

tinuing interest. More recently anti-anemic preparations gained a considerable portion of his attention, so that he was made chairman of the Pharmacopeial Advisory Board having control over potency claims for all official liver and stomach preparations used for the treatment of primary anemia. Dr. Edmunds's prominence in connection with pharmaceutical standards was based upon not only his interest but his own research work, the underlying object of which was improvement in therapeutics. Outstanding were his observations upon the effect of intravenous injections of dextrose in the treatment of diphtheria complicated by circulatory collapse, observations which have saved the lives of many individuals. Dr. Edmunds probably considered this his most important contribution to pharmacological research, for he made it the subject of his lecture delivered upon the occasion of his selection in 1937 as Henry Russel lecturer at the University of Michigan, the highest faculty honor award.

Dr. Edmunds not only was a keen observer but had a sharp perception of the underlying meaning of important situations and conferences. He was a friendly, sympathetic counselor and, although chary of direct advice, adept at finding the means to a solution or decision without it; in other words, eager and able to help one to help oneself. He loved and respected tradition and in pharmacological teaching helped to create it. He came into the field when laboratory teaching had only just been made a part of medical education and was vigorous in cultivating its growth. He was co-author with Cushny of "A Laboratory Guide in Experimental Pharmacology," the permanent form of their instructions to the students. Through the years this guide has been modified, but its principles still direct the laboratory work in pharmacology at Michigan. Also the text-book of pharmacology which Cushny took seven years to write was repeatedly and ably revised by Dr. Edmunds at great expense in time and effort.

There has been in the past much opposition to the existence of pharmacology as a separate entity in the medical school, resulting too often in its treatment as a step-sister of physiology or biochemistry. Against such treatment Dr. Edmunds took a strong stand. Closely related were his views upon the standards of pharmacology and pharmacologists and his insistence on freedom from commercialism.

Dr. Edmunds's authority and ability as a director and his relations with such bodies as the National Research Council brought to the University of Michigan at least two large research projects, the work of which

was vastly aided by his scientific interest and informed advice. One of these was the pharmacological part of the coordinated investigation of the relation of chemical structure and physiological action among morphine derivatives and related substances as a means of attack upon the drug addiction problem. The other project was an extensive investigation of caffeine, coffee and decaffeinated coffee.

Dr. Edmunds possessed artistic abilities which he found time to employ in two directions. He was a great lover of flowers, and in the springtime his hyacinths and tulips were worth going far to see. For more than twenty years his summer holidays were spent at Monhegan, Maine, and most of the time there was devoted to painting in water color. In spite of the fact that his hand was idle in this field for the remainder of the year, each summer saw the execution of very fine work which was exhibited with distinction in many places.

In the death of Dr. Edmunds the University of Michigan Medical School lost a fine teacher and counselor, his associates an inspiring leader, and the science of pharmacology one of its ablest pioneers.

NATHAN B. EDDY

RECENT DEATHS

DR. ANNIE JUMP CANNON, astronomer of the Harvard Observatory, died on April 13 at the age of seventy-seven years.

WILLIAM REMSEN APPLEBY, professor of metallurgy and dean emeritus of the School of Mines of the University of Minnesota, died on April 8 at the age of seventy-six years.

DR. REUBEN EDSON NYSWANDER, professor of physics and electrical engineering and dean of the School of Science and Engineering of the University of Denver, died on April 8 at the age of sixty-three years.

DR. FRANK CLINCH HAMMOND, professor of gynecology and honorary dean of the School of Medicine of Temple University, died on April 12. He was sixty-six years old.

DR. HUGO KAHL, curator of entomology at the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, until last January when he became curator emeritus, died on February 19 in his eighty-second year.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, distinguished for his work on the history of civilization, died on April 13 at the age of eighty-four years.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTS

THE American College of Dentists offers each year

a small number of grants-in-aid and research fellowships. These are intended primarily for individuals preparing themselves for a career as teachers and