

## EVENTS OF 1930 THAT HAVE A DIRECT OR INDIRECT INTEREST FOR PHARMACISTS.

The following list is by no means complete, but these few references may serve pharmacists in creating an interest among the editors of the daily or weekly papers and result in desirable publicity for pharmacy. It should also be understood that, in all probability, events of greater interest have been, unintentionally, omitted; we would be pleased to have additional items. No effort has been made to assemble the items, as selection will be made according to the views of the editors.

The reason for the existence of pharmacy is the practical service to man. All of this service is not rendered directly. It is a service of supplying medicine in most effective form, using due care in the preparation, thereby protecting the physician as well as the patient; hence both are concerned in the pharmacy and in the qualifications of the pharmacist, to uphold the standards and restrict the preparation and sale of medicines to those properly trained and who, therefore, realize their responsibility.

A fundamental and important contribution of pharmacy is the pronounced effort of most of the leading pharmaceutical associations to foster, stimulate and encourage fundamental research in the production of drugs and medicines for the alleviation of human pain and suffering.

The 78th annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; the 27th of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy; the 21st of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy—were held in Baltimore, Md., during the week of May 5th—presided over by H. A. B. Dunning (A. Ph. A.), John A. J. Funk (N. A. B. P.), J. G. Beard (A. A. C. P.), respectively. The attendance was the largest in A. Ph. A. history. More than 70 papers were presented before the Scientific Section of the ASSOCIATION at that meeting. A most interesting part of the program of the ASSOCIATION was the session devoted to a discussion of the Headquarters Building, which is to be known as the American Institute of Pharmacy. At that time reports were made by President H. A. B. Dunning and Secretary E. F. Kelly and addresses by Dr. H. S. Wellcome of London, England, and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, and others. More than \$800,000 have been subscribed. A site for the building near the Lincoln Memorial, in Washington has been purchased.

Fifteen national associations related to pharmacy were represented by nearly 100 delegates in the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research, held in Washington, D. C., December 12th. Prof. E. N. Gathercoal, of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, is the *President*, and Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., Baltimore, is the *Secretary*.

Thirty-eight state associations and eight national associations were represented in the House of Delegates of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, presided over by Chairman R. L. Swain. The Resolutions adopted are printed in the May JOURNAL. Reports were made on Pharmacy Corps of various countries and on the work of the Committee on Pharmacy Corps in the U. S. Army.

The Eleventh Decennial meeting of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention composed of physicians and pharmacists, representing Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy, Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations and scientists representing other related organizations, gathered in Washington on May 13th and 14th to frame the policies which will guide the work of revising the Pharmacopœia to bring it up-to-date within the next few years.

The officers for the 1930-1940 decennium are:

*President*, Dr. W. A. Bastedo, New York; *Vice-Presidents*, H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore; Dr. J. F. Anderson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Edward Spease, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. R. A. Lyman, Lincoln, Nebr.; Thomas Roach, Oklahoma City; *Secretary*, L. E. Warren, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington; *Assistant Secretary*, F. A. Delgado, of the Department of Commerce, Washington; *Treasurer*, Samuel L. Hilton, Washington, reelected.

The officers of the Committee of Revision, U. S. P. XI, are the following: E. Fullerton Cook, Philadelphia, *Chairman*; A. G. DuMez, Baltimore, *First Vice-Chairman*; Dr. W. A. Edmunds, Ann Arbor, Mich., *Second Vice-Chairman*; Charles H. LaWall, Philadelphia, *Secretary*. *The committee of revision is composed of 51 members.*

The Committee of Revision, National Formulary VI, has been organized for work. The

National Formulary has the same standing as the U. S. Pharmacopœia in national and state laws. The members of the Committee are: *Chairman*, E. N. Gathercoal, Chicago, Ill.; *Vice-Chairman*, Louis Saalbach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Secretary*, Adley B. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gustav Bachman, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. A. Langenhan, Seattle, Wash.; Paul S. Pittenger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wilbur L. Scoville, Detroit, Mich.; O. A. Farwell, Detroit, Mich.; H. V. Army, New York, N. Y.; Bernard Fantus, Chicago, Ill.; Leonard Seltzer, Detroit, Mich.; E. L. Newcomb, New York, N. Y.; S. L. Hilton, Washington, D. C.; I. A. Becker, Chicago, Ill.; Glenn L. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md. Associate Member, the *Chairman* of the Revision Committee, U. S. Pharmacopœia.

A color exhibit at the Pharmacopœial Convention, May 1930, showed that 267 color names are used about 2400 times in U. S. P. The exhibit gave an historical account and methods for analyzing and naming colors.

Dr. Lyman Spalding, Father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, was one of the nominees for the Hall of Fame; though unsuccessful in the election his name will again be presented for the honor in 1935.

This is the 50th anniversary of Richard H. Stabler, as president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Richard H. Stabler was of the family of Edward Stabler, founder of the pharmacy now known as the Leadbeater Pharmacy. Here General Washington procured his medicines and two Washingtons—Augustine and Lawrence—learned the drug business and, later, established themselves in West Virginia.

The Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus, of which Prof. J. G. Beard, University of North Carolina, is *Chairman*, has taken up the revision of the Syllabus. A report was made at the Baltimore meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. The Pharmaceutical Syllabus is prepared to indicate the general scope and character of the instruction given in pharmacy schools and the work to be done by the students, but does not interfere with the freedom in the methods of instruction in pharmacy schools.

A Committee has been appointed by the American Association of Colleges to consider the national education policy relative to the new four-year curriculum proposed for the schools of pharmacy beginning with 1932. The Committee is composed of Deans Townes R. Leigh, University of Florida; Julius A. Koch, Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy; Edward H. Kraus, University of Michigan; Rufus A. Lyman, University of Nebraska; Henry C. Biddle, University of California.

The year has seen a wonderful support of better and higher pharmaceutical education exemplified especially in: (a) the voluntary rise to the four-year course of so many colleges before 1932, the year agreed upon as the one upon which the American Association Colleges of Pharmacy requirements are to go into effect; (b) the marked interest in the development of graduate work in pharmacy, several of the colleges having developed their graduate departments to a point where graduates may go on to the Ph.D. degree in the science fields of pharmacy; (c) in the growing number of legislative acts making graduation a prerequisite to state board examinations. A number of buildings for pharmacy schools have been completed during 1930.

An innovation in the matter of impressing upon newly registered pharmacists the importance of the trust that is imposed in them when they become licensed to practice their profession was introduced by the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy on December 2nd, when eighty-seven newly registered pharmacists were publicly presented with their Certificates to practice, at the State House in Trenton. The presentation was made by the Acting Governor of the State in the presence of the President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, members of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, and members of Boards of Pharmacy from neighboring states. These registered pharmacists signed the Code of Ethics of the New Jersey Board. (The code adopted is that of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.)

Forty-eight states and territories are represented by affiliation of the respective boards of pharmacy in the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. Eighty-one delegates were present at the annual meeting held in May at Baltimore. The officers are: *President*, W. M. Hankins, Florida; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Kentucky; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Illinois. The ASSOCIATION cooperates with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy for the advancement of pharmaceutical education, studies and aids in the bettering and enforcement of laws.

Julius W. Sturmer was elected *President* of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy; C. B. Jordan was elected Chairman of the House of Delegates, A. PH. A. His address,

during the meeting, on "The Progress of Professional Pharmacy" had a most encouraging outlook for its advancement.

Miami, Florida, was selected for the 1931 meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and G. H. Grommet has been named the Local Secretary. President H. C. Christensen will preside over the meetings.

The issuance of the "Pharmaceutical Recipe Book" by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is an outstanding event of the year which places in the hands of the American pharmacist a book of reference and of non-official formulas. A purpose is to establish a greater uniformity in the dispensing of the latter.

The Conferences of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries and Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials were held during the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. These Conferences will be helpful to the membership through the discussion of problems which come up in the respective states represented. The "Round Table" discussions of the former aid in developing the efficiency of the secretarial offices, and the reports of the latter make for better enforcement of laws.

Secretary R. J. B. Stanbury and President M. R. MacFarland of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association attended and addressed the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at its meeting in Baltimore during the week of May 5th. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION met in Toronto in 1877, in 1896 in Montreal, and in 1932 its 80th annual meeting will be held in Toronto.

As a part of the ceremonies of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association held at Halifax, August 4th-7th, a tablet to the memory of Lewis Hebert, the first American apothecary, was unveiled. He came to Canada in 1604.

Dr. Albert Goris, of Paris, France; Dr. Rudolpho Albino Diaz de Silva, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Dr. Armando Soto Parada, of Valparaiso, Chile, were elected honorary members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at the 1931 meeting in Baltimore.

The Ebert Prize for 1930 was awarded by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION to Marvin R. Thompson, for some time assistant pharmacologist of the Food and Drug Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture; he is now Emerson Professor at the University of Maryland. The award was made for his contributions on the pharmacology of ergot.

Dr. Edward Kremers of the University of Wisconsin was awarded the Remington Honor Medal for 1930 for his distinguished service to pharmaceutical education and research and his promotion of interest in the history of pharmacy. The award was established in memory of Prof. Joseph P. Remington by New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Other recipients, in former years, are: James H. Beal, John Uri Lloyd, H. V. Arny, H. H. Rusby, George M. Beringer, Henry M. Whelpley, H. A. B. Dunning, Charles H. LaWall, Wilbur L. Scoville.

Pharmacy Week of 1930 was a great success. President Hoover and Secretary Hyde, of the Department of Agriculture, and Secretary Julius Klein of the Department of Commerce sent congratulatory messages. National Chairman, Robert J. Ruth, states that the profession of pharmacy is solidly behind the National Pharmacy Week movement which is primarily in the interest of public health. Each year the observation of Pharmacy Week is increasingly successful and indicates that professional pharmacy is assuming a greater importance in the minds of the pharmacist and the public.

March 16th to 22nd was First Aid Week. This presents an opportunity for making the public acquainted with the service of pharmacy.

An unfortunate error in dispensing at an army hospital dispensary resulted in the death of two children. The occurrence pointed to the need of qualified pharmacists for dispensing, whether in civil or government activities, and an editorial in the August JOURNAL A. PH. A. calls attention to the importance.

More recently packaging of oxalic acid for epsom salts by a Mail Order house emphasized the danger in the sale of drugs by others than pharmacists.

Justus C. Ward of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been studying the effect of thallium poisoning in sheep, as a result of using thallium as a lethal agent for the control of noxious rodents. Thallium poisoning causes alopecia in such lethal doses whereby sheep ranchers sustain great losses.

The Porter Bill has become law; it creates a new division—the Bureau of Narcotics in the Treasury Department.

The Indiana law taxing chain stores was declared unconstitutional by the District Court of Southern Indiana.

The North Dakota Supreme Court rendered a decision confirming that the Governor must appoint members for the State Board of Pharmacy from a list submitted by the State Pharmaceutical Association.

The Attorney General of Illinois has ruled that no person in Illinois, unless he or she is a registered pharmacist, may be a member of a partnership engaged in any manner in the operation of a drug store.

Senator Morris Sheppard has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate which seeks to amend the Harrison Act by the inclusion of Cannabis.

The Supreme Court of the State of Iowa sustained the action of the District Court, restraining grocery stores from selling aspirin.

A report was adopted by the Central Opium Board, October 18th, which reflects a stronger will to keep a vigilant eye on the narcotic traffic.

The North Carolina license tax on branch and chain store operators has been held constitutional by the State Supreme Court.

The Alcohol Advisory Council has been organized with Henry S. Chatfield as *Chairman*; *Vice-Chairman*, A. Homer Smith; *Secretary*, Dr. Harrison E. Howe.

Harry J. Anslinger, who has been acting Narcotics Commissioner, was named Commissioner by President Hoover on September 23rd.

The Ohio Supreme Court upheld the Ohio Board of Pharmacy in denying a certificate to an applicant who had been convicted of a felony.

The minutes of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials are reported in the October number of the JOURNAL A. PH. A. and a number of interesting addresses on Law Enforcement are printed therein.

Dr. Oliver Kamm, of Detroit, has been elected *President* of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters for 1930-1931.

Prof. Elie H. La Pierre, of Cambridge, Mass., is the honorary president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for 1930-1931.

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler reported on the work of three pioneers in initiating Federal Food and Drug legislation, in a paper before the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. F. B. Kilmer contributed an article on the birth of the scientific journal and presented an early volume, *Journal des Scavans*, to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, was installed as president of the American Public Health Association at its Fort Worth meeting, October 31st.

Surgeon General Meritte W. Ireland has been reappointed. This is his fourth appointment as surgeon general; he will reach the retiring age May 31, 1931.

Dr. John C. Krantz, Jr., pharmacist, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Chemistry by the Maryland State Board of Health, succeeding the late Dr. Wyatt W. Randall.

Dr. Charles Whitebread, Assistant Curator, Division of Medicine, U. S. National Museum, writes of the U. S. National Museum Pharmacy collection, its aims, problems and accomplishments in the October JOURNAL A. PH. A.

The leading thought in recent court decisions relative to pharmacy and the sale of drugs has been based on safer and better service for the public. The decisions have favored restriction in cases wherein knowledge gave the public greater safety and better service.

The importance of pharmaceutical service in hospitals and dispensaries as well as the necessity of placing this service on the same basis as to regulations, as in civil life, has received gratifying consideration.

Attention has been drawn to the desirability of appointing a pharmacist on each state and local Board of Health.

The introduction of bills in the Senate and House of Representatives to provide for the creation of a Pharmaceutical Corps in the United States Army, and the hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs on these measures, marked an important step in the steady advance toward the recognition of Pharmacy in the various branches of the Government service.

The Parker Bill was passed by both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President. Its purpose is to coordinate the activities of the Public Health Service. The law places the dental, sanitary engineering and pharmacy officers of that service on the same basis as to appointment, promotion, etc., as medical officers.

The preliminary report of the Personnel Classification Board places pharmacy in the Professional and Scientific Service. Heretofore pharmacy has been classified in the Sub-professional Service only.

Legislation is now before Congress to commission physicians, dentists and pharmacists in the U. S. Veterans Bureau, who are now civilian employees and to create a Medical, a Dental and a Pharmacy Corps.

As a result of the enactment of the Parker Bill the following Assistant Pharmacists in the Public Health Service were named, and confirmed by the Senate on December 10th: Edgar B. Scott, Edwin M. Holt, William L. Stearns, Frank L. Gibson, Newton C. Comfort, Carl Stier, Clarence H. Bierman, Walter H. Keen, Raymond D. Kinsey, Thomas C. Armstrong. The rank of these pharmacists corresponds to that of *First Lieutenant*.

The personnel of the U. S. Public Health Service—consisting of a corps of medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers, nurses, specialists, and other technical and non-technical employees on June 30, 1930—consisted of 1476 medical officers and persons of other scientific ratings and 3416 general and technical employees.

The Ransdell Bill has become law by the signature of the President, after receiving the approval of Congress. Under it the hygienic laboratory is made the nucleus of the new establishment, the National Institute of Health, which will be devoted to the purpose of inquiring into all phases for the prevention and cure of diseases.

According to Peter Valaer more than 16,000 persons were poisoned in the United States by drinking a ginger beverage containing tri-ortho cresyl phosphate and di-ethylene glycol. Quite a number of deaths resulted but in most of the poisonings paralysis followed.

Coöperating with the United States Department of Commerce, a Committee of national associations will make a survey of drug stores in St. Louis which is designed to provide correlated information about the merchandising coöperations of retail drug stores in its various phases. This fact-finding study of drug store merchandising will be carried on in a similar way as the survey of the Louisville Grocery survey.

In commenting on the business of 1930, President H. Sheridan Baketel, of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, said that pharmacists of the United States have pursued the even tenor of their way, kept their faces strictly in front, and have served in the same splendid manner which has always been so characteristic.

The election of officers of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for 1930-1931 resulted as follows: *President*, Walter D. Adams, Forney, Texas; *First Vice-President*, J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.; *Second Vice-President*, J. W. Dargavel, Minneapolis; *Members of the Council*, H. A. B. Dunning, Baltimore; S. L. Hilton, Washington; Ambrose Hunsberger, Philadelphia.

The winner of the Fairchild Scholarship for 1930 is Solomon Gershon, graduate of the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. Thirty-seven students contested for the prize. The scholarship was established by Samuel W. Fairchild of New York City.

The Association of American Soap and Glycerin Products sent Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, honorary member of the early Academy of Science of Sweden, a congratulatory message because of his country's part in the development of glycerol products—1930 marks the Sesquicentennial of Scheele's discovery of glycerin. Scheele was a pharmacist throughout life, from his early manhood.

The International Pharmaceutical Federation, in which the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION holds membership, held its meeting this year in Stockholm beginning July 16th.

Arrangements are being made for the Washington Bicentennial, which brings to mind the fact that Apothecary General Andrew Craigie had a large part in the supply of medicines for the American Army and that General Hugh Mercer, Washington's friend, owned and operated an apothecary shop in Fredericksburg, Va.

Steps have been taken by Americans, residing in France, to establish a Pasteur Memorial Library at the University of Strasbourg. Here Pasteur did much of his outstanding work and for a time he was member of the pharmaceutical faculty.

The three hundredth anniversary of the first recorded use of cinchona was celebrated at the Missouri Botanical Gardens, October 31st and November 1st. This anniversary coincides with the 110th anniversary of the separation of quinine by Caventou and Pelletier, the noted French pharmacists and the 50th anniversary of the discovery of *Plasmodium malariae* by the French pathologist Alfonse Laveran.

Prof. Anton Hogstad, Jr., has been named pharmacognosist of Missouri Botanical Gardens.

The Committee having in charge plans for the representation of Pharmacy at the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration in 1933 met in Washington, December 11, 1930. It is contemplated to appoint a director who will give full-time attention to the preparation for the exhibit and proper functioning during the time of the exhibition.

The National Association of Retail Druggists held its annual meeting in Atlantic City September 15th-19th. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: *President*, Julius H. Riemen-schneider in Chicago; *First Vice-President*, J. W. Dargavel, Minneapolis; *Second Vice-President*, W. M. Rheineck, Milwaukee; *Third Vice-President*, James T. Dumas, Foley, Ala.; *Secretary*, Samuel C. Henry; *Treasurer*, Charles Ellers.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association and North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association celebrated their fiftieth anniversaries this year.

The Pharmacy Building of Purdue University was dedicated on May 20th. The principal address was made by Dr. Edward H. Kraus of the University of Michigan.

The School of Pharmacy Building of the University of Maryland was dedicated on May 10th. The principal address was made by Dr. Edward Kremers of the University of Wisconsin.

The Board of Trustees of Rutgers University authorized the erection of a \$60,000 addition to the College of Pharmacy building.

The first floor of the Cleveland City Hospital has been equipped for the pharmacy of the hospital. Three registered pharmacists are employed, all of whom are graduates of pharmacy. The New Lake Side Hospital of Cleveland, which is part of the University Hospital group, will move into its new quarters about January first. Three registered pharmacists are employed.

A fund has been created by *Popular Science Monthly* from which it will award annually a prize of \$10,000 accompanied by a gold medal to the American student who has been adjudged to have made in a preceding year the achievement in science of the greatest botanical value to the world. The purpose is to heighten the interest of American people in the achievements of the laboratory.

In the manufacture of pure pharmaceutical products the selective action of solvents (water and organic) is just as important a study to-day as it was fifty years ago. J. U. Lloyd's significant results in studies in pharmacy 50 years ago have been published in the *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, with comments by Wolfgang Ostwald and Walter Haller.

An article by Dr. H. V. Army in the *Scientific Monthly* for June discusses "Light and Medicine." He refers to the reports of the Committee on Glass Standardization and the relation of glass to the preservation of pharmaceutical preparations. This article is concluded with a statement of the fact that light is clearly proved to be a destructive factor, and the work of the Committee is to discover in each case the appropriate stabilizer, that appropriate chemical, a trace of which may aid the medicament in resisting the untoward action of light rays.

Prof. and Mrs. C. H. LaWall presented an article to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on O. Henry as pharmacist, in which many references are made to his experience in drug stores and to his familiarity with medicines.

The year 1930 has again brought some outstanding accomplishments in chemotherapy as a result of the untiring efforts of pharmacists, pharmaceutical chemists, pharmacologists and physicians.

A comprehensive report on the pharmacognosy, chemistry and pharmacology of Viburnum was presented by Dr. Heber W. Youngken to the Scientific Section of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This report provides an authentic reference to the subject and is the result of extended research.

Work on ergot in 1930 has demonstrated that the amines have no great practical importance. It has been shown that a great many of the injection preparations vary in potency, according to the reports of Thompson, McClosky, Barbella and others. The standardization methods

have been declared more or less unsatisfactory and that better methods of the valuation of the activity of ergot are desirable.

During 1930 further work has been done on Squill. Its action is comparable to that of digitalis, mainly slowing and strengthening the contraction of the heart. Squill, however, is said to cumulate less than digitalis and also that it has greater diuretic action, which makes it of special value in dropsical cases and nephritis.

What is said to be an interesting development in the year 1930 is reported in information relating to bismuth therapy, supplied in a series of articles published in the September, October and November issues of the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, by Prof. Hanzlik and his co-workers. Their investigations were supported by a grant from the Committee on Research in Syphilis, Inc. Briefly summarized, they found that water-soluble bismuth compounds are uniformly absorbed and are eliminated much more rapidly than other bismuth compounds.

Another 1930 accomplishment, because of its readily available calcium content, is said to be calcium gluconate which is an important remedy whenever calcium medication is indicated. It is more palatable than calcium chloride for oral administration and is said to be non-irritating when hypodermically or intramuscularly used. Gluconic acid and calcium gluconate were only laboratory curiosities, previously.

Professors Binz and R ath synthesized about 700 different iodine and arsenic pyridine compounds which they found to be low in toxicity. Under a grant of the Emanuel Libman Fellowship Fund, this work was carried out at the Staetisches Krankenhaus in Altona, Germany; in the urologic service of the St. Hedwig Krankenhaus, Berlin; and later in the urologic service of Dr. Beer, the radiologic department of Dr. Jaches and the Chemical Laboratories of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Some of the contributions to the Sections of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION have been mentioned in this summary of events; quite a number have been printed in the JOURNAL A. PH. A. and a greater number, in abstracted form, in May and later numbers of the JOURNAL. Mention is made of the following: "The Extent and Use of Former Pharmacopoeial Products," by Cook and Frank; "Phytochemical Study of Hydrastis," by Langenhan and Gillis; "The Volatile Oils from the Leaves of Pacific Coast Conifers;" "Studies of the Deterioration and Stabilizing of Pharmaceuticals."

A research fellowship has been established in the School of Pharmacy, University of Maryland, by H. A. B. Dunning.

Research fellowships, supported by industry, have been reported; among them the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is mentioned in connection with Glass Container Research Fellowship at Columbia University. Fritzsche Brothers Fellowship at Columbia University for research in perfume chemistry, and a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin for the study of volatile oils and related subjects.

Maltbie Chemical Co. fellowships for the study of creosote are maintained at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and Princeton University.

Merck & Co. fellowship at Rutgers University for pharmaceutical problems of a fundamental nature and a fellowship at Princeton University in analytical chemistry.

Wm. S. Merrell Co. fellowship at the University of Cincinnati for research in biochemistry.

E. R. Squibb & Sons fellowship at the University of California for the study of oral hygiene; at the University of Minnesota for the study of arsenicals; at the University of Wisconsin for the study of nutritional problems; at Yale for the study of organic syntheses.

Upjohn Co. scholarship at Kalamazoo College for research in chemistry; at the University of Michigan for research in pharmacology and another for research in pharmacy.

Wm. R. Warner & Co. fellowship at Johns Hopkins for the study of chemistry.

Eli Lilly & Co. at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

A graduate fellowship in pharmaceutical research.

J. K. Lilly has established two fellowships in Purdue University School of Pharmacy.

#### DEATHS.

The following list of deaths is not complete, in fact only a few of many who have directly or indirectly served pharmacy. Several pharmacists of other countries are included in the list.

Dr. William H. Nichols, Chairman of the Board of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation,

and a former president and charter member of the American Chemical Society, died February 21st, aged 78 years.

Jokichi Takamine, Jr., son of the widely known Japanese chemist, died February 22nd.

Harry Beckwith Mason, for many years editor of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, died March 8th.

Dr. Tokichuro Niwa, professor emeritus of Imperial University of Tokyo, and vice-president of the Japan Pharmacists' Union, member of the Japanese Pharmacopoeial Commission, died March 12th.

Albert Hawkins, editor of the *Pacific Drug Review*, died May 8th.

Harvey W. Wiley, a former president of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, for thirty years connected with the Bureau of Chemistry, died June 30th.

Stephen G. Porter, congressman from Pennsylvania, for many years active in antinarcotic legislation, died June 27th.

Dr. W. H. Henshaw, former chief of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, died August 1st, aged 80 years.

William Arthur Frost, honorary president of the A. Ph. A., 1825-1926, active in the formation and a charter member of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, active in securing Minnesota's pharmacy law and College of Pharmacy, died August 12th, aged 76 years.

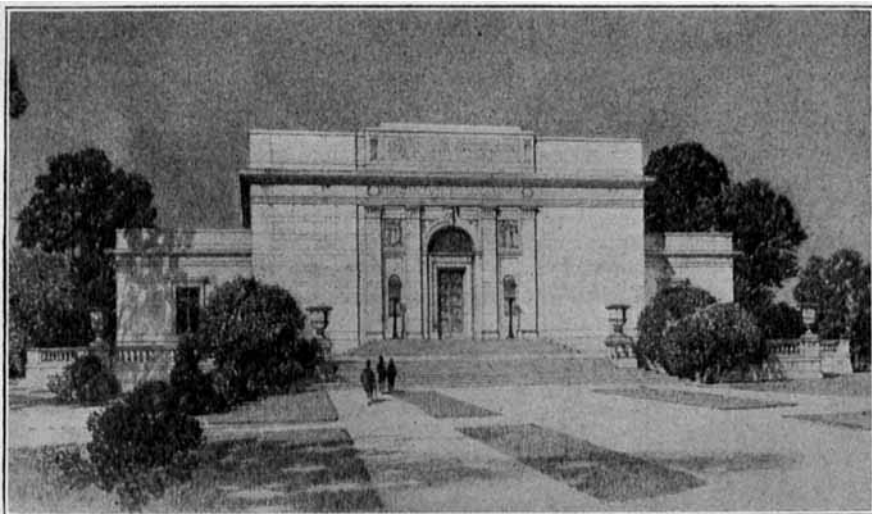
Edward Morell Holmes, honorary member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, noted botanist and pharmacognosist and an authority in other branches of science, curator of the museum of the Pharmaceutical Society for 50 years, died September 10th, aged 87 years.

George S. Davis, an incorporator of Parke, Davis & Co. died October 1st, aged 85 years.

George R. Merrell, former president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, an active figure in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for many years, died October 2nd.

William Mittelbach, treasurer of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association for 33 years, a former vice-president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, died October 14th.

Dr. Adolf Engler, internationally known botanist, died in Berlin, October 10th, aged 86 years.



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY—TO BE ERECTED NEXT YEAR IN WASHINGTON.

**Do Your Part by Seeing That Pharmacy Receives Publicity in Your Local Press.**





Left Cramer's Pharmacy at Paderborn where Sertuerner discovered morphine in 1803; Center, Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertuerner, 1783 to 1841; Right, present pharmacy at Einbeck, formerly Sertuerner's Pharmacy in 1809 to 1820.

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#### REESTABLISHED USE OF CINCHONA.\*

It is now pretty generally agreed that the bark is the remedy we can most certainly rely on for the cure of intermittent fevers. I am disposed to think that Dr. Sydenham was the true restorer of the use of the Peruvian bark and in such doses as infallibly established its reputation. When I speak of the reputation of the bark being established I mean with respect to the opinion and practice of the leading physicians of the age. It is well known that at that time and even to the present day many of the inferior physicians and some of the vulgar have used the bark as a subject wherewith to humor their exclamatory smatterings. These, however, may be safely passed over, as no more affecting our general history than influencing the opinions of candid posterity.

When the justly celebrated Mr. Dryden wrote the following lines he was addressing himself to a bachelor, who, he knew, was, or affected to be, equally averse to a physician and a wife:

"The tree of knowledge first in Eden plac'd  
Was easy found, but was forbid the taste.  
Oh! had our grandsire walk'd without his wife,  
He soon had sought the better plant of life.  
Now both are lost; yet, wandering in the dark,  
Physicians for the tree have found the *bark*."

"Everything singularly useful to mankind has, at different periods, acquired different appellations, according to the grateful enthusiasm of the vulgar, the learning of the historian, or the fancy of the bard."

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#### U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the U. S. Public Health Service, consisting of a corps of medical, dental, sanitary engineer, and pharmacist officers, nurses, specialists, and other technical and non-technical employees on June 30, 1930, consisted of 1476 medical officers and persons of other scientific ratings and 3416 general and technical employees.

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\* From: "Experiments on the Red and Quill Peruvian Bark; with Observations on Its History, Mode of Operation and Uses." Being a dissertation which gained the first prize given by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh for the year 1784. By Ralph Irving.—From program of Tercentenary Celebration, Missouri Botanical Garden.



PARACELSUS.

The photo of Paracelsus is from a portrait which hangs in the Louvre, Paris. It is by Scoral, who lived 1475-1562 so it is not unlikely that it is a portrait of Paracelsus and not a conception.

Philippus Aurelius Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim passed his last years in Salzburg and died there in 1541. The house in which he lived, No. 3 Platzl, not far from the river, is still an apothecary shop, and over the entrance, on the wall, is a portrait of Paracelsus; a marble plaque has also been affixed to the house, just below the portrait. See page 288, March JOURNAL, A. PH. A., 1930.

#### LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE BELGIAN "NATIONALE CODEX" SCHEME.

Belgian pharmacists have built up a unique professional organization under the name Federa. It is a federation of a number of undertakings which between them furnish the pharmacist with the advantages of legal defence, joint political or professional action, "third-party" and similar insurance, life assurance, sickness benefits and cooperative buying and manufacturing. One of the constituent organizations is the "Nationale Codex," which bears a close resemblance to the pharmaceutical Kontrolle Laboratorium at Stockholm. By agreement with the makers, proprietary medicines and packed drugs generally are analyzed for comparison with the formulas declared on the labels and with

the tests receive the approval of the Nationale Codex, and the manufacturers are supplied with Codex stamps to affix to each container. The pharmacist who sells a stamped packet is guaranteed indemnification in the event of any action being brought against him under the equivalent of the Food and Drugs Act. The Codex stamp represents in fact a form of warranty furnished by a laboratory maintained by the Belgian pharmacists as a body. The validity of the Nationale Codex scheme and the authority of the Codex stamp have received legal sanction by a recent decision of the Tribunal Correctionnel of Brussels. The proprietary manufacturers who participate in the Codex scheme join in the satisfaction felt by the pharmacists of Belgium at the outcome of this case. The legal recognition now accorded to the Nationale Codex scheme will undoubtedly serve to confirm it in its position as a cooperative organization of makers and sellers of proprietary medicines so designed as to secure the sale of them with the greatest measure of protection to the public at large.—Through *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*.

#### RINGWORM OF THE FEET.

Statements in this article are virtually all taken from a bulletin written by Dr. Robert T. Legge, professor of hygiene, University of California, who, with his associates, has made an extensive study of fungus diseases.

D'hobe itch, or Shanghai foot, was the cause of much suffering and disability among the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and Philippine rebellion. Upon<sup>s</sup> their return in 1899 to 1903, dissemination of the disease began, and it is now the most common fungus disease in America.

It is known under various names: "gymnasium foot," "athletes' foot," "ringworm of the feet," etc., and is widespread among workers in bathrooms and gymnasiums, among students and frequenters of public swimming pools and the users of common shower baths in hotels and clubs.

The principal fungus responsible for ringworm of the feet is *Tricophyton interdigitalis*. It will grow readily in human skin or hair or in any tissue, animal in character, such as wool, silk, bone, horn or leather. It multiplies and continues to keep up infection by the countless skin scales and hairs that are cast off the body during the process of dis-

robing or taking a bath; the next bather transfers the organisms to his own feet.

Bits of infected skin may be soaked in alcohol and the bacteria and mycelium destroyed, but when the particle of skin is washed and placed in a suitable culture medium, mycelium will again appear in a few days, definitely proving that the spores are deeply imbedded in the tissue and demonstrating the uselessness of many ointments and lotions now used as treatment.

*Treatment:* No specific treatment has been discovered, but iodine in glycerin, or thymol 1 or 2 per cent, have been found very efficient. Salicylic, benzoic and sulphurous acids are also used. Dr. Legge also recommends crystal, one of the dyes.

One per cent thymol when dissolved in alcohol or gasoline and poured into the shoes and allowed to drain and dry seems very effective as a disinfectant.

Bichloride of Mercury, 0.1 in 1000, will kill spores of *trichophyton* in three minutes and could be added to a floor-cleaning compound as an effective and economical fungicide for use in hotels and clubs, or in runways to showers and swimming pools. *Army Bulletin* No. 23 recommends for this purpose a daily scrubbing with a strong solution of calcium hypochlorite.

*Precautions:* Never place the bare feet upon the floors or shower baths in public places.

Gymnasium clothing should be of cotton or linen. Cotton socks should be used; woolen socks favor the growth of fungi.

When bathing in gymnasiums, pools or showers wear rubber bathing slippers. When using a public shower and slippers are not available, step on heavy newspaper or towel when bathing, and likewise when drying the feet.

When drying the body with a towel always dry the body before using the towel on the feet.—Through *Ohio Health News*, November 15, 1930.

#### HAIR WASH CONTAINING CHOLESTERIN.

Such hair washes are best prepared with the aid of anhydrous lanolin, for the reason that this substance contains a large amount of cholesterolin. The preparation is carried out in a manner similar to that of lanolin milk, and as much water as possible is added to the mixture without disturbing the emulsion.

When the proper care is taken, this offers no great difficulties. Thus ten parts by weight of anhydrous lanolin are mixed with twenty parts by weight of water and then half a part by weight of soap dissolved in twenty parts by weight of distilled water are added. This mixture is thoroughly triturated in a mortar and then from two hundred to two hundred and fifty parts by weight of warm water and 5 cc. of tincture of benzoin are gradually added.

In another formula fifty parts by weight of anhydrous lanolin are mixed with twenty-five parts by weight of coconut oil, the same proportion of soap powder—eight parts by weight of powdered borax and eighty parts by weight of water, and the mixture is heated. The mixture is triturated in a motor. Then a mixture of four hundred parts by weight of rose water, the same proportion of orange flower water, 0.2 part by weight of oil of bergamot and the same proportion of tincture of musk are added in small quantities at a time while the mixture is being continuously triturated. Still another formula calls for the solution of one part by weight of cholesterolin in 98 parts by weight of 90 per cent alcohol and the addition of half a part by weight of castor oil as well as the same proportion of heliotropin.—*Med. u. Pharm. Rundschau*, through *Drug Markets*, September.

#### PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Edward Kremers gave two lectures at the University of Michigan, November 12th—the first on "The Apothecary in Literature," and the second, on "Life of Justus von Liebig."

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake has been appointed lecturer in pharmacology at the College of Pharmacy, University of California.

J. Leon Lascoff has a permanent pharmacy display in his pharmacy; this includes apparatus used in preparing galenicals, dispensing capsules, wafers, tablets, etc. Also, apparatus of historical interest and reference books.

Dean C. C. Bass has announced that the Board of Administrators of the Tulane University of Louisiana has decided to indefinitely suspend the School of Pharmacy, effective with the close of the session 1930-1931 and the graduation of the last class who will receive the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy.

Doctor T. B. Magath, of the Mayo Clinic, has accepted appointment as editor-in-chief of the new official journal of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists to be known as the *Ameri-*