

nations and requested the Committee to report at the close of this meeting as, probably, only one session will be held.

Secretary L. E. Warren reported on the activities of the Section and referred to the interesting program which resulted and is now presented.

The next order of business was the reading of the report of the Historian. It follows:

THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The transactions of the annual meetings are part of the history of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, and it may be said that the meeting held in Baltimore recorded many things that will be subjects of interest to those who shape the affairs of pharmacy in after years. Both the President and the Secretary of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association were present. Among the speakers were Governor Albert C. Ritchie and a member from England who takes an active part in the promotions of the ASSOCIATION, Henry S. Wellcome, who became a member fifty-five years ago. There were present fifteen former presidents, showing their continued interest; one of them presided over the meeting held in 1888; one arranged a trip around the world so as to attend the meeting in Baltimore.

Last year's meeting made possible an historical exhibit of books and photographs, which pointed out the possibilities of the Library and Museum in the Headquarters Building, and the report of Chairman H. A. B. Dunning gave the members an understanding of the American Institute of Pharmacy. The closing feature gave evidence of the educational advancement of pharmacy by the dedication of a University pharmacy building.

The Pharmacopœial Convention of 1930 has become part of history and the transactions set in motion the revision of another edition of the Pharmacopœia which had served as a standard during a preceding period. The Committee of Revision of the National Formulary was also organized; likewise, the Committee of Revision of the Syllabus has made progress to the extent of having completed in a tentative form the issue which will for a time indicate the general scope and character of the instruction given in American pharmacy schools. A committee is studying the national educational policy relative to the four-year curriculum proposed for the schools of pharmacy beginning with 1932.

The issuance of the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book is an outstanding event of the year, and a later book "Fighting Disease with Drugs" has been published which makes the pharmacist, pharmacy, drugs and the druggist better acquainted with the public.

A radio talk by Dr. Howard W. Haggard of Yale, sponsored by Eastman Kodak Company, on July 19th, gave the public a very good understanding of the history and service of pharmacy; recently the *Dallas News*, Sunday edition, had a full-page editorial on the service of pharmacists and the "Magazine Section" of the *Baltimore Sun* of June 21st contained an article on "The New Institute of Pharmacy" and along with it an historical account of pharmacy. All of which goes to show, notwithstanding attempts by some to belittle pharmacy, that a better understanding is developing. Pharmacy Week also has had a part, and in this connection reference should be made to "The History of Pharmacy Week" presented at the Baltimore meeting by the late Robert J. Ruth. In the December JOURNAL for 1930 events of 1930 are listed, and this reference is made for an historical record.

An article read before the Annual Congress on Medical Education by Ernest E. Irons, last year, contains the following among other statements: "A closer acquaintance and coöperation between the hospital pharmacist and the members of the attending staff will be of mutual profit." In many hospitals the staff has failed to avail itself of the store of pharmaceutical information which may be had from the pharmacist for the asking, and the pharmacist has not taken as large a place in hospital conferences as he should. Other physicians in hospital work and public health service have expressed themselves in a related way; Dr. John Morgan, pharmacist as well as physician, stressed the importance more than 150 years ago. As a record, mention is made of the U. S. P. and N. F. Exhibit at the last meeting of the American Medical Association; reference is in the July issue of the JOURNAL and a more complete report will appear in the August number.

Under the Parker Bill, now law, ten Assistant Pharmacists were commissioned. The National Institute of Health was created by the enactment of the Ransdell Bill and has been

organized. The author of the measure said: "Here, under a commander-in-chief, will be marshalled the Nation's army of experts in the science of medicine, surgery, pschiatry, dentistry, chemistry, physics, biology, bacteriology, pharmacy and allied professions in a concentrated drive to prevent disease by ascertaining the cause and applying preventive measures in advance of its outbreak." An editorial on the subject may be found in the May JOURNAL, page 422.

In 1921 the King of the Belgians, recognizing the importance to humanity of preserving and standardizing the dearly bought experience of the World War as regards the rescuing of the wounded in battle and the preserving of the armed forces from disease, called an International Congress of Medicine and Pharmacy which met in Brussels in July 1921. Twenty countries sent official representatives to this Congress, and its results were so valuable that subsequent congresses were held in Rome in 1923, Paris in 1925, Warsaw in 1927, London in 1929 and at The Hague in 1931, June 1st to 6th. A subject of interest was "The Recruitment and Training of Military Doctors and Pharmacists," introduced by representatives of the Dutch and Jugoslavian armies. Another subject was "The Preparation and Preservation of Ampuls Containing Drugs Used in Health Services;" this was introduced by the pharmacist officers of the armies of Holland and Rumania; nearly seven hundred delegates from thirty different countries attended; pharmacy was represented by fifty delegates, none from the United States.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has pride in its contributory work to limit the use of narcotics and its PROCEEDINGS bear records of the earliest efforts and legislation on this important subject. The Geneva Conference made considerable progress in the limitation of narcotics. In response to his invitation, representatives of medical, dental, pharmaceutical and veterinary associations, and of other scientific associations and agencies conferred with Surgeon General Cumming in Washington on August 12, 1930, with reference to carrying into effect the provisions of the Act approved June 14, 1930, and generally known as the Porter Bill, whereby the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is authorized and directed "to make such studies and investigations as may be necessary, of the abusive use of narcotic drugs; of the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves and their salts, derivatives and preparations, together with such reserves thereof as are necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States." The results of the meeting were pronounced by the Surgeon General as helpful.

The Society for the History of Pharmacy is continuing the issuance of fine historical monographs. One of the last relates to the life and work of Carl Wilhelm Scheele prepared by Dr. Otto Zekert of Vienna. The booklet is well illustrated and gives the genealogy of the pharmacist.

The same may be said of the French Society for the History of Pharmacy. Recent issues of Austrian and German pharmaceutical publications have given reports of the recent meeting of the Society for the History of Pharmacy held in Vienna. We note among others, articles on the sources of medicine and pharmacy of the German apothecary shop in the development of the pharmaceutical industries.

The eighth general meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Federation was held at Stockholm, July 16th to 19th, reported in the JOURNAL for September 1930. The next meeting will be held in 1932, at Prague, and a meeting is contemplated in or near Chicago in 1933. Dr. J. J. Hofman is the president and the secretary is T. Potjewijd, chief pharmacist of the Hospital of the University of Leydon.

The date of the birth of Galen is not definitely fixed, probably 130 or 131 A.D. The event was celebrated during last year by several organizations, among them the Wellcome Historical Museum. This museum has two editions of "Methodus Medendi vet de Morbus Curandis," editions printed in Venice in 1500 and in Paris in 1519, which contain the original formula of Cold Cream.

The Japanese Pharmaceutical Society celebrated its 50th anniversary April 19th. The Society of Chemical Industry held its Jubilee session this year and the official organ—the Journal of the Society published a "jubilee" number, among those honored in the issue are pictures of a number who were active in the organization and also in the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The German Pharmaceutical Society celebrated its 40th anniversary in November 1930, commemorating the occasion; Dr. Paul Siedler dedicated a memorial volume to Prof. Dr. Hermann Thoms. A brief account of the celebration is printed in the November JOURNAL for 1930.

Scientists of five countries were assembled at Shaw's Garden in St. Louis on October 31st and November 1st to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the first authentic record of the use of cinchona bark. The countries represented were Java, Holland, Germany, Scotland and the United States. In connection with the celebration there was an exhibition of cinchona bark and its derivatives; also, among other displays, showing the gathering of the bark and the instruments used, etc., were the quaint old saddle-bags of Dr. John Sappington, the Missouri practitioner, whose fever pills first introduced the specific value of cinchona bark to the inhabitants of Missouri valley.

The celebration opened with a symposium on the history of cinchona as a drug, by Prof. Leo Suppan; as a chemical, by Dr. Edwards Kremers; and in medicine, by Dr. George Dock of Pasadena, Calif.

Prof. Robert J. Terry of Washington University School of Medicine, told the story of Dr. Sappington and his fever pills. Speakers at later sessions were Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, Dr. Frederic Rosengarten, Dr. Torald Sollmann and Dr. Kenneth X. Maxey of the University of Virginia.

The French pharmacists, Caventou and Pelletier, discoverers of quinine, received deserved mention during the occasion.

The significance of the work of John Bartram was commemorated by representatives of leading botanic and horticultural associations in this country and in England at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Bartram's Garden, the first botanic garden in the American colonies. The observance was held at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia on June 5th and 6th—also at the Bartram's Garden, overlooking the Schuylkill River—by the John Bartram Association, the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

It was at the advanced age of 70 years that he made a tour into east Florida; arriving at St. Augustine he embarked on board of a boat at Picolota on the St. Johns River. He navigated from Picolota up the east bank of the St. Johns and also explored the West coast of Florida.

This is the centenary year of the birth of the late Prof. John M. Maisch, secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for many years, and member of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and also for a shorter period of New York College of Pharmacy.

The first Honorary President of the A. PH. A. was Philip C. Candidus, of Mobile; this is the centenary year of his birth. Last year, during the meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, a tablet to the memory of the premier-colonist of Canada was unveiled—Louis Hébert, an apothecary, the son of the apothecary to the Court of Catherine de Medici. A number of memorials have been erected in his honor. A number of references appear in the JOURNAL and a picture of the monument in the City of Quebec is shown in the August JOURNAL, page 805.

Prof. Dr. Herman Thoms, of Berlin, has been awarded the Hanbury Memorial Medal for 1931. He planned the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin and was, until 1927, its director; he was founder of the German Pharmaceutical Society.

The Remington Medal for 1931 has been awarded to Prof. E. Fullerton Cook, Chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopœia and member of the faculty of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

The second National Congress of Italian Pharmaceutical Chemists was held in Rome, May 26 to 30, 1931. On this occasion the fifth centenary of the College of Pharmaceutical Chemists was celebrated. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION received an invitation to this celebration. References to this venerable organization have been made in the JOURNAL and others are to follow.

Brief reports on annual state and national pharmaceutical and drug-trade organizations have been reported in the JOURNAL. Indiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Virginia celebrated their 50th anniversaries.

Quite a number of interesting and valuable papers have been published during the past year—these were presented at the Baltimore meeting. Without seeking to name one above the other, the writer may be pardoned for referring to the letters that are part of a "Flueckigeriana" and the sketches of chairmen of U. S. P. Revision Committees.

At the last meeting the donations from Mrs. Albert Schneider were reported. We have received from Joseph N. Thibodeaux a copy of the U. S. P., Fourth Decennial Revision; from

A. M. Lichtenstein, Cumberland, an old Indian Mortar; from Miss Ida L. Maynard various copies of the PROCEEDINGS of the A. PH. A. These are all the items that have been received this year. We have had, however, further promises that historical material is being put aside for the A. PH. A., and will be turned over by the donors when the building is completed.

In the foregoing, as a matter of historical record, it should be stated that the Fourth International Congress of Medicinal Plants and those Yielding Essential Oils, was held in Paris, July 16-21, 1931. The Congress was under the direction of the French government with the coöperation of Prof. Emil Perrot. The Congress has been pronounced a success.

Each year the Historian is called upon to record the passing of esteemed members and reference to others who have contributed largely to pharmacy. Just before this coming meeting, on July 4th, one of our very active members passed into the beyond, namely, Robert J. Ruth, father of Pharmacy Week. In the July issue of the JOURNAL there is printed a history of National Pharmacy Week which Mr. Ruth presented at the Baltimore meeting. A sketch will also be found in the July number. The ASSOCIATION has suffered a great loss in the death of this member who had contributed valuable services during a number of years, the outstanding being that of the National Pharmacy Week. More extended mention should be made of quite a number who have worked faithfully and are resting from their labors. Sketches of all, or nearly all of them will be found in the issues of the JOURNAL. We can only make respectful mention in their memory, in this report:

Knute Anderson, Clarence O. Ballou, Wm. E. Bard, Charles Beyschlag, Nicholas Brumer-sky, Axel E. Carlson, Jacob Joseph Cohan, Wm. Kelly Collier, John W. Cuff, Arthur T. Davis, H. G. Dechant, Peter Diamond, Frank Adam Dinkler, Isaac E. Emerson, John Fuller Frames, William Arthur Frost, Daniel J. Fry, Charles Gietner, J. R. Hennessey, Dr. W. H. Henshaw, George P. Hetz, Edward Vernon Howell, D. W. Jones, Solomon Karl Kahn, Wm. Charles Kirk, Henry L. Klopp, Fred Kolliker, George E. Kurtz, Charles, G. Lindvall, Frank M. Mares, Jesse C. Matteson, F. W. McNess, George Robert Merrell, M. A. Miner, Harold S. Mitchell, Wm. Mittelbach, Martin Molitor, B. M. Moulton, B. L. Murray, W. S. Richardson, D. B. Schindel, C. G. Shedd, M. H. Smith, Samuel Smith, George W. Sohrbeck, O. P. Stephan, J. F. Voight, C. B. Warne, F. C. Waterbury, J. L. White, Wood Wiles, H. W. Wiley, Edward Williams, Robert T. Wincott, O. F. Wolf, W. C. Zamboni, George Zoeller.

Mention is also made of the following: Dr. Adolph Engler, noted botanist, died October 10, 1930; a Japanese pharmacist, Narakichi Hishida, died January 8th of this year. One of our beloved honorary members, E. M. Holmes, who had lived to the ripe old age of past 80, died October 9, 1930. Stephen G. Porter, known for his work on narcotic control, died June 27, 1930. Dr. Albert Schammelhaut, one of the most active workers in the International Pharmaceutical Federation, died January 20th of this year.

Dr. James H. Beal was called upon by the Chairman and said in part as follows:

"In 1919, the late Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, of Pennsylvania, issued a book entitled 'James Cutbush, American Chemist,' in which he portrayed the life and professional activity of one of the early American chemists.

"James Cutbush was born in 1788 and died in 1823. For the period of his active life he was instrumental in accomplishing a great deal of good in chemistry in the way of actual contributions to the science and in the collection of scattered literature relating to the subject and its assemblage. He was the author of papers on the application of chemistry to arts and manufacture. Fifteen papers of his were published in the *Philadelphia Aurora* when he was twenty years of age. At the age of twenty-five he was made president of the Columbia Chemical Society. He was professor of Chemistry in St. John's College, in which Benjamin Smith was professor of Botany and Natural History. When twenty years of age he was the author of 'American Artists Manual,' in two volumes. This work was educational and technical and one of the first publications of the kind in American history. At the age of 26 he was Assistant Apothecary General of the U. S. Army. He was Chief Medical Officer at West Point Military Academy at the age of 32, and was acting professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at West Point when 33 years of age. He was the author of 'System of Pyrotechny' in which he made a thorough study of all then obtainable in military pyrotechny. He did valuable work in the investigation of combustion and the manufacture of gun powders.

"A good many years ago I came across a volume in an old drug store, called 'Cutbush on Adulterations,' published in 1823. It is further interesting because it contains an insert in the author's handwriting in which he presented this volume to Professor Douglas Smith. In his book he states he searched for this book for many years and was never able to obtain a copy, so I think we are justified in regarding it as a fairly good volume. It is likely that it was published purely for his classes, therefore never obtained extensive publication.

"It gives me great pleasure to present this book to this Section for its historical library."

On motion of E. G. Eberle, Dr. Beal was given a rising vote of thanks.

President H. C. Christensen was called upon. He stated that he was always interested in the work of the Section on Historical Pharmacy and considered it one of the most important.

The first paper on the program was entitled "The History of Florida State Pharmaceutical Association," by L. J. Taylor. It was read by title. Likewise the paper by Roy B. Cook on "The Rise of Organized Pharmacy in West Virginia." (Both of these papers are interesting and valuable contributions.) Secretary Warren in a brief way described the latter paper and stated that he considered it a valuable document.

James H. Beal suggested that all states be requested to prepare histories of their organizations. In supplementing this suggestion Thomas Roach said that a resolution to that effect should be adopted and that papers on other historical matter should be asked for also. The resolutions are embodied in the resolution on page 809 in the August number of the JOURNAL.

The paper on the "Golden Jubilee Celebration in Kansas" was presented and read by title; it is a valuable historical contribution by Mathias Noll. This is in line with the request by resolution of the Section.

William B. Day read a paper on "Philo Carpenter, Chicago Pioneer Pharmacist" (page 922).

James H. Beal remarked that this was a very valuable paper. (More papers along this line should be published. Every state has outstanding pharmacists.)

The next paper of the program presented "A Brief History of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Florida." Dr. Townes R. Leigh stated that the paper was submitted in two sections, the first by W. D. Jones and the second by himself.

James H. Beal paid tribute to the College of Pharmacy—the university has fine buildings, an extensive library, equipment and facilities, and competent instructors. Valuable contributions have been made to the programs of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A vote of thanks was given to Dean Leigh.

The next number of the program was an illustrated paper on "The Pharmacists' Show Globes," by Aaron Lichtin. It was presented by Louis Gershenfeld.

In discussing the paper by Mr. Lichtin, William Gray stated that he had seen some show globes that seemed to bring out the colors better than others shown in the pictures. The globes were used about forty years ago by Buck & Raynor. There was further discussion relative to the show globes as an emblem of the drug store, and James H. Beal suggested that it might be well to draft a resolution to be presented to the House of Delegates to the effect that the show globe was a symbol of the drug store and that the use of it be not allowed in any other stores. The motion was duly seconded and carried and this is represented in resolution No. 15, printed in the August JOURNAL on page 809.

Chairman Lloyd remarked that he had an experience lately while endeavoring to secure some old show globes for the exhibit of Pharmacy and Medicine in the Smithsonian Institution. He asked the proprietor of an old store in Cincinnati whether he had any old show globes. He said he had three and would be glad to donate them. When he returned for the show globes the proprietor had changed his mind and would not donate them. However, he secured an old brass mortar and a small instrument for stamping tablets which the proprietor contributed. Dr. Whitebread considered the tablet press of real value as there was nothing in the Museum like it.

Chairman Lloyd stated that this shows the great value of apparatus that may be stored away in old drug stores whereby the history of pharmacy may be illustrated. He, therefore, suggested that every member keep this in mind and secure articles of that kind whenever possible to be displayed in the Museum of the American Institute of Pharmacy.

The program of the first session was completed and the chairman inquired whether the Section should be adjourned or effort made to complete the work of the Section at this time. It was voted to continue with the program assigned for a second session.

Three papers presented by Dr. Edward Kremers were read by title—"William Lewis;" "An Attempt at a Phytochemical Bibliography;" and "Phytochemical Terminology."

The paper by John Uri Lloyd and John Thomas Lloyd entitled "The Librarian's Story" was read by Secretary Warren. (It is published in the September number, page 918. This paper indicates how, frequently, historical matter can be obtained.)

A paper on the program entitled "Pharmacy and Medicine in Ancient Egypt" was transferred to the General Session.

Chairman Lloyd remarked that the paper by the late Robert J. Ruth on "The White House Contributes to Our Section on Historical Pharmacy" be read by title and suggested that it was fitting to pay tribute to his memory by several moments of silence.—Carried.

The next paper was entitled "Exploring Economic Plants," by Ernest T. Stuhr. The paper is illustrated and points out the possibilities of raising drug plants on a commercial scale in Oregon.

At the suggestion of Secretary Warren the paper had been divided into two parts, scientific and historical. The latter was presented in abstract by the Secretary.

The Secretary also spoke relative to a paper by Wm. Wyatt on "Edward Morrell Holmes—A Reminiscence and an Appreciation."

This concluded the reading of papers and the report of the Committee on Nominations was called for.

James H. Beal announced as nominees—John Thomas Lloyd for *Chairman*; and in view of the fact that the present Secretary was elected *chairman* of the Scientific Section and did not think it best to accept of two important offices, the name of Louis Gershenfeld was presented; and for *Historian*, E. G. Eberle. *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, L. E. Warren.

In regular procedure the nominees were elected for the ensuing year. After the installation of officers the Section was adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES.

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN MIAMI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, AND THURSDAY, JULY 30TH.

The First Session of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries was called to order at 2:00 P.M., July 29th, by Chairman J. G. Beard. He announced that this was the fifth annual convention of the Conference. He stated further that this organization was the result of the thought presented by Secretary A. L. I. Winne in 1926. He issued a call to all secretaries of pharmaceutical associations to meet in St. Louis in 1927 in order to form this organization. Mr. Winne presided at that meeting.

Chairman Beard stated that the meeting would be as informal as possible.

The first order of business was the roll call by the Secretary. The following responded: W. E. Bingham, Alabama; E. D. Oslin, Arkansas; W. Bruce Philip, California; Charles J. Clayton, Colorado; G. H. Grommet, Florida; Robert Wilson, Georgia; William B. Day, Illinois; F. V. McCullough, Indiana; J. W. Slocum, Iowa; J. W. Gayle, Kentucky; E. F. Kelly, Maryland; Joseph J. Burniac, Michigan; J. G. Beard, North Carolina; D. F. McLemore, Oklahoma; Henry Brown, Pennsylvania; Frank Smith, South Carolina; Rowland Jones, South Dakota; George F. Flashman, Utah; A. L. I. Winne, Virginia; J. Lester Hayman, West Virginia; John B. Tripeny, Wyoming.

After roll call President Beard read his address. It follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT.

BY J. G. BEARD.

In bringing you this message I am prompted by the primary purpose of the Conference which is for every secretary to give every other secretary the benefit of his experience and observation as an association executive, and also to suggest such new procedures as seem to offer possible helpfulness. Twenty years in office as a state association secretary lie back of my remarks to serve as a foundation on which my conclusions have been built.

To begin with, I am firmly convinced that the offices of secretary and treasurer of every state pharmaceutical association should be vested in one person. Having first been secretary