several samples are examined at the same time and the test-tubes filled to the same level with distilled water, the various color tones can be compared in an especially good manner. The insulin-Fornet pills examined in this way always give a very marked reaction.—F. G.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Two philanthropic institutions founded by John D. Rockefeller "to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world," which have property with a listed value of

more than \$223,000,000 were consolidated, January 3rd, by permission of the Supreme Court.

Until the first annual meeting of the new organization in May, the following were appointed as directors and trustees: James R. Angell, Trevor Arnett, John W. Davis, David L. Edsall, Simon Flexner, Raymond B. Fosdick, Jerome D. Greene, Ernest M. Hopkins, Charles P. Howland, Vernon Kellogg, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Julius Rosenwald, Anson Phelps Stokes, Frederick Strauss, Augustus Trowbridge, George E. Vincent, George H. Whipple, William Allen White, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Arthur Woods and Owen D. Young.

The application for consolidation set the value of the foundation's property at \$158,090,543.04, and the memorial's at \$65,127,535.42.

TO CELEBRATE IODINE FACTORY ANNIVERSARY.

The little Finistere fishing village, LeConquet, France, is preparing to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of one of its twelve iodine factories. This factory was founded only a few years after the discovery, in the early nineteenth century, of iodine by B. Courtois.

NEW USES FOR IODINE.

The Chilean Iodine Association in a recent meeting decided to withdraw support from the experiments to prove that iodine would make an excellent anti-knock substance for internal combustion engines as no real value seems to be likely to result from them. It is true that experiments have also been carried on for the use of iodine as a cure.

THE DRUG STORE STILL A DRUG STORE.

The *Literary Digest* for December 29, 1928, quotes E. M. West, in *Advertising and Selling*, in reply to an editorial in the *New York World*. Part of Mr. West's article is quoted in the following:

Drugs, chemicals and prescriptions bring in more than double the sales of all other types of commodities sold in the drug stores of these cities.

No other class of commodity, in fact, brought in 10 per cent of the total sales.

Only three other classes reached any considerable volume: candy, ice-cream and soft

drinks; cigars, cigarets and tobaccos; and toilet articles and preparations.

It is not surprising that the soda-fountain has developed to so large a revenue producer. But that tobaccos outstrip toilet preparations will surely surprise many.

With drugs, these three classifications account for over 95 per cent of the total of all sales. Indeed, if other articles of food, sold at the soda counter, are included, the total porportion becomes 96.877 per cent of the aggregate sales, leaving only 3.123 per cent for all other goods.

This means that all other goods, sold in the drug stores of these nine cities, bring in a bit over four and a half million dollars out of a total sale of \$149,899,200.

This is a little more than \$1000 a year per store for the 4340 drug stores in these cities.

Of the eleven representative cities canvassed by the Government's agents, Fargo, North Dakota, and Springfield, Illinois, are omitted because the volume of sales in their drug stores was not "broken down." Drug store sale totals were as follows in the other nine cities:

Chicago.....	\$70,148,800
San Francisco.....	19,344,700
Kansas City.....	16,255,000
Baltimore.....	11,059,800
Atlanta.....	8,516,200
Seattle.....	7,427,700
Providence.....	7,125,100
Denver.....	6,757,200
Syracuse.....	3,264,700
Total.....	\$149,899,200

According to the writer in the advertising magazine:

Of this \$149,899,200, \$105,134,200 are for drugs, chemicals and prescriptions; \$14,907,900 are for candy, ice-cream and soft drinks; \$11,602,700 are for cigars, cigarets and tobaccos; \$11,533,800 are for toilet articles and preparations; \$2,037,200 are for meals and four other food classifications; and \$4,683,400 are for all other (twenty-six) classifications.

The *New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy* is serving a good purpose; the November issue, before us, carries a number of interesting items of news and information. Informing New Jersey pharmacists relative to state laws, association promotions, and acquainting the public with a means whereby its health is

safeguarded, are among the aims and purposes of the publication edited by Secretary R. P. Fischelis. "Who is qualified to sell drugs" is an article of the December issue.

The *West Coast Druggist* is the product of the Stirring Road and the California Retail Drug Journal. The publication is a monthly devoted to the interests of the drug trade, particularly those of seven western states and the Hawaiian Islands. Sidney J. Wolf is the publisher.

D. O. Haynes & Co. announces the sale of *Drug Trade Weekly* to the Bredan Publishing Corporation, of which Magnus Bredenkamp is president and F. H. Anspacher, secretary—both of them were formerly connected with D. O. Haynes & Co.

Dr. Hans Meyer, editor of the *Apotheker Zeitung* has reprinted the articles appearing in that publication, following the visit of the German Apothecaries in the United States. Taken as a whole the contributions are good, but selective, to the extent of making deductions of what the visitor saw and heard along with the many other things to be seen and heard during a brief visit covering considerable mileage.

The Romance of Perfume. By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, with drawings by George Barbier. Published by Richard Hudnut, New York and Paris. The book is beautifully illustrated and throughout is a work of art; its printed and illustrated pages speak of perfume, without the necessity of writing the word; but, the romance and the story of perfumes is told, interestingly and historically—it is well worth a place in the library.

Schimmel's Report for 1927. The English edition of the report on essential-oils and synthetic perfume materials, published by Schimmel & Co., Miltz, Germany, has been issued for 1927. It contains scientific notes on essential oils, a special item on Bulgarian geranium oil, notes on the oils and related products in the new pharmacopoeias of Germany, Holland and Russia, discussions of chemical preparations and drugs, and a great number of notes on scientific research in the chemistry of odorous substances. The report is distributed in this country by Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 82 Beekman St., New York, the sole agent for Schimmel & Co., in the United States and Canada. In an introductory note the publishers say the English edition will be discontinued, on account of the heavy cost of its

publication. This step is regretted by many and it is hoped that developments will enable the firm to again take up the publication of the English translation.

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Carl Weeks, accompanied by Paul Zimmer spent several days in the pheasant fields of South Dakota during November. They motored to the home city of the A. PH. A. President, D. F. Jones, where the Watertown pharmacists were invited to join with visitors at a banquet; among them, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, of Huron; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Loesch, of Oldham; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, of Clark, Dean and Mrs. E. R. Serles, of Brookings. A splendid dinner was laid for about twenty-five and in an atmosphere of cheer and good fellowship the menu was enjoyed. Following the dinner, the host spoke on interesting phases of the modern drug store business, its fundamental principles and its problems of competition, old and new.

F. R. Peterson, former president of the N. A. R. D., and at present a member of its Executive Committee, was guest-speaker, November 19th, at a noonday luncheon of the Minneapolis Veteran Druggists' Association and the Minneapolis Retail Druggists' Association held at the Nicollet Hotel.

During mid-November the pharmacy students and faculty of South Dakota State College entertained President **D. F. Jones**, of the A. PH. A.; **Dean Frederick J. Wulling**; President **H. J. Schnaidt**; **Floyd W. Brown**; **Lead, So. Dak.**, Local Secretary for the A. PH. A. meeting in Rapid City, week of August 26th. **Dean Serles** presided as toastmaster of the banquet. President Jones spoke of the relation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and of the progress made in the arrangements for the Rapid City meeting. **Dean Wulling** addressed the students in an inspiring message of encouragement.

Henry C. Kruckeberg, recently addressed a joint meeting of the Northwestern Branch A. PH. A. and the Wulling Club of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota. He stressed the importance of professional pharmacy and its part in public health.

Howard W. Ambruster, through his Washington attorneys, has formally requested the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to print the record in the case of *Ambruster versus the Secretary of Treasury*.

This is reported in the *Press* as the first step in appealing to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia the action of the lower Court in dismissing Mr. Ambruster's petition for an injunction against the Cabinet officers restraining them from permitting the importation of alleged substandard crude ergot of rye.

J. M. Lindley, treasurer of Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, celebrated the completion of thirty years of service as secretary of the Winfield school board with a dinner to those who had been members of the board during the three decenniums, representatives of the various departments of the Winfield school system, and a few other friends. Two more years and Mr. Lindley can celebrate the 30th anniversary of membership in the A. PH. A.

Election of **Dr. Irving Langmuir**, scientist, as president of the American Chemical Society for 1929, has been announced. He succeeds Prof. Samuel W. Parr of the University of Illinois, who was named president-elect for 1929 and automatically becomes president again in 1930.

Dr. D. B. Brown, proprietor of West Park Pharmacy, Dallas, has been appointed Dean of Baylor University College of Pharmacy. The dean succeeds Dr. Chester A. Duncan who has long been connected with the school and who recently resigned.

Miss Margaret Cousins, the talented daughter of Editor and Mrs. Walter H. Cousins, delivered an address before the convention of the Texas High School Press Association at Baylor-Belton College on Dec. 15th, on the subject, "The Trade Journal as a Possible Profession." Miss Cousins is associate editor of the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal*, a graduate of the University of Texas, and a member of Theta Sigma Phi journalistic sorority and the Dallas Penwomen.

D. Claude S. Hudson, professor of chemistry and chief of the chemistry division of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, will receive the Willard Gibbs Gold Medal for 1929. Dr. Hudson's recent work at the Bureau of Standards on the structure of the sugars has attracted wide attention among organic chemists. His researches have resulted in improved methods for preparing many sugars, which have been particularly useful in bacteriology. Presentation of the medal will be made in Chicago next May.

John E. Goldner, member A. PH. A., has recently returned from a visit to Sweden.

Mr. Goldner served an apprenticeship with Knut Magnus Sjoberg, proprietor of Swan Drug Store, Stockholm. The latter is well and favorably known in his own and other European countries, and is active in pharmacy of Sweden, having held the presidency of Swedish pharmaceutical organizations, and is a member of the Board of Regents of the College of Pharmacy of Stockholm.

W. G. Crockett professor of pharmacy at the Medical College of Virginia, is now editing the *Bulletin* of the Virginia Section of the American Chemical Society. Professor Crockett was elected editor early in June, and the first issue this fall came out in October. The *Bulletin* carries much valuable material which appears in it from month to month. The Editor is also publicity director of the Virginia Academy of Science for the year 1928-1929, and vice-chairman of the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Roland T. Lakey, who has been acting dean of the School of Pharmacy of the College of the City of Detroit, is now the dean.

Dr. H. B. Haag, is now working with Dr. Robt. A. Hatcher at Cornell Medical School. Dr. Haag is a graduate, registered pharmacist, and is completing his fellowship period at Cornell.

Harry B. Mason, assistant-to-president of Parke, Davis & Company, retired as an officer of the company on January 1st in order to devote himself to personal interests which have come to demand a good deal of his time. Mr. Mason has been with Parke, Davis & Company for more than 25 years. For a decade he was editor of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* and in this capacity was a pioneer in arousing druggists to better merchandising methods, especially in the matter of profit accounting.

In 1918, he was made director of advertising for Parke, Davis & Company, and then, in 1920, appointed an officer of the company with the title of assistant secretary. Later on he was made secretary, and now for a number of years has been assistant-to-president and a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Mason is the author of "The Druggist and His Profits" and other business books for druggists. At an A. Ph. A. meeting more than a quarter of a century ago he read a paper forecasting chain-store developments which have since taken place in the drug business and other lines. From 1903-1905, he was chairman of the Section on Education and Legis-

lation, and, in 1913, of the Section on Commercial Interests, A. Ph. A.



HARRY B. MASON.

Mr. Mason's immediate plans for the future include a vacation trip of three months through the East and South.

A dinner will be tendered **Dr. William C. Anderson** by his friends on February 6th. Dean Anderson has served with distinction for many years on the New York State Board of Pharmacy and recently retired from the Board. In view of his splendid record thereon, his friends desire to give recognition to his services, and plans are being perfected to make the dinner the event of the season. Among those expected to attend are Dr. James Sullivan, assistant commissioner for higher and professional education, Albany, N. Y., the members of the State Board and presidents of the various local organizations throughout the state.

Chairman S. L. Hilton, A. Ph. A. Council, has called attention to an article appearing in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, copy of which follows:

"Cholera, typhoid and leprosy germs are purchasable by any person who wants them, in more than a dozen Paris drug stores, police learned when investigating the source of supply of Armand Schirmer, whose so-called laboratory, when raided, was found to contain a dozen test-tubes filled with the deadliest bacilli.

"The police, who arrested Schirmer on a swindling charge, found that the Paris pharmacists, while not permitted to sell paregoric without a prescription, were permitted to sell as many million germs as desired.

"Investigation then revealed that many students of medical schools are engaged in the practice of breeding bacilli, in order to study development, but no regulation exists preventing them from giving the tubes, or disposing of the deadly germs, to illegal users."

Chairman Hilton has called the attention of Medical Men to the dangers of unrestricted sales of such products. The article stresses the importance of having such products under supervision of qualified pharmacists.

The title of doctor of natural history has been conferred on Boris III, King of Bulgaria, by the University of Sofia, in recognition of his work on the fauna and flora of the country. The king's palace is said to house one of the finest museums in the Balkan states.

The annual meeting of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works' representatives, branch managers and others, took place in St. Louis during the week ending December 15th, followed by a banquet at the Missouri Athletic Association. **L. G. Blakeslee** acted as toastmaster and at the close of the meeting made formal announcement of his retirement from the Company, to take place January 1st. Mr. Blakeslee has been connected with the firm for over thirty years, having charge of their exploiting and advertising department. Previous to his engagement with this firm, he was with McKesson & Robbins of New York for many years and is known to have a wide and extended knowledge of pharmaceutical and medicinal subjects. Many expressions of regret were heard from his friends with whom he has so long been associated, and Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, on behalf of the firm, presented him with a handsome "Master" Hamilton watch in appreciation of his services.

President Coolidge has received the resignation of Abram F. Myers as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The President is hopeful that Mr. Myers will remain on the Commission until certain investigations now under way by the Commission, including the public utility inquiry, have been completed. Mr. Myers, who is a native of Iowa, was given a recess appointment as a member of the Commission last August. In connection with Commissioner Myers' resignation, Colonel Charles H. Marsch, of Litchfield, Minn., is

mentioned as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

John D. Gillis, former president of John T. Milliken & Co., St. Louis, now owned by the Abbott Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, has joined the executive staff of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis. He is assistant to President Edgar M. Quency.

Neve Drug Stores, Inc., which operates sixty-seven retail stores in New York city, has been absorbed by the Whelan interests. The stores will be operated under the Neve name by the United Retail Chemists Company, as a unit of the United Cigar Stores Company of America in association with United Cigar Stores, Inc., and the Whelan Drug Company. A. A. Neve will be president of the unit.

Herbert W. Parker, former president of Arkansas Pharmaceutical Association, of Jonesboro, Arkansas, recently entertained the Craighead County Medical Society with a banquet at Hotel Noble. Many dentists also were in attendance. Among the speakers were representatives of these professions, the Mayor and Booker Latimer, of DeWitt, president of the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy.

At a recent meeting at DeWitt the druggists of Arkansas County, Arkansas, met and organized a county druggists association headed by Booker Latimer, of DeWitt. Other officers of the county organization are Sam Lowe of Gillett and Howard Morphew of Stuttgart. The organization will hold meetings each month for an exchange of ideas and information of benefit to the members of the Association. It is said that every drug store in Arkansas county will go on a cash basis on the first day of January 1929.

Mr. and Mrs. James David Machovich, of Los Angeles, Calif., announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Alyce, to Mr. Edwin Sigvale Sater, December 26, 1928.

Mr. Sater's connection with the A. Ph. A. Headquarters project will be favorably recalled by those he came in contact with. He is now associated with the Western Company, of Chicago. Congratulations and all good wishes are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Sater.

President John A. Hartwell, of the New York Academy of Medicine, has made the statement relative to the "splitting of medical fees" that it "has grown to such alarming proportions" as to threaten the profession with "disaster if not disgrace." The publicity given to the statement indicates the sincere effort of the profession to correct the abuse.

Robert Andrews Millikan has been elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His work is pre-eminent in physics. He is a Nobel prize winner. B. E. Livingston was reelected permanent secretary.

Carl J. Sebastian Herzog, for 17 years connected with the Metz Laboratories, is now the president of Duke Laboratories, Inc. The latter are to be distributors in the United States of P. Beiersdorf & Co. (Hamburg), and also of the products of the Collapsule Company.

Dr. William H. Welch, as retiring president of the League of Nations Society, will be given a banquet, January 17th, at Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore. Among the speakers of the occasion will be Dr. Henry Van Dyke and former Attorney-General, George W. Wickersham.

Dr. John J. Abel and Dr. H. Jensen have announced the discovery of the sugar hormone. Dr. Abel is reported in the Press as saying: "We believe this to be the first instance of the isolation of a powerful specific hormone in the form of a crystalline protein of a relatively simple composition."

Dr. Oliver Kamm, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, head of chemical research for Parke, Davis & Co., received a \$1000 prize from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent meeting, for his work in an investigation of the ductless glands, and his isolation of hormones.

Dr. Roger Adams, during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, predicted that the day would soon come when there is a synthetic organic chemical available for every human ailment.

An address on "The Problem of Arsenical Spray Residue," by Howard W. Ambruster, has been reprinted from the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

Capt. Charles E. Riggs has been nominated by President Coolidge to be surgeon-general and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department. He succeeds Rear Admiral Edward E. Stitt, who has served two terms. The latter is a graduate in pharmacy and also in medicine.

The University of Tennessee recently dedicated the C. P. J. Mooney Memorial Library and the Pharmacology Building—College of Medicine, of Dentistry, School of Pharmacy, and of Nursing—at Memphis. Our fellow-members **Dr. A. Richard Bliss** and **Prof. A. John Schwartz**, are members of the Pharmacy

faculty; the former is dean, and also member of the faculty of the College of Medicine.

The Duval Texas Sulphur Company, which began production, using the Frasch process,¹ on Palangana Dome, Duval county, Texas, November 1st, is taking out 200 tons of 99.7 to 99.8 per cent sulphur a day. It expects to double its output by the end of the year.

The Druggists Circular has opened up an interesting subject by an editorial on "Druggists as Heroes." In every period and every state there are outstanding characters who are entitled to distinction.

The JOURNAL is making an effort at this time to have as many sketches of pharmacists, as may be deemed worthy of recognition in the "Dictionary of American Biography," now being published.

"The History of Medicine" during the war period has been completed. These reports may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. and those associated with medicine should see to it that libraries to which they have access procure a set for reference.

The South Dakota Optimist, along with useful information, as its name suggests, dispenses words of cheer and encouragement.

Mortar and Pestle of Albany College of Pharmacy is the Students' publication. A column of "pharmaceutical musings" will be added in which comments will be made on articles appearing in the pharmaceutical press. Gordon C. Stone is to have charge of the department.

Chemical Investigations of the Fruit of Craetagus oxyacantha L.—An inaugural dissertation presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Doctor's degree by Louis Baechler, apothecary in Kreuzlingen, Thurgau. The work was performed in the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University, Basel. The comprehensive report contains 114 pages. In the introductory it is stated that there is a return to materia medica of plant and animal origin. The historical chapter is full of valuable information and the literature cited includes twenty references. The botanical and pharmacognostical chapter contains ten pages and twenty-eight references and the greater part, as indicated by the title, is devoted to the chemical investigation.

¹ The late Hermann Frasch, was for a time assistant to Prof. John M. Maisch, deceased.

The Mask, of Kappa Psi Pharmaceutical Fraternity, November 1928, is the convention number and is most interesting. It shows what the officers can do with the aid of an active membership; the meeting was full of the spirit of fraternity, and its story is told in this issue by word and picture.

The publisher of "Reminiscences—Bodemann" states that "these reminiscences of Wilhelm Bodemann appeared originally in serial form in *Drug Bulletin*. They were written in fulfillment of a promise made to his daughter, now dead, that he would write a sketch of his life's work for her two boys.—To these two splendid grandsons, therefore, and to the memory of his dear daughter Wilhelm affectionately dedicates this little book."

Dr. J. H. Beal has written a character sketch of the Reminiscent. The reminiscences are in-

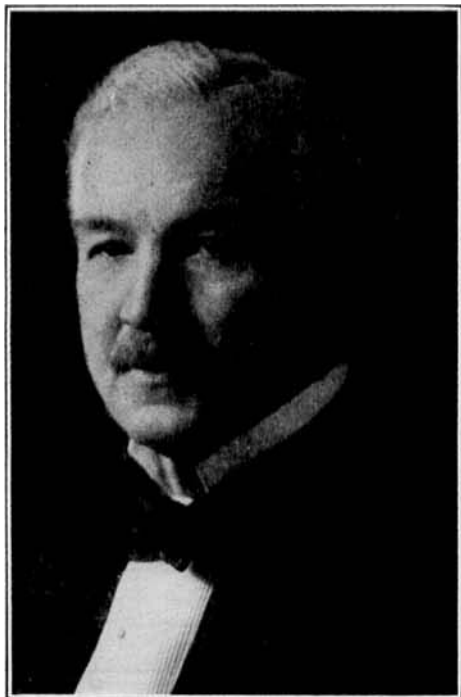
terestingly told and it is hoped to make further use of the records in a later issue.

The *Bulletins* and *Information Letters* being issued by Secretary J. Lester Hayman, of West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association; John Culley, secretary of Utah Pharmaceutical Association; and Roy C. Reese, of Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, evidence study and acquaintance with national and state legislation and activities. All issues are interesting and informative, giving the members of the respective associations full value for their annual dues. The efficient secretaries deserve coöperation and support and this general comment is intended to express appreciation of the good work being done by these state officials and to wish them, and others so engaged, success for their efforts in the year begun.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS NEVIN JAMIESON.

Thomas N. Jamieson added many a cheer to gatherings of pharmacists, as he is recognized as the founder of the Veteran Druggists' asso-



THOMAS NEVIN JAMIESON.

ciations. He, however, credits Albert F. Ebert as the inspirer and to that extent the promoter of the C. V. D. A., for it was on June 21, 1866, he obtained employment with E. H. Sargent & Co., through the kindly interest of Professor Ebert. This is a tribute of gratitude; however the great value of the organizations is in the permeating spirit of fraternity.

T. N. Jamieson was born in Canada, February 29, 1848; his parents died when he was still a youth, and these years were spent on a farm. After the father's death Thomas was apprenticed to Hugh Davidson, a pharmacist of Walkerton, Ontario.

In 1866, armed with a commendatory letter of introduction, young Jamieson came to Chicago, where, as indicated above, he became a clerk in the pharmacy of E. H. Sargent & Co. This firm opened a branch store and Mr. Jamieson was placed in charge, under an agreement of partnership in case the business proved successful. Although the business was a success, Jamieson was not taken into the partnership, owing to the dissent of a financial member of the firm. He decided to leave as soon as arrangements could be made, and accepted employment with Buck & Rayner.

The young man was successful in his ventures until after the Chicago fire, during the panic of 1873. Gradually, however, fortune again favored him; he became a successful business man and political leader, and in addition a mine venture in Canada added largely to his