

OBITUARY

EDWIN P. BURLEIGH.

Edwin P. Burleigh, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died at his home in Boston, Mass., October 19th. Mr. Burleigh was born at East Wakefield, N. H., sixty-two years ago; he came to Boston before he reached his majority and graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1877.

On coming to Boston, he was employed by the firm of which he became a partner, namely, Melvin and Badger, one of the leading dispensing pharmacies of Boston. For a time Mr. Burleigh was quite active, both in the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, but in later years he seldom attended the meetings. After the Association met in Boston, Mr. Burleigh again affiliated and continued his membership.

CHARLES BOWEN ALLEN.

Charles Bowen Allen, a former President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, died September 30th, at Weston-super-Mare. After passing his Major in

1876, Mr. Allen purchased the pharmacy at 20 High Road, Kilburn, which had been established in 1846. He was active in the work of various pharmacy associations, and for a number of years Chairman of the Journal and Publications Committee (England). The *Journal* says that even after his retirement from the Council, when he might well have rested on his laurels, he continued active service for pharmacy as a member of the Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and a director of the Chemists' Defence Association, in both of which connections his ripe business experience and pre-eminently practical sagacity proved a new source of support and strength in the deliberations and work of these bodies.

In concluding its tribute to Mr. Allen, the *Journal* says: "His record is an imperishable part of the history of the (British Pharmaceutical) Society, and as long as memory holds its seat there will remain enshrined in many a heart tender and reverent posthumous homage for him who, having so faithfully served his day and generation, has, in the fulness of time, fallen on sleep and rests from his labours."

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES

REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION.*

By F. E. STEWART, PH.G., M.D., PHILAD.

The Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association held its sessions in the roof garden of the Tuller Hotel, at the sixty-seventh annual session of the Association at Detroit, June 12-16, 1916. The officers of the Section were: Chairman, R. A. Hatcher, M.D., of New York; vice-chairman, J. R. Arniell, of Denver; Secretary, M. I. Wilbert, of the Bureau of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.; executive committee, Torald Sollmann, of Cleveland; Ray L. Wilbur, M.D., of San Francisco; John F. Anderson, M.D., late Director of the Bureau of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

*Read at the October meeting of Philadelphia Branch American Pharmaceutical Association.

Professor Joseph P. Remington was Chairman of the delegation from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The sessions of the Section were of unusual interest to pharmacists, especially those papers and reports relating to the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

Prof. Sollmann described the work of the Therapeutic Research Committee of the Council. He stated that its object is to introduce light into the darker places of medicine. For that purpose the Committee was founded by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and funds were placed at its disposal by the trustees of the Association. The endeavor of the Committee is to focus the attention of the experimental and clinical investigators on some of the urgent but neglected problems of practical therapeutics, and help to bridge the chasm between science and its application. The author briefly re-

viewed the work of the Committee since its organization in 1912, and said that the results of the work done under its auspices during the four years of its existence appears to demonstrate that the hope expressed at the time of its organization was not unfounded.

Professor W. A. Puckner, Secretary of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, reported on the work of the Chemical Laboratory of the American Medical Association. He stated that the Laboratory was established nearly ten years ago, to aid the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry in investigating the composition of drugs advertised to physicians, also to aid the various departments of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, analyzing "patent medicines" for the Journal Propaganda for Reform Department, answering the queries of readers of the Journal, preparing reviews of pharmaceutical and chemical literature and examining editorials and original contributions to check chemical data. He also stated that the Chemical Laboratory of the Association was attempting to establish standards for little-used drugs. While, of course, the Laboratory cannot undertake to prove the composition of every pharmaceutical substance, he said that it tries to check all doubtful claims for substances of general interest to physicians. One of the results of the work of the Laboratory was shown by the fact that fewer proprietary medicines are marketed under false claims to-day than there were ten years ago. No product accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry has later been shown to be untrue to its claimed composition. These two facts in the estimation of Professor Puckner indicate that the Laboratory has succeeded in the task it was created to perform.

Martin I. Wilbert presented an important paper, entitled "Useful Drugs: Their Origin and Development of the Book." "Useful Drugs" is the title of a book published by the American Medical Association for the use of the medical profession.

M. W. Gloyer and F. B. Morgan, of Washington, D. C., donated a paper entitled "Some Advantages of an Authoritative Publication on the Use of Drugs," in which they gave a history of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, as applied to medicines. They pointed out the importance of the Sherley Amendment as a means of checking the publication of misleading advertisements in

regard to alleged new remedies, and called attention to the fact that the Supreme Court had interpreted this Amendment in such a manner as to please those who were opposed to creating a factitious demand by misleading advertisements. The authors also pointed out the desirability of reform in the manner of presenting data relative to therapeutic uses of drugs, and advocated a more scientific method.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Agriculture, donated a very interesting paper on the "Saponins," their occurrence, chemical and physical properties, effect on the surface tension of solutions, hemolytic and cytolytic properties in relation to cholesterol metabolism, effect of feeding small amounts over long periods and their therapeutic value.

The remainder of the papers were of more particular interest to the medical profession than to the pharmacist, although a number of them contained information of value to the pharmaceutical profession.

Professor Victor C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan contributed a most interesting paper to the Section on Pathology and Physiology, entitled "Additional Facts Concerning the Protein Poison." You are doubtless aware that Vaughan has demonstrated by his own method that all of the proteins are capable of being split up into two portions, one of them poisonous and the other non-poisonous, the latter possessing the peculiar property of stimulating the body cells to produce a specific proteolytic enzyme or digestive ferment when injected into the animal body. The protein molecule, according to Vaughan's theory, is made up of two chemical groups, namely, a central group, keystone or archon, and a secondary group or groups of atoms. The archon is the poisonous group. The secondary group is the part which stimulates the formation of the specific enzyme.

When a person is suffering with an infectious disease, the symptoms of toxemia are due to the poisonous group of the bacterial protein, and the recovery of the patient, when recovery occurs, is largely due to the specific proteolytic ferment resulting from the stimulation of the secondary group. This specific ferment digests and destroys the invading bacteria. It is well known that immunity of more or less duration follows the attack of certain infectious diseases, such as

typhoid fever. This immunity, according to Vaughan, is due to the fact that the body cells, having acquired the power of producing this specific proteolytic ferment, are capable of defending themselves the next time they are attacked by promptly producing such ferment.

Vaughan reported that since his last publication on the subject, he had ascertained the following facts:

1. Casein yields a large percent of the protein poison.

2. The protein poison after the removal of all traces of mineral acid is strongly acid in and of itself.

3. The protein poison does not give the ninhydrin test, but does do so after being split up with acid.

4. The poison gives a skin reaction in all persons.

5. The poison is not without harm when administered by mouth.

6. Animals may be acutely or chronically poisoned by oral administration.

7. In chronic poisoning by feeding extensively, fatty degeneration results.

8. The protein poisons from diverse proteins are not identical.

9. The protein poison from casein combines with certain unbroken proteins. In this combination the acidity of the poison is neutralized and its physiological action diminished.

10. From the tissues of animals killed with the protein poison it may be extracted with acidified alcohol and its presence demonstrated and amount roughly estimated by intravenous injections of guinea-pigs.

Much attention was given to the question of chronic mouth infections and their management by the Section on Stomatology. Dr. Frederick Morehead of Chicago classified the mouth infections into two classes, namely, (a) pyorrhea and (b) alveolar abscess. He said that pyorrhea is probably due to mechanical and chemical irritants and that the amebas play no very important role in pyorrhea, except possibly in symbiosis. The latter statement harmonizes with that of Bass of Tulane University, New Orleans, who, in discussing the subject at the Meeting of the American Therapeutic Society, in San Francisco, in 1915, stated that the *Ameba buccalis* which is found in a large proportion of cases of pyorrhea alveolaris, while not the direct cause of the affection, contributes indirectly by burrowing into the tissues and carrying with it bacteria, upon which it feeds, and the

bacteria thus obtain a foothold and grow as parasites in the mouth tissues.

Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago read an interesting paper on "The Principles Involved in Focal Infections as Related to Systemic Disease." Dr. Ernest E. Irons of the same city contributed a paper along the same lines, calling attention to the close relation of foci of infection in the alveolar processes, tonsils, sinuses, etc., to diseases of the joints, eyes and other organs of the body, and insisted on the necessity of cooperation between the dentist and physician in combating such conditions.

The subject of mouth infection, especially in relation to the part played by the amebas in this connection, is particularly interesting to pharmacists on account of the large demand for emetine hydrochloride as an amebicide in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris. Emetine is doubtless of value as an ingredient in tooth washes to destroy amebas in the mouth and prevent them from burrowing into the tissues. Its use is advocated by Bass and Johns of Tulane University and Barrett and Smith of the University of Pennsylvania. Their writings have created an enormous demand for ipecac and its alkaloids. This demand is probably out of proportion to the value of ipecac as a remedy for pyorrhea. Yet, at the same time, the evidence in favor of it is sufficient to justify us in using ipecac in dentifrices as a preventive of amebic infection.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science and about forty national scientific societies affiliated with it will meet in New York City from December 26 to 30, 1916, under the auspices of Columbia University, New York University, the College of the City of New York, The American Museum of Natural History and the other scientific and educational institutions of the city. Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, will preside. The address of the retiring president will be given by Dr. William Wallace Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory. The executive committee consists of Henry F. Osborn, chairman; J. J. Stevenson, M. I. Pupin, Charles Baskerville, N. L. Britton, Simon Flexner, E. B. Wilson and J. McKeen Cattell, secretary.

POSSIBILITY OF REORGANIZING THE NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, A. P. H. A.

A movement is on foot to re-establish a New Orleans Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Quite a number of pharmacists in New Orleans and elsewhere in Louisiana have signified their intention of joining the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Among the Louisiana members are the following: Henry Welsh, J. A. Legendre, F. C. Godbold, Honorary President, Max Samson, Dr. P. Asher, Dr. A. L. Metz, Christian Schertz, Lucien Lyons, A. O. Kaczoroski, Dr. A. D. Mouldous, Peter Rupp, Henry Gahn, J. P. Walker, Edward H. Walsdorf, Dr. J. O. Weilbacher, Adam Wirth, Edward Wunderlich, Sister Mary Bernard Welch, H. R. Xiques, Jos. T. Baltar, Robert F. Grace, J. E. Guess, Kentwood, La.; F. G. Rieger, Donaldsonville; J. G. Wafer, Homer; L. E. Carruth, Kentwood; J. W. Callens, Monroe; J. R. Taylor, New Iberia; W. G. Hudson and J. W. Peyton of Shreveport.

MINNESOTA PHARMACISTS FOR PREREQUISITE.

A referendum vote, taken in Minnesota among druggists of the state, shows that 77 percent of the nearly 1100 votes returned are favorable to a prerequisite law. There are 1540 registered pharmacists in Minnesota, so the vote taken indicates a preference, and also exhibits an interest, for it is indeed a very difficult matter to secure such a percentage of replies to any subject, no matter how deeply the recipients of communications may be interested. The State University has maintained a neutral attitude, preferring that the result of the vote be expressive of the druggists' wishes with regard to this important proposed legislation.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Dr. William C. Anderson, Dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, has reached the quarter century mark as teacher of pharmacy. In recognition of his services and as an expression of the esteem in which he is held a testimonial dinner will be tendered him Tuesday, November 21st, at the Elks Club, Brooklyn.

Dr. Anderson's activities in the American

Pharmaceutical Association and in the interest of pharmacists and pharmacy are well known. He is chairman of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, has filled the office of president of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and has had much to do with legislative matters in Albany and Washington. He has long served on the legislative committees of the National Association of Retail Druggists, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The senior class of the College of Pharmacy, Fordham University, held its opening session on September 18th, the meeting being attended by practically all of the students enrolled for the ensuing year.

An opening address, delivered in the name of the president of Fordham University, by the Rev. Father Tivnan, Regent of the Medical School, was enthusiastically received. Delving deeply, among other things, into the honesty of the pharmacist to both the public and himself; the speaker gave each and every student an insight of what was expected of him. The second speaker, Dr. Jacob Diner, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, was equally well received. The well chosen words of welcome and advice will remain indelibly impressed upon our minds throughout our school year. Our dean is a man of sterling qualities and one who has endeared himself to the hearts of every man in the class. We wish him success.

October 4th was the day on which a meeting was called for the purpose of electing officers. Dr. Gustave Horstman, a friend to every man who has entered this school, occupied the chair as temporary chairman and aided in the settlement of questions arising regarding parliamentary law. As a result of the elections, T. C. Kaminski was elected president, E. S. Hurowitz, vice-president; J. Rudy, secretary; I. Goldberg, treasurer; A. Koch, sergeant-at-arms, and G. E. Fitzsimonds, class reporter. The president-elect was called upon for a speech which was ably given. Dr. Horstman, Professor of Chemistry, spoke, touching on matters which would aid the men in their school work as well as socially and the advice given was well

received. During the meeting Professor Klingman and Mr. Breivogel were proposed for membership and unanimously accepted, they becoming honorary members of the class of '17.

The senior class now has about fifty members. A number of students from other colleges are to be found among us, which speaks well for Fordham.

GEO. E. FITZSIMONDS,
Reporter.

COLLEGE OF JERSEY CITY.

A lecture on the changes in the United States Pharmacopœia was delivered by Dr. Otto Raubenheimer, Professor of Pharmacy in the Department of Pharmacy, College of Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, November 1, 1916, before the Alumni Association. The meeting was well attended by the alumni and their friends, including the prominent pharmacists of Jersey City and vicinity.

In his lecture, Prof. Raubenheimer made a comparison between the pharmaceutical preparations of the former and the present Pharmacopœia, citing the changes that have been made which are of great importance to physicians, pharmacists, as well as the public. The conclusion reached by the speaker was that the present, the ninth revision, Pharmacopœia was far superior to the former editions, and that in order to keep this work up-to-date the hearty cooperation of the medical and pharmaceutical professions is needed.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

The Department of Pharmacy of the University of Maine has entered upon its twenty-first academic year. The following changes in the faculty have been made: William A. Jarrett, heretofore associate professor, is now Professor of Pharmacy; John Douglas Glancy is Instructor in Pharmacy; Charles W. Easley, formerly associate professor, is now Professor of Chemistry with John Kimball, assistant, and Marshall Miller and Lester F. Weeks, Instructors in Chemistry.

Two, three and four year courses are offered, leading respectively to the degrees of Graduate in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy. Three years of high school are required for entrance and in 1919 completion of high school course or equivalent will be demanded.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Morris A. Pozen, Phar.D., chemist for the District of Columbia, has been appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Physics in the National College of Pharmacy, and V. Alois Burgher, Phar.D., is now assistant to the Professor of Analytical Chemistry.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Upon the recommendation of the Dean and the Committee on Instruction, it has been decided that hereafter the Honor Roll of the graduating class be composed of all students who secure a general average of 85 percent or over at the final examinations and that a special gold seal, bearing the inscription "with honor," be affixed to the diplomas of those earning this distinction, in addition to the regular seal of the college.

The following gentlemen have recently been elected to membership in the College: Julius Belfort, Martin Goulko, Joseph Maisel, George Niemann, George Oberdorfer, William F. Parker, Vito A. Pittaro, Joseph C. Prote, Harrison E. Purdy, Otto Regnault, William Schaaf, H. A. Stebbins, Eugene J. Ward. To life membership: M. J. Averbek, Rudolph Wirth.

At the October meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following students were declared to be Graduates in Pharmacy of this College: Miss Jennie Baum, Messrs. J. B. Amedeo, Anthony Bankert, Humbert De Santis, George H. Dowsey, Isidore Egerman, Valentine C. Geist, Simon Hanellin, Isidore Lattman, Irving J. Levinson, William M. Levitt, Isidore Levy, Irwin M. Maer, John S. Marsho, Robert Maselli, Edward A. May, Edward A. Pape, Joseph L. Pinck, Paul B. Rhodes, Joseph Smith, Philip Sobel, Carmine A. Sposta, Clement Tarallo, Rudolph Weiss.

At the October meeting of the College, held on Tuesday evening, the 17th, reports of the chairmen of the delegates to the various pharmaceutical conventions were presented.

The Auditing Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Adolph Henning, presented its report for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916.

While the portrait of John Oehler was thrown upon the screen, Dr. George C. Diekman read a very beautiful and impressive testimonial to his memory, at the close of which the meeting rose out of respect and in loving memory of him who had passed away.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF
PHARMACY.

Short addresses were made at the opening exercises of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy by Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart of Pennsylvania; Provost Egar F. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania; President Howard B. French, of the College; and W. O. Easton, Executive Secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A.

Ex-Governor Stuart took for his address "Integrity" and "Character," as two essentials necessary for a young man to succeed in life. President French and Dr. Smith dwelt at length on the recent merger of the two schools of pharmacy which was effected through the University of Pennsylvania, and used the slogan "In unity there is strength," for their main thought. Dean Joseph P. Remington introduced the new faculty, and a response was heard from Prof. J. W. Sturmer, now associate dean of the College.

The Alumni Associations of the two colleges have formulated plans for a complete merger of the two associations at an early date. For this purpose committees have been appointed.

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, DEPART-
MENT OF PHARMACY.

On October 2nd, Dr. W. W. Stockberger of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, addressed the pharmacy students at Valparaiso.

The lecture was illustrated with a number of excellent slides showing the various phases of drug plant culture. Views were shown of impractical as well as practical drug farming; also pictures of drug culture as carried on by large pharmaceutical houses, together with others of a variety of college drug gardens. The illustrations were accompanied by a most interesting lecture regarding the different phases of this timely subject.

The members of the Valparaiso Pharmaceutical Association were particularly interested in this practical lecture, as it can be directly applied in increasing the efficiency of our own drug garden, which they were instrumental in helping establish, in connection with the Pharmacy Department. The advice, suggestions, and instructions given by Dr. Stockberger were heartily appreciated, and next year's gardening here will show that the seed was not sown on barren soil.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

All changes of address of members should be sent to the General Secretary promptly.

The Association will not be responsible for non-delivery of the Annual Volume or Year Book, or of the JOURNAL unless notice of change of address is received before shipment or mailing.

Both the old and the new address should be given thus:

HENRY MILTON,
From 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.
To 278 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.

Titles or degrees to be used in publications or in the official records should be given, and names should be *plainly* written, or typewritten.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS SINCE SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

WINN, H. A.,
From 416 W. 11th St., Grand Island, Neb.
To 97 St. Stephens St., Suite 40, Boston,
Mass.

LIEBMANN, E.,
From Residence unknown.
To 258 Avenue A. Cor. 16th St., New
York, N. Y.

JENSEN, C. A.,
From Residence unknown.
To Montana and Porphyry Sts., Butte,
Mont.

MEYER, T. F.,
From Cor. Fourth and Clark Ave., St.
Louis, Mo.
To 4930 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

KRIEG, A. A.,
From 1217 Quarrier St., Charleston, W.
Va.
To 919 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

BOEDDIKER, OTTO,
From 954 — 6th Ave., New York, N. Y.
To 262 High St., Passaic, N. J.

POWELL, B. O.,
From Bell Hosp., Rosedale, Kansas.
To Columbus, Kansas.