

# 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*.

**NORMAL HORSE SERUM** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 348).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Normal Horse Serum*.—Marketed in packages of one syringe containing 10 cc.; in packages of two syringes each containing 10 cc.; in packages of one vial containing 25 cc.; in packages of one double-ended vial containing 50 cc.; also in packages of one double-ended vial containing 100 cc.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN, CONCENTRATED** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 352).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Diphtheria Antitoxin, Extra Concentrated*.—Prepared by inoculating horses with diphtheria toxin. The product is concentrated by the Banzhaf method and preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in single vial packages of 1000 and 20,000 units; in syringes containing, respectively, 1000, 3000, 5000, 10,000 and 20,000 units.

**TETANUS ANTITOXIN, CONCENTRATED** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 356).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Tetanus Antitoxin*.—Prepared by inoculating horses with tetanus toxin. The product is concentrated by the Banzhaf method and preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of one vial containing 1500 units; in packages of one syringe containing 1500 units; also in packages of one syringe containing 5000 units.

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

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Antistreptococcic Serum*.—A polyvalent serum obtained by immunizing horses with streptococci from various clinical sources. Marketed in packages of one syringe containing 20 cc. and in packages of one double-ended vial containing 50 cc. accompanied by apparatus for intravenous injection.

**VACCINE VIRUS** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 362).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Vaccine Virus*.—Marketed in packages containing, respectively, one, five and ten capillary tubes.

**ANTIRABIC VACCINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 363).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Rabies Vaccine-Human (Semple Method)*.—An anti-rabic vaccine prepared according to the general method of David Semple (phenol killed). The brains and spinal cords of rabbits killed on the sixth or seventh day after inoculation with fixed virus rabies are ground with physiological solution of sodium chloride containing 1 per cent of phenol to yield an 8 per cent suspension of brain substance.

The mixture is incubated at 37 C. for twenty-four hours and then diluted with an equal volume of physiological solution of sodium chloride so that the finished product represents a 4 per cent emulsion marketed in sets of two packages, the first containing four 2-cc. vials and the second containing ten 2-cc. vials. All the doses are of the same potency; one dose is to be given daily over a period of fourteen days.

**PERTUSSIS BACILLUS VACCINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 376).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Pertussis Vaccine*.—A suspension of killed *Bacillus pertussis* in physiological solution of sodium chloride, preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of one 5-cc. vial containing 4000 million killed pertussis bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 4000 million killed pertussis bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 4000 million killed pertussis bacilli per cubic centimeter.

**PNEUMOCOCCUS VACCINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 379).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Pneumococcus Vaccine*.—A suspension of killed pneumococci Types I, II, III, IV in physiological solution of sodium chloride, preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of one 5-cc. vial con-

taining 5000 million killed pneumococci per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 5000 million killed pneumococci per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 5000 million killed pneumococci per cubic centimeter.

**STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 381).  
The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Staphylococcus Vaccine*.—A suspension of killed *Staphylococcus albus* and killed *Staphylococcus aureus* in equal proportions, in physiological solution of sodium chloride, preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of one 5-cc. vial containing 2000 million killed bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 2000 million killed bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 2000 million killed bacilli per cubic centimeter.

**TYPHOID VACCINE** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 383).

The National Drug Co., Philadelphia.

*Typhoid Vaccine*.—A suspension of killed *Bacillus typhosus* in physiological solution of sodium chloride, preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of one 5-cc. vial containing 1500 million killed typhoid bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 1500 million killed typhoid bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 1500 million killed typhoid bacilli per cubic centimeter.

*Typhoid-Paratyphoid Combined Vaccine*.—A suspension of killed *Bacillus typhosus*, killed *Bacillus paratyphosus* A and killed *Bacillus paratyphosus* B in physiological solution of sodium chloride, preserved with 0.4 per cent cresol. Marketed in packages of three 1-cc. vials, the first dose containing 500 million killed typhoid bacilli, 375 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 375 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli, the second and third doses each containing 1000 million killed typhoid bacilli, 750 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 750 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli; in packages of one 5-cc. vial containing 1000 million killed typhoid bacilli, 750 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 750 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 1000 million killed typhoid bacilli, 750 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 750 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 1000 million killed typhoid bacilli, 750 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli and 750 million killed paratyphoid B bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of ninety 1-cc. vials (thirty immunizations), being thirty sets of three doses, the first dose containing 500 million killed typhoid bacilli and 375 million each of killed paratyphoid A and B bacilli, the second and third doses containing, respectively, twice the number of bacilli in the first dose.

*Typhoid-Paratyphoid A Vaccine*.—Marketed in packages of one 5-cc. vial containing 750 million killed typhoid bacilli and 250 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 15-cc. vial containing 750 million killed typhoid bacilli and 250 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli per cubic centimeter; in packages of one 30-cc. vial containing 750 million killed typhoid bacilli and 250 million killed paratyphoid A bacilli per cubic centimeter.

**SCARLET FEVER IMMUNITY TEST** (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1928, p. 392).  
Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit.

*Scarlet Fever Streptococcus Toxin for Preventive Immunisation*—P. D. & Co.—Prepared by the method of Drs. Dick under U. S. patent 1,847,369 (July 28, 1925; expires 1942) by license of the Scarlet Fever Committee, Inc. Marketed in packages of five vials of toxin (Bio. 157) containing, respectively, 500, 2000, 8000, 25,000 and 80,000 skin-test doses; in packages of fifty vials of toxin (Bio. 158), ten containing 500 skin-test doses, ten containing 2000 skin-test doses, ten containing 8000 skin-test doses, ten containing 25,000 skin-test doses and ten containing 80,000 skin-test doses.

From *Jour. A. M. A.* for January 5, 1929.

## VITAMIN POTENCY OF COD LIVER OIL.

*Cod liver oil, vitamin potency.* Antirachitic potency in relation to volume of oil in the liver of the cod. A. F. HESS, C. E. BILLS AND E. M. HONEYWELL—*J. A. M. A.*, 92 (1929), 226.—Through *Squibb Abstract Bulletin*, January 30th.

"It has long been known that there is a marked variability in the antirachitic potency of cod liver oil; that for unexplained reasons oils of higher or lower potency are obtained at the same season of the year and even from fish in the same locality. The same is true in regard to vitamin A, as was brought out some years ago in a study by Zilca and Drummond. As far as we are aware, the only livers of the cod which have been assayed for their antirachitic value have been those obtained in either the spring or the summer months—in other words at the time of the year when the livers are large and fat and yield the greatest amount of oil. When they are 'poor,' that is to say, small and lean, it has been taken for granted that they are unsuitable for the extraction of oil of a high grade."

The authors extracted the oil from just such "poor" cod livers by repeated cold ether treatment and assayed the oils according to a technic which consisted in placing young rats on the low-phosphorus McCollum ration and noting the percentage of oil which it is necessary to add in order to bring about calcification within 5 days. Using a par of 100 to designate a high-grade medicinal cod liver oil and being assured of quantitative accuracy by working with large numbers of animals, the authors found that all fish liver oils were of a high potency, none as low as the standard of 100. The lowest, 150, was from a liver that weighed 150 Gm., contained 30 Gm. of oil and therefore showed a liver oil ratio of 5. The most potent oil, assaying at 20,000, was extracted from a liver that weighs 45 Gm., contained only 0.27 Gm. of oil and had a liver-oil ratio of 167. It is apparent that antirachitic potency varies inversely with the amount of oil in the liver and that cod liver oil may be 200 times as potent as the oil which is now considered to be "high grade." Such highly potent oil was found to be very dark and could be contained only in minute amount by extracting the liver with solvents. It is concluded that the oil from certain cod livers is fully 1000 times as potent as that from others of the same species.—J. P.

## VITAMIN B TERMINOLOGY.

A committee appointed by the American Society of Biological Chemists to consider the various proposed systems of vitamin B terminology reports as follows: (a) That the term "Bios" be used to designate the factor or factors encouraging the rapid growth of yeast cells; (b) That the term "B" be restricted to the more heat-labile (antineuritic) factor; (c) That the term "G" be used for the more heat-stable water-soluble dietary factor, called the P.P. (pellagra-preventive) factor by Goldberger and his associates, and which also has to do with maintenance acid growth; (d) That the naming of newly discovered dietary factors, by other than descriptive terms, should be discouraged until their identity was established beyond doubt. It is also recommended that American, British and Continental committees should cooperate as a clearing-house for questions of vitamin terminology.—A. Seidell, H. C. Sherman, P. A. Levene, H. Steenbock, E. V. McCollum and R. A. Dutcher (*Science* (March 8th), 276).

The spelling "Vitamin" has been quite generally adopted. The JOURNAL has followed the U. S. Pharmacopoeia with an "e" ending. In order to cooperate in behalf of uniformity the ending "e" will be dropped.

## ANESTHETICS, EXPLOSIBILITY.

Recently at Evansville, Ind., a tank containing nitrous oxide exploded, killing an anesthetist, maiming his attendant, and wrecking several rooms by the violence of the explosion. Since nitrous oxide itself will not explode, and there was no tank of ethylene in the room it was assumed that the nitrous oxide cylinder contained some ethylene producing an unknown mixture of highly explosive nature. Inexpensive devices are manufactured which when attached to old type apparatus prevent the mixture of the two gases in ethylene-oxygen anesthesia. The machine in the hospital where the explosion occurred was not equipped. No one capable of studying the problem of ether explosion, nitrous oxide-oxygen-ether explosions and ethylene-oxygen explosions, has issued an adequate report on the basis of which the apparatus and procedure in the operating room might be so standardized in principle that all these explosions would be prevented. When ether-oxygen anesthesia is administered through any of the anesthetic machines, or when nitrous oxide-oxygen-ether anesthesia is similarly administered, the dangers of fatal and disas-

trous explosions are imminent. At present only the ethylene accidents and deaths are regularly reported.—M. R.—*Squibb Abstract Bulletin*, from *Jour. A. M. A.*

The recent deplorable explosion in the Cleveland Clinic cost more than one hundred lives, most of them due to poisonous gas compounds; the deaths of some of the victims occurred after, it was supposed, the danger was over.

## A QUICK AND EXACT METHOD TO ESTIMATE NICOTINE IN TOBACCO.

Air-dried tobacco is reduced to powder. For the nicotine extraction a graduated shaking cylinder of 250 cc. capacity is used, which between the marks at 60 and 70 cc. is fitted with a tubulure and stop-cock. Ten grams tobacco, 10 cc. 20 per cent KOH, 100 cc. ether and 100 cc. petroleum ether are vigorously shaken for fifteen minutes; the shaking is repeated several times and the mixture put aside for a few hours to settle. One hundred cc. of the perfectly clear mixture (= 5 Gm. of tobacco) are filtered from the tubulure through a filter with exsiccated  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  into an Erlenmeyer flask, the filter is well washed with dry ether, the ether-petroleum ether mixture is then distilled off and the residue, which is more or less green colored, is extracted with cold  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . After some standing it is filtered, the filtrate being in most cases colorless, sometimes slightly opaque. Titration is carried out with  $N/10$  HCl, using congo red as indicator. The results agree well with values obtained by other methods. L. Frank (*Chem.-Ztg.* (1927), 658; through *Pharm. J. and Pharmacist*).

## SOURCES OF ERROR IN BJOERKLUND'S ETHER TEST IN THE EXAMINATION OF OIL OF THEOBROMA.

Bjoerklund's test for detecting the presence of tallow, wax and carnauba wax requires that a solution of 5 Gm. cacao butter in 10 Gm. ether remains clear at a temperature of  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . for ten minutes. With several samples of pure cacao butter a turbidity or the separation of semiglobular formations on the sides of the test-tube was observed after four or five minutes' standing at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . This was caused by the mechanical admixture of dirt particles which acted as centers of crystallization. The fact that these solutions behaved normally after they had been filtered through a pledget of cotton-wool is proof of the contention. It is therefore recommended to filter the ether

solution of such oils before the test is repeated. H. Will (*Ap. Ztg.*, (1927), 982).

#### UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination for bacteriologist. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than July 3rd. The examination is to fill a vacancy in the United States Public Health Service, Honolulu, Hawaii. The entrance salary is \$4000 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion. The duties are to carry on bacteriological investigations and research on matters pertaining to the public health. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training, experience and fitness, and on publications, or a thesis filed by the applicant.

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

#### CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

The principal building at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 will be a huge Hall of Science, from which will radiate the main exposition buildings housing the many big industrial exhibits. These individual exhibits will not be of the usual "trade" variety, wherein competitive products of manufacture are shown. They will be coöperative and express the accomplishments of the industry as a unit. In each, it is proposed that the achievements of science, practically applied, shall be a feature. And these exhibits will be coördinated with the purely scientific display shown in the Hall of Science.

#### PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

**B. V. Christensen** has compiled a list of drug plants of Florida, with brief descriptions and other notes. The contribution is published as *Bulletin No. 14*, of the Department of Agriculture, of the State of Florida.

**W. A. Prout**, of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, has been granted a 2-year leave of absence which will be spent at the University of Virginia in completing the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Prout earned a fellowship at the U. of Va.

**John C. Krantz, Jr.**, addressed the Tristate Conference of State Board Members and Pharmaceutical Educators at Atlantic City on "Some Recent Research Achievements in Pharmacy." The address is published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for April.

Governor Bulow, of South Dakota, attended the international meeting of Rotarians, in Dallas, last month. In a contribution to the press the Governor said: "The scenic beauty of our wonderful Black Hills cannot be described. It must be seen. While we point with pardonable pride to these natural resources of our great young state, we have a higher pride in its splendid citizenship." The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its 77th annual meeting in Rapid City during the week of August 26th.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, in conferring the honorary degrees of Doctor of Science in Pharmacy, on the occasion of the centenary of the College of Pharmacy, used the following formulas:

**Walter Arthur Bastedo**—"Native of Canada, graduated at the University of Toronto and then trained for your profession at the College of Pharmacy and at our own College of Physicians and Surgeons; eager and untiring in relating teaching and research in pharmacy to the study and practice of medicine; author and practitioner in the fields of pharmaceutical science and clinical medicine."

**Robert Anthony Hatcher**—"Native of Missouri, graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and in medicine at Tulane University, professor of pharmacology and materia medica in the Medical School of Cornell University; constantly and effectively interpreting pharmacy and medicine to each other."

**Charles Frederick Schleussner**—"Born in Germany and graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy fifty-six years ago; chief pharmacist at the Lenox Hill Hospital, illustrating in a long and active life the value of the professional knowledge that you so amply possess."

**Wilbur Lincoln Scoville**—"Native of Connecticut, graduated at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and later for many years professor of pharmacy at that institution, holding many important positions and awarded many professional distinctions, now in professional service at Detroit, Mich."

**Frederick John Wulling**—"Native of Brooklyn, graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy and later winning many professional

and academic distinctions, dean of the faculty and professor of pharmacology at the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota since 1892."

**E. M. Houghton**—director of the medical and research laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., and a member of the Company's scientific staff since 1895—has retired, but will remain on the scientific staff as consulting director of the research and biological laboratories.

Dr. Houghton was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of pharmaceutical chemist in 1893 and received the degree of doctor of medicine two years later. He was assistant in pharmacology at the University of Michigan in 1894-5; lecturer in pharmacology at the Detroit College of Medicine from 1897 to 1903, and has been a special lecturer at the University. In 1908 he was appointed by the State Department as delegate of the United States to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in London. For several years he has been chairman of the biological section of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and numerous other professional societies related to his field of work.

**Louis H. Roddis**, Lt. Comdr., M. C., U. S. N., F. A. C. P., who is interested in historical subjects, including that of pharmaceutical history has sketched for "The Annals of Medical History"—Garcia da Orta, a pioneer in pharmacognosy.

**Dean and Mrs. Charles H. LaWall** have sailed for Europe and will spend several months in Great Britain.

**Professor and Mrs. R. A. Kuever** will spend several months in Europe. During the greater part of the time Dr. Kuever will be engaged in the Bayer Laboratories, Germany.

**Technical Sergeant Osco Shearer**, of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and assigned to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, for duty. The ability of Sergeant Shearer has been highly spoken of by a number of Congressmen and evidenced by his record as pharmacist.

This is the centenary year of the death of Sir Humphry Davy, during his earlier years an apprentice in the pharmacy of Apothecary Borlase, of Penzance. To Davy we owe the isolation of sodium and potassium and the

determination of the elementary nature of chlorine and iodine.

**Joseph Jacobs**, Atlanta, Ga., recently contributed an interesting article on "Soda Water in the 70's" to *The Silver Cow*, a publication in the interest of the Southern dairies and the ice cream industries. Dr. Jacobs' health has not been good, necessitating consultation with specialists, and Mr. Jacobs' attendance at Rapid City is dependent on the success of the doctors.

**Lewis Wait Rising** has accepted professorship in pharmacy at the University of South Carolina. He will receive his Ph.D. degree in pharmacy this June at Washington State University. His research work has been on "Hypnotics of the Barbituric Acid Series." Mr. Rising came to Seattle from Oregon State College and has been a teaching fellow at the College of Pharmacy.

**Emerson G. Wulling**, son of Dean and Mrs. Wulling won the distinction, on Cap and Gown Day, of election to membership in the honor society Lambda Alpha Psi, for meritorious scholarship in the field of literature in which he is majoring in his work in the Graduate School, University of Minnesota, toward the Ph.D.

A portrait painted by Boris Luban of **Henry Hurd Rusby**, dean of the college of pharmacy of Columbia University, who for forty-one years has served as professor of botany, physiology and materia medica, was presented to him by the student body on June 3rd, in the presence of pharmacists from all over the country, as part of the College Centennial and commencement exercises.

**Dr. A. Richard Bliss, Jr.**, University of Tennessee, is vice-president of the Tennessee Academy of Science.

**Mrs. Josie Wanous Stuart**—who attended many A. Ph. A. meetings and, it is hoped, she will again attend the meeting at Rapid City—will be hostess to the veteran druggists of Minneapolis and St. Paul on June 26th, at the Stuart home near Mound Lake, Minnetonka. The Stuart cottage is surrounded, at this time of the year, by thousands of blooming peonies and is an enjoyable spot for the luncheon.

Later in the day a meeting of the veterans, with dinner, will be held at Nicollet Hotel. **President Henry C. Kruckeberg** of the Northwest Pharmaceutical Bureau has designated this to be an A. Ph. A. Pepfest, which speaks for an enjoyable occasion.

January 1929 number of the *Hospital Corps Quarterly*, published for the information of the

Hospital Corps of the U. S. Navy contains a number of interesting articles by pharmacists. The first one is on "Naval Hygienic and Sanitary Questions," by W. H. McWilliams, Chief Pharmacist of the U. S. Navy.

Another is by R. W. Gray, Pharmacist's Mate, First Class, U. S. Navy, on "Dark-Field Examination for *Treponema Pallidum*;" and a comprehensive contribution dealing with notes on photography is by H. F. A. Long, Pharmacist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy.

Another article deals with practical suggestions by Henry Scheidegger, Chief Pharmacist's Mate, U. S. Navy.

On November 1, 1928, sixty names of Pharmacists' Mates, first-class, were on the waiting list for Chief Pharmacist's Mate, and the

following promotions to Chief Pharmacist's Mate acting appointment have been made:

E. C. Beaulac, T. A. Boardman, D. H. Diamond, S. R. Giles, J. T. Havlicheck, I. L. Heim, R. J. Lyons, F. H. McGuire, F. O. Tibbetts, Q. C. Tucker, O. L. Youngblood.

Promotions to Pharmacist's Mate, first-class, list the following:

R. L. Bodiford, Joe Gavin, M. H. Harford, D. W. Lacy, Benjamin Osti.

**Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works**, whose office has been for several years at 19 Cliff St., New York, has moved their general offices to its new, extensive manufacturing plant, just completed at Nutley, N. J. The firm name has been changed to Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.

## OBITUARY.

Prominently named among those hundred and more victims of the frightful explosion in the Cleveland Clinic is **Dr. John Phillips**, the founder of the Clinic. Only a few months ago Dr. Phillips was elected as a member of the U. S. P. Committee of Revision to fill a vacancy.

According to newspaper accounts Dr. Phillips escaped from the building and walked home but was taken seriously ill and died within a few hours, although every effort known to medical science was made by his associate, Dr. Crile, to save his life.

Few of us knew Dr. Phillips personally but the Committee has lost the opportunity of knowing him and of having the benefit of his counsel and advice in the important duties still before us.—E. F. C.

Other members of the Revision Committee of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, 1920-1930, who have ceased their labors are: George M. Beringer, Henry Beates, Jr., Alexander R. Craig, J. M. Francis, M. Howard Fussell, Henry Kraemer and Albert Schneider.

The only surviving signator to the certificate of incorporation of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention, May 1900, is Frank M. Criswell, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Criswell attended the last joint veterans' meeting of the Baltimore and Washington, D. C. organizations.

**Bishop Charles Henry Brent**, of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 27th. He is known for his efforts to control opium traffic. He was for two years a member of the committee appointed by the Philippine Government to investigate

the opium question in the Orient. Later he became senior member of the American delegation to the international opium commission at Shanghai. He became president of this organization in 1909 and two years later he was named chairman of the American delegation and president of the opium conference at the Hague. In 1923 he served as an American representative at the drug traffic conference at Geneva.

**Nagayoshi Nagai**, emeritus professor of the Imperial University of Tokyo and member of the Imperial Academy, died February 10th, aged eighty-four years.

Doctor Nagai studied chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Berlin from 1870 to 1877. After four years at the Home Office in Japan, he returned to Berlin in 1881, and was soon appointed assistant professor at his Alma Mater. Since 1883 he has devoted his life to the Imperial University. He has been a member of the Central Sanitary Committee of the Home Office and president of the Japan Pharmacological Society. He made many important researches in pharmacology, one of the most notable being the synthesis of ephedrine..

Members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION sympathize with our fellow-member, Ezra J. Kennedy, editor of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, in his bereavement by the death of his wife, on May 19th. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were married about 44 years ago, and besides her husband the deceased is survived by two sons, Ezra J. Kennedy, Jr., and Frederick H. Kennedy, and four daughters.