

BOOKS.

- Joseph Priestley: "Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air." 2nd. London.
- Prestwich: "Dissertation on Poisons." London.
- Magellans: "Artificial Mineral Waters."
- John Morgan: "Pamphlet on Inoculation" (now a very rare and highly priced medical curiosity).
- William Cullen: "First Lines on the Practise of Physic."
- Withering: "Botanical Arrangement of All the Vegetables."
- Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations;" this established Political Economy as a separate science.
- J. C. Gehlen: "Erläuternte Experimental Chemie." Leipzig. German translation of "Baumé Chymie Experimentale et Raisonnée."
- Joh. Christ. Wiegleb: "Neuere Begriffe von der Gährung."
- C. J. Mellin: "Praktische Materia Medica." Altenburg.
- Haller: "Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ." Basel 1776-78.
- J. Andr. Murray: "Apparatus Medicaminum." 6 vol. Göttingen. 1776-1802.
- J. J. von Pleuck: "Doctrina de Morbis Cutaneis." Vienna.
- Carl Linnaeus: "Amoenitates Acadameicæ". 7 vol. Holmia, 1749-1779.
- Daries: "De Amygdalis et Oleum Amarum Aethereo." Lipsiae.
- P. R. Vicat: "Matière medicale tirée de Haller's Historia Stirpium Helvetiae." 2 vol. Bern.
- Macquer: "Memoires 1772-1776." Macquer: "Dictionaire de Chimie 1776-78."
- Jourdain: "Essais sur la Formation des Dents Paris."

THESES.

- M. L. Knapp: "Dissertation on the Properties of Apocynum Cannabinum," Philadelphia.
- Joh. Friedr. Blumenbach: "De generis humani varietato nativa," Göttingen.
- P. J. A. Davies, "De Atropa Belladonna," Lipsiae.

PAPERS.

- Fothergill: "Discourse on Facial Neuralgia," published by *Med. Obs. Soc. Phys.*, London, 1771-76.

CONCLUSION.

Let me hope that these Sesqui-Centennial Pharmaceutical Events in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia will stir up a little more interest in that much neglected subject History of Pharmacy. It was Goethe who rightly said, "The History of a Science is Science Itself."

"STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!"*

BY JOHN URI LLOYD.

Venturesome seems it, in the face of the well-founded science of pharmacy that then existed, for any one to voice the lines transcribed in the paper written in 1887 entitled "The Handwriting on the Wall."¹ No attempt need be made to recite details therein contained. Be it enough to state that the forecast, based on well-grounded studies in which the writer was an incident only, has been not only fulfilled, but in many directions, more than fulfilled. Is not the apothecary of the present time afar from pharmacy as then taught?

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., Philadelphia meeting, 1926.

¹ A forecast indicating that events to come would shatter ideals and destroy processes then considered as the very foundations of the art and practice of pharmacy.

We must accept, whether the fact be pleasant or not, that the wheels of a modern Juggernaut have irresistibly rolled over him engaged in upholding old time ideals. A melancholy recollection is it to some of us.

But whoever lingers in the field, must accept that in the changed order we have responsibilities not less vital than formerly possessed by us. Altered conditions have not relieved us from our duty to the public or our families. Facts stare us in the face. Added perplexities, unforeseen by any one, enmesh us. Enough has been said concerning the text we have cited from the past. "Let the dead bury their dead," is yet alive. Did not Longfellow write, "In thy journey look not backward."

May it be audacious again to venture a forecast, in that, very soon, it may be necessary not only for the practicing apothecary, but for the pharmacist teacher, the directors of our teaching institutions, as well as the authors of publications devoted to the subject of pharmacy, to "Stop, Look, Listen!"

In 1887, the lunch counter, the drink combinations and "what nots," now so prominent in many pharmaceutical establishments, where once a soda water urn and a half dozen syrup bottles were the limit, was a condition unthinkable. That innovation came insidiously, but as irresistibly as does the slowly rising tide. Indignation possessed some of us as the innovations progressed, others were humiliated not a few indifferent.

Let us of other times not be out of patience with those who, necessarily or from choice, breaking no law, have taken advantage of their opportunities as well as their needs. The elimination of the ideals of the apothecary of the past in his special directions, made it necessary for some one of more elastic thought to take his place. Business responsibilities and increased overhead expenses could not be ignored.

Let us not assume that all those who conduct these establishments are necessarily lacking in either book schooling or practical experience; that they delight in the "lunch feature" of their business. Were they not often driven to it, in self defense?

As an illustration, I have in mind the owner of a chain of stores. He is a graduate of one of our foremost institutions. His highest ambition was scientific pharmacy. Versed is he beyond question, in all that concerns pharmacy of the olden times, as well as the present. But he needs now to meet competition that in the new order of things, came to face him. Meet it he must, or perish.

Materia medica as applied to pharmacy and drug plants, was his hobby, and it may be added, is yet his delight. In a recent journey that took me to his city, as I entered his main establishment, little evidence was visible to indicate that there was here an opportunity even for filling prescriptions a physician might write. Back in a corner out of sight, stood the prescription case.

"*The Unexpected Happens*," is an old, old saying, touching every phase of human life. Perhaps the pendulum will swing back, but if so, it cannot follow in exactly the same orbit. Never yet was the same track made by any object moving in the realms of space. Intellectual space is no exception. The human mind vibrates in curious paths.

But to the subject thus introduced. Let us be bold enough to face the unexpected, in which we in pharmacy are so deeply concerned. Participants are

we, "whether we will or not," not mere lookers on. Turn thought next, for we cannot escape the facts, to the American Medical Association as a whole, whose hand-maid pharmacy is.

When Irregularity Becomes Regularity!—Ideals of the past have there, too, been shattered. Seek the pages of America's professional book. Note that seventy years ago, the physician who in print dared advise the people regarding home care, hygiene, sanitary necessities and processes, even if it were to help them escape pernicious methods of medication, was by "the ethically pure" classed an "irregular," a term then synonymous with "quack" or "charlatan." That was perhaps the main crime of the American "Irregulars," one hundred years ago.¹

One may ask, "Was there a physician *excepting* the 'Irregulars,' in all this land, whose professional caste at that date would not have been lost, had he in public print attempted to advise the people regarding the treatment of ailments, or warn them against indiscretions? If so, whose voice was thus raised in secular print?

What of the Present?—At least four courageous men, occupying exceptionally conspicuous places in American medical annals, contribute daily to syndicated newspapers. Is not each doing great good in that once forbidden field? Are they not schooling the people as never before has been done? Is their advice now "quackery," more than it would have been half a century ago? Are they harming any one? Are not their daily suggestions, their warnings, their discussions concerning ailments and hygiene, designed for the betterment of the health of the people as a whole? In reply, a rejoinder might be made to this effect:

"But these men are not 'Irregulars,' they are 'Regulars!'"

So be it. If "Irregularity" has become "Regularity," to the good of the people, pity it is that it happened not decades ago. Let us not quarrel over an academic problem. Let us rather ask, "What will this turning of Fate's wheel bring first to them, and next to pharmacy?" Let us watch the swinging of the pendulum. Let us seek a reason for this revolution.

The Unexpected.—Has not the annihilation of the teaching medical colleges of America placed a great section of the American people in a deplorable condition? Are not cults swarming and thriving, as never before? Is this not the day for their harvest? Has not the destruction of the teaching medical colleges accomplished the reverse of what was expected? Did law piled upon law do more than crush the old time colleges and open the doors to "Whosoever will?" Are the people contented? If so, why this increase of diploma-mills, and aggressive cults? Comes not by these reasons the necessity for meeting these conditions by men as brave as those who have opened the doors, through the newspapers that permit them to speak to thousands? Is that, however, enough to care for the abandoned people?

What Next?—Can we not foresee in connection therewith the return of the

¹ In close touch were physicians of that day with inherited ethics from abroad, where even now the physician must be cautious if he endeavors to help educate the people. "The door post of the distinguished Vienna surgeon bore the single name 'Billroth,' in 1887." As these lines are written, the press reports that a conspicuous medical authority, Sir Wm. Arbuthnot Lane, has broken the code of ethics, and in consequence has offered his resignation as a member of the British Medical Association.

family medicine chest? Will not works on domestic or home care of the people who now, over great tracts of this country have no physician, become necessary? Will not this phase of "irregularity" of times gone by, become a duty of some one? Cannot educated physicians in authoritative positions serve by advice patients afar from themselves, better than can illiterates? Should this great field be relegated to the rising crowd of unschooled cults that need not be named? Will home cure advertisers, who can enter the field, be found asleep?

Now What of Pharmacy?—Pharmacy too, has been drawn into the whirlpool caused by the paucity of physicians, due to the wrecking of the medical colleges, an act not in any wise our responsibility. Who can deny that our pharmaceutical colleges are giving their graduates increased opportunities in pure science, as well as in technical directions? Our professors are qualified to the extreme. Ambitious are they to serve to the utmost of their ability, unselfishly devoting themselves to their responsibilities, in that pharmacy graduates may be qualified beyond reproach. Equipped as never before are the laboratories of our teaching institutions. Neither pharmacy nor pharmacists are educationally at fault. But does it not behoove one and all to face present conditions, be they pleasant or the reverse? Taking the record of the past, can we not forecast therefrom the probable future, and meet it as bravely as have the aforementioned medical authorities who, defying old time restricting ethics, have publicly turned their pens to the education of the people in health conservation, by means of the American newspaper press? The question arises, should either legitimate pharmacy that is of service to the people, or liberty, that serves one and all, be throttled?

Would not advice to a community distant from a physician's care be better in the hands of a qualified pharmacist, than in those of an advertising, far-distant artful incompetent? The pharmacist can at least advise *what not to do*, in the line of harmful or needless medication. The question is, What constitutes a qualified pharmacist?

Does the curriculum of our colleges of pharmacy meet present needs and conditions? Does it fully serve the needs of the people, or are we threshing much straw that long ago lost its grain? Is it not time, for one and all, to *Stop, Look, Listen?*

The foregoing paper was read by former President, A. PH. A., James H. Beal; in commenting thereon, after conclusion of the reading, he said that this paper recorded one of the most remarkable prophecies that has ever come to his attention; that Professor Lloyd foretold, in 1887, what we have seen come to pass. He advised the reading of the remarkable paper. "Excesses," he said, "have a natural tendency to correct themselves by generating progress in the other direction. In attempting to raise the teaching and practice of medicine too quickly there have been brought into existence a great number of cults and methods of quackery, which otherwise would not have come into being, so that in the survey of the whole field of medicine when we measure up the advantages of improvement in medicine we must also consider the opposite—the irregularities which have come into existence in connection with these cults and some religious methods of treating disease." He said that his Florida home is in a district comprising a strip of land 12 to 42 miles wide and 140 to 150 miles long—there is no large town, but there are dozens and, perhaps, hundreds of hamlets, turpentine mills, lumber mills, thousands of isolated homesteads, and he asked, "In all that territory, how many physicians?"—"One!" "How many registered pharmacists?"—"None!" "How many adherents of the cults?"—"Thousands!"
