

originated the groups of "deobstruents." Among his publications, is "Vegetable Productions Found in New Haven," first issued in 1811, contains 320 species of plants. A later edition, with the aid of two others, published in 1831 (and reprinted in 1838) contains 1156 species.

Ives was the president of the American Medical Association when it met at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1860. He died October 8, 1861.

(The biographical data were obtained from the Biographical Notice of Prof. Eli Ives, M.D., by Henry Bronson, M.D., *Proc. Conn. Med. Soc.*, 1864-7 (1867), s. 2, v. 2, pages 311-320.)

HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS.

BY EDWARD KREMERS.

NO. 22. TWO INVOICES OF 1785.*

In one of his interesting articles on the early development of pharmacy in Pennsylvania, the late M. I. Wilbert pointed out that when, in 1765, Dr. John Morgan returned from his medical studies in Europe, he intended to bring about a separation of the practice of pharmacy from that of medicine. In order to make his experiment more effective, he induced an English apothecary, a Mr. Leighton, to come with him. We are also informed that this apothecary brought with him to the new world a supply of medicaments purchased from Sylvanus and Timothy Bevan of London.¹

Again and again we are informed that the colonial apothecaries imported medicaments from England. We learn of this, that and the other drug and preparation used by colonial medical practitioners, from the very nature of which, *e. g.*, opium, we infer that it had been imported. When we look over the items of Surgeon Locke's letter,² and find that almost all of the drugs and preparations called for by this medical practitioner who accompanied the militia of the Bay Colony to the front in King Philip's war, 1676, are to be found in the London Pharmacopœia official at that time, we feel justified in assuming that these remedies had previously been imported from England. However, an actual list of drugs and medicaments thus imported seems to be wanting thus far among our historical documents.

When, therefore, "Plough Court, the Story of a Notable Pharmacy 1715-1927" made its appearance, the writer inquired from Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., whether any information concerning Mr. Leighton's transaction with their predecessors was still available. Unfortunately no list of the medicaments imported by this London apothecary could be found. However, under date of July 5, 1928, Mr. F. W. Gamble, Director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., wrote: "We have looked through a number of our old documents here, and found two original orders that came to us from Philadelphia in 1785. We think that probably these will be of

* Presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. P. H. A., at the Portland meeting, 1928.

¹ M. I. Wilbert, "The Beginnings of Pharmacy in America," *Am. J. Pharm.*, 79 (1907), page 399.

² This list with comments will be published in a subsequent "Fragment."

interest to you, and we therefore ask your acceptance of these originals for your Museum. We have made photographic copies which we are keeping in our own collection." Every one interested in the history of American pharmacy will add his thanks to those expressed by the writer for the generosity shown by our English confreres.

Now that we are in possession of two such valuable lists, their photographic reproduction seems to be called for at the earliest date possible.

The date of both lists is that of 1785. This very fact reveals that although the former colonies had declared their political independence, pharmaceutically they were still dependent upon the mother country.

The longer of the two invoices here presented is the one of Christopher, Jr., and Charles Marshall, the two sons of Christopher Marshall. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1709, the father had established himself in the drug business in 1729, in Philadelphia, at Front and Chestnut Streets. In 1735 he purchased a property on the south side of Chestnut Street west of Second Street, where he continued in business. His sons became his partners in 1765, and succeeded, in 1772, to the business. Of Charles, who was the active manager, his biographer writes¹ that he "was an apothecary, druggist, botanist and chemist," whatever these terms may imply. Interpreted in the light of his time, their significance may be readily understood as revealing a man of broad scientific attainments. If we learn that "Country doctors drew upon the Marshall store for their supplies," we can readily understand why such large quantities of certain items were ordered.

The first of the two invoices is, herein, photographically reproduced.

In the comments on the lists the following abbreviations have been used:

E. or Edinb., for *Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis*, viz., the edition referred to by Lewis in his commentary.

Kopp. for Hermann Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843 to 1847.

Lewis, for William Lewis, *The Dispensatory*, etc., London, 1753.

L., or Lond., for *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, also the edition referred to by Lewis in his commentary.

1. Antimon. Diaph Lot. lb. 6

Antimonium Diaphoreticum was official in the Edinb. and was prepared by heating to a red heat antimony (*i. e.*, the sulphide) and nitre. "This calx, unwashed, is called *Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum*." When washed repeatedly, it "is named *Antimonium Diaphoreticum Dulce*." (Lewis, page 346.) It is apparently the latter that was ordered. For its chemical composition and modifications of the method of preparation, also synonymy, see Kopp IV, page 108.

2. Antimon. Panacea Rub. lb. i

Panacea Antimonii was prepared according to Lewis by heating to a red heat a mixture of antimony, nitre, common salt and charcoal. "In the bottom" of the fused, cold mass, "will be found a quantity of regulus, above this a compact liver-coloured substance, and on the top, a more spongy mass: this last is to be reduced into powder, edulcorated with water, and dried, when it appears of a fine golden colour." Lewis, page 351. For the chemical history of *Panacea antimonialis*, see Kopp, IV, page 104.

¹ Daniel B. Smith, *Jour. Phila. Coll. Pharm.*, vol. 2 (Jan. 1830), page 255. See also Joseph W. England, "The First Century of the P. C. P. (1821-1921), page 28.

Invoice of Sundries which Joseph Gurney, Perian Druggist in London
 is desired to Ship to Christopher Surt & Charles Marshall of Bristol
 agreeable to their Letter to him of January 3rd 1705

Contd. 170
 1714 Feb 28

Optimon Diaph. Lot	46
Panacea Rub.	47
Sulph. Aurat.	43
Aq. Foot Dup.	440
Bac. Lauri	456
Bol. Armenia	45
Cinnab. Tactit. Crud.	44
Nativ. Crud.	42
Coccionell.	44
Coral. Alb. pp.	46
Cort. Pulv. Op.	460
Cor. Martis Adstring.	44
Aperiens.	410
Mittator.	428
Extract. Eriacta	42
Egent. Burgamet.	46
Flo. Martial.	42
Ferd. Perlatum.	45
Gum Arabic.	430
Asphaltum.	43
Opal.	40
Martich.	46
Lang. Dracon.	46
Succin.	40
Lap. Calaminar. pp.	425
Merc. Præcip. Alb.	42
Ver. Crud.	430

Milliped. pp.	43
Orul. Cancro. pp.	412
Ol. Vitrioli. Twenty hundred Pounds in Carboys, abt 1 Each.	
Amigd. Dulc. Rec.	412
Cinnamon. Ver.	47
Organum.	42
Rhodi.	47
Rad. Althæa.	412
Angelic.	44
Toryonic.	46
Cucurme.	412
Panic.	44
Columb.	44
Rhæi of Rom. 7 1/2 lb.	428
Ras Santill. Cæcin.	40
Rub. Ver.	410
Sem. Cardam. Moid.	43
Sal. Polychrest.	46
Druul.	428
Vitriol.	42
Diuretic. Solut.	43
Sp. Sal. Foot.	420
Succ. E. Kermes.	42
Tart. Vitriol. Crisp.	44
Vitriol. Alb.	456
Pom. Glyster. Lijes.	20 doz.

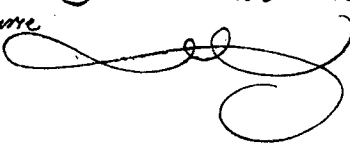
Turnover

Invoice Continued

Lancets. Common to Cases	12 doz
Pill Boxes	6 doz
Pocket Instrum. cuts in Cases	1/2 doz
Theriac Bottoms. Finest. 1/2 doz	
Salap. Jucca &c	2 doz

* as last touch ad unis too Courre

White Flint Bottles. Neap. Shap'd	
" 416. with	1 doz
" 48. " "	1/2 doz
" 416 wide mouth, w. Linc. Crown	1 doz
" 40. Dills	1/2 doz



3. Antimon. Sulph. Aurat..... lb. 3

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii. Edinb. This was prepared by adding "spirit of vitriol" to a solution of the "Scoriæ of regulus of antimony." "... a powder will precipitate, which is to be washed with water, till perfectlyedulcorated and freed from its ill smell." Lewis, page 349. See also Kopp, IV, page 104.

4. Aq. Fort Dup..... lb. 40

Aqua fortis duplex, Edinb. Whereas *Aqua fortis*, Lond. was prepared by heating nitre with uncalcined vitriol, the Edinb. preparation was made from "vitriol calcined to whiteness." Lewis, page 288. For the chemical history of nitric acid, see Kopp, III, page 228.

5. Bac: Lauri..... lb. 56

"*Laurus* [L. E.] *laurus vulgaris* C. B. The bay tree; its leaves and berries." Lewis, page 149.

6. Bol. Armenia..... 1 cwt.

"*Bolus Armena* [L. E.] Pure Armenian bole...." Lewis, page 97.

7. Cinnab. Factit Crud..... lb. 4

"*Cinnabaris Factitia*. Artificial Cinnabar. Lond." Made by heating quicksilver and sulphur and subliming the cold, powdered product. Lewis, page 331. For its chemical history, see Kopp, IV, page 184.

8. Cinnab Nativ Crud..... lb. 2

"*Cinnabaris Nativa*; [E] native cinnabar." Lewis, page 115. Also see Kopp, *l. c.*

9. Coccionell..... lb. 4

"*Coccionella* [L. E.] cochineal." Lewis, page 116.

10. Coral Alb. pp..... lb. 6

"*Corallium Album*, [E] *et Rubrum*; [L. E.] white and red coral. Lewis, page 118. See also under "Preparationes simpliciores." *Ibid.*, page 231.

11. Cort Ruber Opt..... lb. 60

"*Peruvianus Cortex* [L. E.] Peruvian bark." Lewis, page 178.

12. Croc Martis Adstringens..... lb. 4

"*Crocus Martis Astringens*. Astringent Crocus of Iron. Edinb. This is made from the opening crocus of iron (see No. 13) by reverberating it for a long time in the most extreme degree of heat." Lewis, page 319. For the chemical history of the oxides of iron, see Kopp IV, page 144.

13. Croc Martis Aperiens..... lb. 10

"*Crocus Martis Aperiens*. Opening Crocus of Iron, Edinb....made by" heating *Mars Sulphuratus*, Sulphurated Iron, until "it assumes a red color." (Oxidation of sulphide to oxide.) "It is not different from the rust of iron, gently calcined in a crucible to redness." Lewis, page 318. Comp. also Kopp IV, page 144.

14. Croc Mettalar..... lb. 28

"*Crocus Metallorum*. (Mispelled in the invoice.) Crocus of Metals, Edinb." "The mixture of antimony and nitre.... is to be injected into a red-hot crucible; and when the detonation is over, separate the reddish metallic matter from the whitish crust, andedulcorate with water." Lewis, page 345. For the chemical history of antimony and its preparations, see Kopp, pages 99 to 109.

15. Extract Elicuta..... lb. 2

For information concerning this preparation, the writer will be greatly obliged to any reader who can identify it.

16. Essent Burgamot..... lb. 6

Lewis does not enumerate Essence of Bergamot either in the chapter on "Oils by Expression" or that on "Oils by Distillation." Neither does the prime find a place in the index. For a brief account of the history of this product, the reader may be referred to page 121 of the *Pharmacographia* by Flueckiger and Hanbury. The reader will note the spelling in the invoice.

17. Flo. Martial..... lb. 2

The London Pharmacopœia gave directions for its sublimation from a mixture of "Colcothar of green vitriol washed or iron filings" and "Sal ammoniac," The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia suggests iron filings. Lewis, page 319. For the chemical history of the oxides of iron see Kopp IV, page 144; for that of the chlorides, page 149.

18. Hord. Perlatum..... 1 cwt.

"*Hordeum Perlatum dictum* [L] Pearl barley, prepared in Germany and Holland, by grinding the shelled barley into little round granules, which appear of a kind of pearly whiteness." Lewis, page 139.

19. Gum Arabic..... lb. 30

"*Gummi Arabicum*; [L. E.] gum Arabic." Lewis, page 135.

20. Gum Asphaltum..... lb. 3

"*Bitumen Judaicum*; [L. E.] *asphaltus*. Jews pitch." Lewis, page 97.

21. Gum Copal..... lb. 8

"*Copal*; [E] a resin obtained from several sorts of large trees growing in New Spain." Lewis, page 118.

22. Gum Mastich..... lb. 6

"*Mastiche*; [L. E.] Mastich; a resin exuding from the lentisc tree.... and brought from Chio...." Lewis, page 158.

23. Gum Sang Dracon..... lb. 6

"*Sanguis Draconis* [L. E.] Dragons blood, so called; a resin brought from the East Indies...." Lewis, page 198.

24. Gum Succin..... lb. 8

"*Succinum*; [L. E.] Amber; a solid, brittle, bituminous substance... the largest quantities are met with along the coasts of Polish Prussia and Pomerania." Lewis, page 213.

25. Lap. Calaminar pp..... lb. 25

Under "the preparation of earthy and such other pulverable bodies as will not dissolve in water" is enumerated "*Lapis calaminaris*, calamine, previously calcined for the use of those who make brass L. Where this is not to be had, the mineral may be calcined by heating it three times red hot, and quenching it as often in water." Lewis, page 231. For the chemical history of this native zinc carbonate, see Kopp, IV, page 15.

26. Merc. Praecip. Alb..... lb. 2

"*Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus*. White Precipitate of Mercury, Lond." was made by adding a solution of "any fixt alcaline salt" to a solution of "sublimate corrosive mercury" and "sal ammoniac" and washing the precipitate. Lewis, page 339. For the medicinal application of mercury preparations, see Kopp, IV, page 179. For the modern method of making ammoniated mercury, see any of the dispensatories.

27. Merc. Vir. Crud. lb. 30

"*Mercurius Præcipitatus Viridis*. Green Precipitate of Mercury, Edinb." Lewis, page 340. According to this commentator, it is prepared by adding to a solution of corrosive sublimate a "tincture" prepared by digesting copper filings in "spirit of sal ammoniac." Of the product resulting upon evaporation the author states: "This differs from sweet precipitate in containing an admixture of copper, which renders it an emetic too rough to be used internally with safety; and hence the present practice has almost entirely rejected it." Yet our inventory reveals an order for 30 lbs.

28. Milleped. pp. lb. 3

"*Millepedæ*; [L. E.] Woodlice, hoglice, flaters. These insects are found in cellars, under stones and in cold moist places. . . ." Lewis, page 161.

"*Millepedarum Præparatio*. The preparation of Millepedes. Lond. The millepedes are to be inclosed in a thin canvas cloth, and suspended over a hot spirit of wine, in a close vessel, till they are killed by the steam and rendered friable. Edinb. Let them be included in a proper vessel, and dried with a very gentle heat. After the same manner Bees are to be prepared." Lewis, page 237.

In 1788 Col. May, a New Englander, crossed the state of Pennsylvania in search of a home in the new Northwest Territory (near Marietta, O.). On his way he observed superstitious customs of German settlers which he ridiculed. (See Historical Fragments, No. 16.) Yet about the same time an enlightened Philadelphia apothecary orders 3 lbs. of powdered millipedes official in both the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias, the former the literary product of the scientific genius of the College of Physicians of London, the latter of that of the illustrious College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

29. Ocul Cancror pp. lb. 12

"*Cancrorum Oculi dicti* [L. E.] crabs' eyes so called: stony concretions found in the head, or rather stomach, of the craw fish." Lewis, page 104. For their preparation, see page 231.

30. Ol. Vitrioli. Twenty hundred Pounds in Carboys at 1 cwt Each.

"*Spiritus Vitriolis tenuis, et fortis (oleum dictus E.)*. Weak and strong spirit or Oil of Vitriol. . . ." Lewis, page 283. Lewis quotes the directions of both the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias. For the chemical history of the preparation of sulphuric acid, see Kopp, III, page 305.

31. Ol. Amygd. Dulc Rec. lb. 12

"*Oleum Amygdalarum*. Oil of Almonds [L. E.]. This is prepared from the sweet and bitter almonds indifferently; the oils obtained from both sorts being altogether the same." Lewis, page 255. The attribute *dulce*, sweet, is not used by Lewis, who makes no reference to a bitter oil of almonds either in the chapter on "Essential Oils" or the index. However, he makes mention of "a water distilled from them," page 78.

32. Ol. Cinamoin Ver. 3 ij

"*Oleum Cinnamomi*. Oil of Cinnamon [L. E.]." Lewis, page 262. Lewis does not use the attribute *verum*, possibly because he makes no mention of an oil of cassia.

33. Ol. Origanum. lb. 2

"*Oleum Origani Essentiale*. Essential Oil of the leaves of *Origanum*, L. E." Lewis, page 264.

34. Ol. Rhodii..... 3 j

"*Oleum Ligni Rhodii Essentiale*, Essential Oil of Rhodium wood, Lond." Lewis, page 265.

35. Rad. Althæa..... lb. 12

"*Althæa* [L. E.] *althæa Dioscoridis & Plinii*, C. B. Marshmallow grows wild in marshes...." Lewis, page 74.

36. Rad. Angelic..... lb. 4

"*Angelica* [L. E.] *angelica sativa* C. B. *imperatoria sativa* Tourn. Garden angelica; the roots, leaves and seeds." Lewis, page 80.

37. Rad. Bryonia..... lb. 6

"*Bryonia Alba*: [E.] *bryonia asperasieve alba baccis rubris*, C. B. White bryony or wild vine; the roots." Lewis, page 99.

38. Rad. Curcumæ..... lb. 12

"*Curcuma* [E.] Turmeric; a root brought from the East Indies." Lewis, page 121.

39. Rad. Pæonia..... lb. 4

"*Pæonia*; [L. E.] *pæonia folio nigricante splendido, quæ mas* C. B. Male peony—*pæonia femina flore pleno rubro majore* C. B. female peony. These plants are cultivated in our gardens...." Lewis, page 174.

40. Rad. Columb..... lb. 4

No reference to this was found in Lewis either under *Calumba*, *Columbo*, *Jateorhiza* or *Menispermum*.

41. Rad. Rhæi—from 7/ to 8/..... lb. 28

"*Rhabarbarum*; [L. E.] Rhubarb; the root of a plant of the dock kind, which grows spontaneously in China and endures the cold of our own climate." Lewis, page 189. "From 7/ to 8/" may indicate the range of price, viz., shilling. Can any reader interpret the symbol or abbreviation between the words "Rhæi" and "from?"

42. Ras Santill Citrin..... lb. 8

"*Santalum citrinum* [E.] Yellow Saunders." Lewis, page 198. "Ras" may be an abbreviation for rasped.

43. Ras Santill Rub. Ver..... lb. 10

"*Santalum Rubrum* [L. E.] Red saunders; a wood brought from the East Indies...." Lewis, page 199.

44. Sem. Cardam Min..... lb. 3

"*Cardamomum Minus* [L. E.] Lesser cardamom." The seed is said to be stronger than the "Greater cardamom" and "the only one now directed by the college." Lewis, page 106.

45. Sal Polychrest..... lb. 6

"*Sal Polychrestum*. Salt of many virtues, Edinb." It is made by heating nitre and sulphur. "This salt does not greatly differ from some that may be afforded at a cheaper rate, as is

well known in the shops; and little deserves the pompous title which the chemists have given it. It is composed of the acid of sulphur, and the alkaline basis of the nitre." Lewis, page 292. For the chemical history of potassium sulphate, see Kopp, IV, page 20.

46. Sal Prunell. lb. 28

"*Sal Prunellæ. Edinb.* . . . This preparation was formerly in great esteem, and is sometimes still ordered in prescriptions. It is nevertheless built upon an erroneous foundation, which supposed, that the nitre was purified by the deflagration it undergoes upon injecting a little sulphur on it" (when fused). The molten—and, if chemically treated, modified—nitre was poured on to a slab or into a mould. Lewis, page 292. For the origin of the name, see Kopp, III, page 223. For the mixture of nitrate and sulphate known by this name see Kopp, IV, page 19. From the amount ordered it becomes apparent that in the New World, Lewis's remark "and is still sometimes ordered in prescriptions" was understating the case.

47. Sal Vitriol. lb. 2

"*Sal Vitrioli.* [L.] *Gilla vitrioli* [E.] Purified white vitriol, called Salt, or Gilla of Vitriol." Lewis, page 272. It was purified by recrystallization. For the chemical history of zinc sulphate, see Kopp, IV, page 122.

48. Sal Diuretic Foliat. lb. 3

"*Sal Diureticus*, Lond. *Tartarus Regeneratus* Edinb. The Diuretic Salt, or Regenerated Tartar, otherwise called Terra Foliatata Tartari. Edinb. "Put any quantity of dry salt of tartar, powdered, into a large glass vessel; and pour thereon, little by little, as much distilled vinegar as is necessary to saturate it," etc. Lewis, page 294. For the chemical history of potassium acetate see Kopp, page 340.

49. Sp. Sal Fort. lb. 20

"*Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi.* Glauber's Spirit of Sea Salt." Both the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias direct it to be prepared by the distillation of "sea salt" and "spirit or oil of vitriol." Lewis, page 286. In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia there also was official a "Spiritus Salis, Spirit of Salt" made by heating "sea salt" with "powdered bricks." Of this process the commentator says: "Brick earth, and other substances of this kind, contain a small quantity of vitriolic acid, whose known property it is to disengage the acid of the sea salt, and which is the only part of them of use in this process. The quantity of spirit therefore, obtained by these intermedia, is only in proportion to that of the acid contained in them, which is extremely small." Lewis, page 287. For the chemical history of hydrochloric acid, see Kopp, III, page 346, who quotes Glauber's citation of the older methods which employed clay and similar substances. *Ibid*, page 347.

50. Succ. E. Kermes. lb. 2

"*Kermes*; [L. E.] a round grain. . . found (in Spain. . .) adhering to the branches of *Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera* C. B. These grains appear, when fresh, full of small ovula, or animalcules, of which they are the nidus. On expression, they yield a red juice. . . this is brought to us from the south of France." Lewis, page 145. For the origin of the word and its evolution into carmine, also for the story of the replacement of the Mediterranean drug by the Mexican insect, see Wootton, *Chronicles of Pharmacy*, II, page 50.

51. Tart. Vitriol Chryst. lb. 4

"*Tartarum Vitriolatum.* Vitriolated Tartar." The London Pharmacopœia directs it to be prepared by double decomposition between "green vitriol" and "salt of tartar, or any other alkaline salt;" the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia by the addition of "oil of vitriol" to "oil of tartar per deliquum" until "effervescence ceases." Lewis, page 290. For the chemical history of potassium sulphate, see Kopp, IV, page 19.

52. Vitriol Alb. lb. 56

"*Vitriolum Album* [L. E.] White vitriol, or vitriol of zinc; found in the mines of Goslar." Lewis, page 226. He states "We rarely meet with this sort of vitriol pure" also that it can be purified by recrystallization, but he does not mention its artificial production except in a general way under "*Vitriolum*." For the chemical history of zinc sulphate see Kopp, IV, page 122.

53. Bone Chlyster Pipes. 20 doz.
 54. Lancetts, Common w Cases. 12 doz.
 55. Pill Boxes. 6 gro.
 56. Pocket Instruments in Cases. 1/2 doz.
 57. Surcise Bottoms, finest fitt (?) for (?)

[Can any reader explain this and the following items?]

58. Surcise Jalap. Ipecac, etc. 22 doz.
 59. Surcise as last we had were too Course.
 60. White Flint Bottles, Neat Shap'd.
 61. White lb. 16 with. 1 doz.
 62. White lb. 8 with. 1/2 doz.
 63. White lb. 16 wide mouth, Lacq.^d corun (?) 1 doz.

[Who can explain this item?]

64. White lb. Ditto. 1/2 doz.

Of so-called crude drugs and their "simple preparations" (*i. e.*, *præparata*) we find the following grouped according to the natural kingdoms from which they are derived:

<i>Mineral</i>		No. 36. Rad Angelic	
No. 6. Bol. Armenia		No. 37. Rad Bryonia	
No. 8. Cinnab. Nativ Crud		No. 38. Rad Curcuma	
No. 20. Gum Asphaltum		No. 39. Rad Pæonia	
No. 25. Lapis Calaminar pp		No. 40. Rad Columb	
<i>Vegetable</i>		No. 41. Rad Rhæi	
No. 5. Bac : Lauri		No. 42. Ras Santill Citrin	
No. 11. Cort Ruber Opt		No. 43. Ras Santill Rub. Ver.	
No. 18. Hord Perlatum		No. 44. Sem Cardam Min.	
No. 19. Gum Arabic		<i>Animal</i>	
No. 21. Gum Copal		No. 9. Coccionell	
No. 22. Gum Mastich		No. 10. Coral Alb. pp.	
No. 23. Gum Sang Dracon		No. 28. Milleped. pp.	
No. 24. Gum Succin		No. 29. Ocul Cancror	
No. 35. Rad Althæa		No. 50. Succ. E. Kermes	

Of what Lewis designates "Metallic Preparations," the following are called for:

No. 1. Antimon. Diaph. Lot	No. 13. Crocus Martis Aperiens
No. 2. Antimon. Panacea Rub	No. 14. Crocus Metallor
No. 3. Antimon. Sulph. Aurat	No. 17. Flo. Martial
No. 7. Cinnab. Factit Crud	No. 26. Merc. Præcip Alb.
No. 12. Crocus Martis Adstringens	No. 27. Merc. Vir. Crud

Of "Salts and Saline Preparations:"

- No. 4. Aq. Fort Dup
- No. 30. Ol. Vitrioli
- No. 45. Sal Polychrest
- No. 46. Sal Prunell
- No. 47. Sal Vitriol

- No. 48. Sal Diuretic Foliat
- No. 49. Sp. Sal Fort
- No. 51. Tart. Vitrioli Christ.
- No. 52. Vitriol Alb.

In the introduction to this paper, which was presented by title at the Portland meeting of the A. Ph. A. the statement is made that the photographic reproduction of the two historically valuable lists "seems to be called for at the earliest date possible." If the writer has failed to do so, the delay has been caused by this failure to secure at an earlier date even a brief statement concerning Moses Bartram.

Invoice of Medicines. Joseph Gurney is desired to send it first opportunity to Moses Bartram in Philadelphia recd 30. June 1785

<i>Bal. Foliat ℥ij</i>	<i>pix. Burgund ℥ij</i>
<i>Bacc. Lauri frust . . . ℥ij</i>	<i>Pulu. glycyrrhiz . . . ℥ij</i>
<i>Cort. peruv. rub. ℥ij</i>	<i>phial Cortis 50 gron</i>
<i>Cornels Hair pencils 2 gron</i>	<i>Pill Boxes (large white) 1 gron</i>
<i>Extract Cort. peruv . . . ℥ij</i>	<i>Rad. Gentian ℥ij</i>
<i>Fistul Eboris 1 gron</i>	<i>Caroline ℥ij</i>
<i>Traumis' Jernak Clin' 8 Degr</i>	<i>pimperel. ab ℥ij</i>
<i>Fig Bless ℥ij</i>	<i>Ledoar ℥ij</i>
<i>Frankford Black ℥ij</i>	<i>Columba ℥ij</i>
<i>Gum. abos. Succotrin ℥ij</i>	<i>Irid. florant. large root ℥ij</i>
<i> pocin ℥ij</i>	<i>peonia ℥ij</i>
<i> Strime of ℥ij</i>	<i>Prof. C. C. ℥ij</i>
<i> Copal of ℥ij</i>	<i>Cal. Cathart ℥ij</i>
<i>Gold. Beaters Skins 2 Degr</i>	<i>Nitri 1</i>
<i>ol. anethi ℥ij</i>	<i>Sem. Panuogram ℥ij</i>
<i> absinthi. chin ℥ij</i>	<i>Succinea alb ℥ij</i>
<i> Bergamot. if not. dear ℥ij</i>	<i>Scalis B. D. & Boxes 2 gr.</i>
<i> Laserd. Champist. kind ℥ij</i>	<i>Tart. Cand. or argl 2</i>
<i> Menth. pipet ℥ij</i>	<i>Nipple Shils 1 Degr pair</i>
<i> patorna recent ℥ij</i>	
<i> Vabina ℥ij</i>	

Sept 15 Feb 7

This has fortunately been supplied by the editor of THIS JOURNAL who has favored the writer with the following communication:

"Frank Willing Leach, in his account of the Bartram family, published in the *North American*, December 20, 1908, states that Moses Bartram, son of the botanist was born August 16, 1732. Mr. Leach says that he seems at first to have followed the sea, as he was Master of the scow Corsley, May 26, 1756. Soon after, he entered into partnership with his brother, Isaac, in the drug business, in which he remained until his death. He was a member of the American Society held at Philadelphia for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, at the time of its consolidation with the American Philosophical Society in January, 1769. In 1770, he was instrumental in organizing a society for the cultivation of silk. Although a Quaker, he adhered to the cause of the Colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution. He

served as Chairman of the Committee to look after the families of soldiers in the Second Battalion, 1776. His sympathy with the Colonists brought him into conflict with the Society of Friends. Accordingly, in coöperation with other prominent Friends, he helped organize, in 1781, the Society of Free Quakers. He was one of their leaders for many years. He was commissioned Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia County, September 3, 1776. He married Elizabeth Budd, July 10, 1764. They had twelve children—Thomas Say, Moses, Benjamin, Rebecca Say, Archibald, Robert Mendenhall, William, Joseph Budd, Betsy, George Washington, Anna and Rachel. Moses Bartram died at 69 (old number) Arch Street, December 25, 1809, of a stroke of paralysis.”

The facsimile reproduction of this second list precedes.

65. Bals Tolut..... lb. 3

“*Balsamum Tolutanum* [L. E.] Balsam of Tolu. This flows from a tree of the pine kind, growing in Tolu in the Spanish West Indies; from whence it is brought to us in little gourd shells.” Lewis, page 92.

66. Bacc. Lauri fresh..... lb. 12

See No. 5.

67. Cort. peruv. rub..... lb. 10

See No. 11.

68. Camels Hair pencils..... 2 groce

69. Extract Cort. peruv..... 3 IV

“*Extractum Corticis Peruviani molle et durum*. Extract of Peruvian Bark, soft and hard, Lond.” Lewis, page 251. This is an aqueous extract. Of it Lewis states: “This extract might be made to better advantage by the assistance of spirit of wine....”

70. Fistul Eboris..... 1 groce

Lat. fistula, a tube; and *ebur, oris.*, ivory. Hence tubes made of ivory.

71. Fraunis^s. Female Elix^f..... 3 dozen

Neither Wootton nor LaWall include this preparation in their indexes.

72. Fig Blue..... lb. 12

73. Frankford, Black..... lb. 12

Ger. *Frankfurter Schwarz, Drusenschwaerze*. A black pigment obtained by charring wine yeast or the dregs of grapes, hence *Rebenschwartz*, in closed iron cylinders. The carbonaceous mass is pulverized and levigated. Frankfurt black is used by painters, also in the preparation of printer’s ink. Brookhaus, *Kerwersatious-Lexikon*.

74. Gum, aloes. Succotrin..... lb. 3

“*Aloe* [L. E.] Aloes is the inspissated juice of certain plants of the same name.” Lewis, page 72. He differentiates between three kinds, *viz.*: Aloe Socotrina, from Socotra; Aloe Hepatica, hepatic, Barbadoes, China, or common aloes; and Aloe Caballina, Guinea, fetid, caballine, or horse aloes.

75. Gum, porcin..... lb. ij

This item could not be found in Lewis, Trommsdorff, Schelenz, Wootton, or LaWall. The writer will be obliged to any reader who knows of a reference.

75*b*. Gum, Anime op. 1b. iij

"*Anime*; [E.] a resin exuding from the trunk of a large American tree, called by Piso Jetaiba, by the Indians courabril." Lewis, page 81.

76. Gum, Copal op. 1b. iij

"*Copal*; [E.] a resin obtained from several sorts of large trees growing in New Spain." Lewis, page 118.

77. Gold Beaters' Skins. 2 dozen

78. Ol. Anethi. ʒ IV

"*Oleum Absinthites*. Oil of Wormwood Tops." Lewis, page 492. One of the "*Olea per Infusionem et Decoctionem*. Oils by Infusion and Decoction." *Ibid*.

79. Ol. Bergamot if not dear. 1b. 4

See No. 16.

80. Ol. Lavend. Cheapest kind. 1b. 4

"*Oleum florum Lavendulæ Essentiale*. Essential Oil of Lavender flowers [L. E.]" Lewis, page 263.

81. Ol. Menth. piper. ʒ ij

"*Oleum Menthæ Piperitidis Essentiale*. Essential Oil of the leaves of Pepper Mint, Lond." Lewis, page 264. Not the "*Oleum Menthæ Essentiale*. Essential Oil of the leaves of Common Mint, L. E." *Ibid*.

82. Ol. palmæ recent. 1b. 4

"*Palma*; [E.] *palma foliorum pediculis spinosis, fructu pruniformi, luteo, oleoso Sloan*. The palm oil tree; the oil obtained from the kernels of the fruit." Lewis, page 174.

83. Ol. Sabinæ. 1b. ss

"*Oleum Sabinæ Essentiale*. Essential Oil of Savin leaves, L. E. Savin is one of the plants which the Edinburgh pharmacopœia directs to be lightly fermented before the distillation; this, however, is not very necessary." Lewis, page 265.

84. Pix. Burgund. 1b. 12

"*Pix burgundica*; [L. E.] Burgundy pitch. . . Dale informs us, from the relation of a gentleman who saw the preparation of this commodity in Saxony (from whence we are chiefly supplied with it) that it is no more than common turpentine boiled a little." Lewis, page 184. According to Flueckiger and Hanbury (*Pharmacographia*, 2nd ed. (1879), p. 616) the term is restricted by English druggists and French "pharmacologists" to the oleoresin of the Norway Spruce Fir "widely distributed throughout the Northern and mountainous parts of Central Europe, but in parts of the continent other than France "is allowed to include the turpentines of other Coniferæ." Salmon (*Compleat English Physician*, 1693, page 1031) is quoted as stating that "it is brought to us out of Burgundy, Germany and other places near Strasburgh."

84*b*. Pulv. Glycyrrhiz. 1b. 6

"*Glycyrrhiza*; [L. E.] *glycyrrhiza siliquosa vel Germanica C. B.* Licorice; the root." Lewis, page 134.

85. Phiol Corks. 50 groce

86. Pill Boxes (Large Nests). 1 groce

87. Rad. Gentian..... lb. 20

"*Gentiana*; [L. E.] *gentiana major lutea* C. B. Gentian; the root. This plant is found wild in some parts of England: but the dried roots are most commonly brought from Germany" Lewis, page 133.

88. Carlini..... lb. ij

"*Carlina* [E.] *carlina acaulis magno flore albo* C. B. Carline thistle; the root. This is a very prickly sort of thistle growing spontaneously in the southern parts of France, Spain, Italy and the mountains of Switzerland; from whence the dried roots are brought to us." Lewis, page 108.

89. Pimpinell. alb..... lb. iij

"*Pimpinella Saxifraga* [L. E.] Burnet saxifrage; the root. Three sorts of this plant are taken notice of by medical writers: (1) *Pimpinella saxifraga major, umbella candida* C. B. This is the species celebrated by the German writers under the name of pimpinella alba: it is not very common tin this country, and therefore our markets have been generally supplied with the following: (2) *Pimpinella saxifraga minor foliis sanguisorbæ*. . . . (3) *Pimpinella saxifraga minor folies dissectis*. . . . "All of these plants seems to be possessed of the same qualities. . . . Our college, instead of the first which has been generally understood as the official sort, allow either of the other (which are more common) to be used promiscuously." Lewis, page 182.

90. Zedoar..... lb. iij

"*Zedoaria* [L. E.] Zedoary; the root of an Indian plant. . . ." Lewis, page 227.

91. Columbo..... lb. iij

According to Flueckiger and Hanbury (*Pharmacographia*, 2nd Edition, page 23). Radix Columbo" . . . was brought to Europe by the Portuguese in the 17th century . . . No further attention was paid to the drug for nearly a century, when Percival in 1773 reintroduced it. . . . From this period it began to come into general use. J. Gurney Bevan, a London druggist, writing to a correspondent in 1777 alludes to it as 'an article not yet much dealt in and subject to great fluctuation?' It was in fact at this period extremely dear and in Mr. Bevan's stockbooks is valued in 1776 and 1777 at 30s. per lb., in 1780 at 28s., 1781 at 64s., 1782 at 15s., 1783 at 6s. Columbo was admitted to the *London Pharmacopœia* in 1788." Hence Calumba was a "new remedy" at the time Moses Bartram ordered it. This accounts for its not being mentioned by Lewis in his *New Dispensatory* in 1753.

92. Irid. florent. Large root..... lb. 6

"*Iris florentina* [L. E.] *iris Florentina alba* C. B. Florentine orris; the root." Lewis, page 144.

93. Pæonia..... lb. ij

"*Pæonia*; [L. E.] *pæonia folio nigricante splendido, quæ mas* C. B. Male peony—*pæonia sæmina flore pleno rubro majore* C. B. female peony. These plants are cultivated in our gardens on account of the beauty of their flowers: the female which is the largest and most elegant, and for this reason the most common, is the only one which the shops are supplied with." Lewis, page 174.

94. Bas, C. E..... lb. iij

The writer has been unable to decipher this item. He will be obliged to his readers for their interpretation.

95. Sal. Cathart..... C 2

Lewis describes two cathartic salts, *viz.*, the *Sal catharticus amarum* (L.) (page 195) and the *Sal catharticus Glauberi* of the Lond. and Edinb. pharmacopeias (page 291). The prime *Sal*

catharticus does not occur in the indexes of Wootton, LaWall or Thompson. No doubt, the first of the two salts enumerated is intended. Trommsdorff, in his *Woerterbuch* of 1812, under *Sal catharticum* refers the reader to "Bittersalz." Kopp, in his *Geschichte d. Chemie*, IV, page 52, makes the following statements: "Das Bittersalz wurde Ende des 17. Jahrhunderts von England aus bekannt. Nehemias Grew stellte es aus dem Wasser der Epsomer Mineralquelle dar. . . . Aus jener Zeit stammen die Namen. . . . *sal catharticum*. Der Gebrauch nahm zu, als man es bald auch in anderen englischen Quellen entdeckte; Georg und Franz Moulst stellten es von 1700 an in grosser Menge aus dem Wasser von Shootershill in Kent dar. Der Preis des Salzes wurde dadurch heruntergedrueckt, dass im Jahre 1710 ein gewisser Engländer Hoy entdeckte, dasselbe sei in der Mutterlange des Seesalzes enthalten, oder koenne daraus durch Vermischen mit Eisenvitriol erhalten werden." Baumé in his price list of 1775 lists *Sel d'Epsom* at 12 livres per pound.

96. Nitri. C 1

Sal Nitri is not mentioned as a prime in any of the indexes consulted (Lewis, Wootton, Thompson, Schelenz, Kopp, Trommsdorff). However, there can be little doubt if any, that nitre is meant. Lewis (page 166) makes the following statement: "Nitrum; (L. E.) Nitre or salt petre; a salt, extracted, in Persia and the East Indies, from certain earths that lie on the sides of hills, and artificially produced in some parts of Europe, from animal and vegetable matters rotted together (with the addition of lime and ashes) and exposed for a length of time to the air, without the access of which, nitre is never generated; the salt extracted from the earths, etc., by means of water, is purified by colature and crystallization." For an account of the history of nitre, see Kopp, *Gesch. d. Chemie* III, page 219. From this chemical historian we learn that the terms *sal nitrum* and *sal nitri* (also *halinitrum*) were used for a long time to differentiate our sodium nitrate from the *nitrum* of the ancients, our sodium carbonate (page 221).

97. Sem. Fœnugrec. lb. 12

"*Fœnum Græcum* (L. E.) *fœnum græcum sativum* C. B. Fœnugreek; the seeds. This plant is cultivated chiefly in the southern parts of France, Germany and in Italy; from whence the seeds are brought to us. Lewis, page 130.

98. Succinu alb. lb. 6

"*Succinum*; (L. E.) Amber; a solid, brittle, bituminous substance, dug out of the earth, or found upon the sea shores; the largest quantities are met with along the coasts of Polish Prussia and Pomerania. It is of white, yellow or brown colour. . . ." Lewis, page 213. There may have been another reason why the order should specify "album" for Lewis, in his Latin index gives *Succinum griseum* as a synonym for *ambragrisea*.

99. Seales, 3 Boxes. qr. lb.

100. Tart. Crude or argle. 2

"*Tartarum* [L. E.] Tartar is a saline substance, thrown off from wines, after fermentation to the sides and bottom of the cask; it proves of a red or white colour. . . ." Lewis, page 216. The English index gives "Argol" as prime. For the chemical history of this substance, see Kopp, *Gesch. d. Chemie* IV, page 347.

101. Nipple shels. 1 dozen pair

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE JAPANESE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The proceedings of the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Society will include a history of Educational Progress by Dr. Hattori. The editing of the History of Pharmacy is to be done by the editorial committee of Imperial University.

Dr. Keizo Ikeguchi of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee has been elected *President* of the Japanese Pharmaceutical Society; he is also head of the Tokyo College of Pharmacy; the *Vice-President* is Dr. Kintaro Ueno.

THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK.*

"Let us do modestly the things we can do and do them well, not merely talk about them. Every frequenter of our section meetings, every member of the ASSOCIATION at large, should each year make some contribution to the archives that are to be used by the future historian of American pharmacy." This call to duty was sounded in the paper entitled: "Writing Pharmaceutical Biography and History" (JOUR. A. PH. A., 18 (1929), 1032) which Dr. Edward Kremers contributed to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, at the Rapid City meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. An editorial published in the March 1930, issue of the JOUR. A. PH. A. (Vol. 19, page 215), entitled: "Historical Inaccuracies" comments upon the importance and wisdom of Dr. Kremers' admonitions, as set forth in his paper.

Dr. Kremers' interest in and knowledge of the history of Pharmacy is profound and his enthusiasm for the subject is contagious. After hearing Dr. Kremers read his paper at Rapid City and then reading it when it was published in the JOURNAL, the writer was inspired to prepare this paper which deals with the subject upon which he is best qualified to write—the history of National Pharmacy Week.



ROBERT J. RUTH.
"Father of Pharmacy Week."

The idea from which National Pharmacy Week budded and grew to world-wide observance was born at the seventy-second annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, held at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York, in August 1924. The writer was, that year, Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing and as such, was by established custom, obligated to deliver a Chairman's address at the opening session of the Section on Thursday, August twenty-eighth. The preceding weeks and days had been exceptionally busy ones and the writer arrived at the convention without a prepared address or an idea for one. The noon preceding the opening session found the situation unchanged and he left the meeting and the lure of convention atmosphere and retired to his room immediately after luncheon to engage in the distasteful task of writing under pressure.

Once at work, however, the theme for the address unfolded itself. Ideas came aplenty. In a surprisingly short time approximately 3000 words were set down on paper. They represented a composite of the ideas which had come to the writer concerning the prob-

lems confronting American Pharmacy—the result of many serious ponderings during the preceding months.

The address (JOUR. A. PH. A., 13 (1924), 1081) began with a summary of the evils which confronted American Pharmacy and ended with an outline of constructive suggestions in the form of remedies to correct the existing evils. One of the suggestions was a plea for public information concerning the practice of pharmacy and the plan for National Pharmacy Week was outlined. To quote from the address on page 1082, as published in the JOURNAL:

"During the past year your Chairman has given much time to a deep study of the present plight in which American Pharmacy is confusedly struggling. An effort to write a comprehensive report finds your Chairman just as confusedly struggling as the conditions suggest a series of baffling circles with no clearly defined start or finish, reminding one of the sea charts of that delightful old bookkeeper characterized by the author of "Blowing Weather," a most refreshing book, depicting the apothecary of the early days of the 19th century. But we must remember that the old

* Prepared by the lamented Robert J. Ruth for the Section on Historical Pharmacy, Baltimore meeting, 1930.

bookkeeper's circles led to a very practical and pleasing conclusion, so we must try to make a start that we may seek the end.

* * * * *

"First, let us take up the main evils confronting our chosen profession."

And then on page 1084 in the JOURNAL:

"Your Chairman prays that you do not consider his address impertinent, nor does he think that much that he is saying is new to your minds, but he hopes to bring the foregoing once more to your attention, and to offer the following suggestions not in the form of recommendations, but it is his prayer that these suggestions will be given some thought on the part of the members of the ASSOCIATION and that they may be instrumental in forming a definite plan of action.

"First: It is essential to unite all pharmaceutical interests in a great movement for public information and constructive and protective legislation.

"Second: A 'National Pharmaceutical Week' could be inaugurated with specially written articles prepared by men of national prominence in pharmaceutical circles, appearing in newspapers and magazines throughout the nation; and speakers from our ranks addressing the Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions and similar clubs, Chambers of Commerce, women's clubs, neighborhood clubs and other similar organizations throughout the United States, which are so very instrumental in shaping our national thought. Public health should be the keynote.

"Third: Radio broadcasting of a constructive nature, as has already been inaugurated in some of our colleges, should be continued on a more elaborate scale and also carried on by our Pharmacy Headquarters when it is complete and functioning, thereby educating the public in our favor."

As the completed manuscript was read over, it impressed the writer as being exceedingly bold and too lengthy. He went down to the lobby, met his good friend, Prof. Ivor Griffith, of Philadelphia, and asked him to go up to the room, look over the address and give his honest opinion. The remarkably talented Welshman obliged and the writer well remembers Dr. Griffith's advice when he had finished reading the address. Griffith said, "If you feel just that way about it, Bob, give the address exactly as you have written it."

The address was read before the Section at the opening session on the following day and was enthusiastically received. To quote from the abstract of discussion (JOUR. A. PH. A., 13 (1924), 1085):

"Charles H. LaWall said this address should go to all pharmacists; it should not be lost because of the few members here. In his opinion a sufficient number of reprints should be made for mailing to all officers of State Associations, all drug journals and colleges of pharmacy with the request that publicity and coöperation be given the plan. He made a motion accordingly and that the matter be referred to the Board of Directors, as to the financial outlay. * * * * * The motion was carried."

Subsequently 5000 reprints of the address were made and distributed in accordance with the recommendation contained in Dr. LaWall's motion.

In his editorial entitled: "Popularizing the Pharmacist" (JOUR. A. PH. A., 13 (1924), 886), Editor Eberle said:

"Chairman Robert J. Ruth of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. PH. A., presented a most interesting address at Buffalo, in which he brought out the importance of adherence to ethics by pharmacists in order to have pharmacy worthy of highest appreciation by the public. The keynotes of the address were calls to loyalty and service. He advocated pharmaceutical legislation that would serve the public, and a deeper interest by pharmacists in that which subserves the health of the people.

"He was optimistic in his views of the Pharmacy Headquarters Building which will unite pharmacy under one banner. 'All divisions of the drug industry,'

he said, 'had much in common, and public health would be conserved by such co-operation.'

"In the promotion of publicity for pharmacy, Chairman Ruth pointed out that a 'National Pharmaceutical Week' could be inaugurated, and for that purpose articles should be prepared and contributed to newspapers and magazines; speakers should address the various business and social clubs throughout the country and in these addresses public health should be the keynote. He advocated the broadcasting of talks so that the general public might be advised not only of the mission and activities of pharmacy but, specifically, of the progress being made with the fund for A. Ph. A. Headquarters, whereby pharmacists hope to render additional needful public service.

"He considered that pharmacists were not taking full advantage of their opportunities to acquaint the public with pharmacy nor did they combine their efforts with those of the laity for bringing about not only a better understanding of the purposes of pharmacy, but also legislation which will serve the public best. The chairman insisted that hospital pharmacists should contribute to the columns of medical and hospital periodicals as well as to pharmaceutical publications, in order that the service of pharmacy may be better understood and appreciated; articles relating to pharmacy should also be prepared for magazine sections of papers and magazines of national circulation.

"In concluding his address, Chairman Ruth advised that pharmacists in all states should follow the example set by Massachusetts, and hold conferences with members of the legal profession so that legislation relating to pharmacy may better serve the intended purposes. There was so much in the address that interested those in attendance at the meeting of this section, that it was voted to give the address the widest possible publicity."

During the following winter, 1924-1925, plans were laid for the first National Pharmacy Week observance and the last week in October was selected as the time for the initial effort at concerted dissemination of public information. Because these dates conflicted with the large publicity campaign of a manufacturing company which had its advertising contracted for and dates announced, the time for Pharmacy Week was later changed from October 25th-31st, to October 11th-17th. At this point, the writer wishes to pay tribute to Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who was an early crusader for the success of the Pharmacy Week movement. Dr. Kilmer's efforts were largely instrumental in contributing to the marked impetus with which the Pharmacy Week movement embarked upon its world-wide mission. Because of his interest in Pharmacy Week, Dr. Kilmer headed an Advisory Committee composed of the following men prominent in Pharmacy, who represented every section of the country:

Ambrose Hunsberger, Phila., Pa.	Charles T. Hull, New Haven, Conn.
Henry V. Arny, N. Y. College of Pharmacy	W. H. Bradbury, Washington, D. C.
W. H. Cousins, Dallas, Texas	J. W. Milner, Florence, Ala.
A. C. Tienkin, Lindsay, Calif.	J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, N. C.
S. B. Key, Jackson, Miss.	A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.
Robert P. Fischelis, Newark, N. J.	J. H. Webster, Detroit, Mich.
Don Machenheimer, Shawnee, Okla.	E. V. Sheely, Memphis, Tenn.
Henry Coombs, Salt Lake City, Utah	Robert J. Ruth, Phila., Pa.

A leaflet published by Dr. Kilmer and his Advisory Committee contains the following information concerning Pharmacy Week in 1925:

"The underlying motive of a National Pharmacy Week is the education of the public as to the mission and service of pharmacy.

"The value and importance of setting aside one week in the year for such a purpose was outlined at the 1924 meeting of the A. Ph. A. by Robert J. Ruth, Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

"From this beginning the movement has grown spontaneously, and it is believed that this year a quite general observance will be made throughout the country.

"A large number of state and local associations, colleges, pharmaceutical leaders and workers have endorsed the campaign.

"An Advisory Committee has selected the last week in October as the best period for the year 1925.

"It is hoped that through the action of the National Associations the movement may be molded into concrete form and become a permanent constructive feature in pharmacy.

"A book has been issued carrying suggestions for the observance of Pharmacy Week in the individual store.

"There is now an urgent need for the services of leaders and workers to carry the real message of pharmacy to the public. Pharmacy Week offers an unusual opportunity for pharmacists to bring to the attention of the public the professional side of their work and the fact that they are educated and qualified in matters scientific as well as matters commercial.

"There is a need for writers who will indite and send to magazines and newspapers articles, or a series of articles, in respect to pharmacy, its progress, its status and its aim.

"There is need for speakers who will go before Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and other clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, women's, neighborhood and social organizations and other like bodies, and talk about the professional side of pharmacy.

"Associations of medical men, nurses and health bodies should be informed of the higher educational standards which are even now being realized for pharmacy.

"Members of the legal profession, legislators, governing bodies and officials should be enlightened as to the true aims and the needs of pharmacy. Such an effort will tend to secure the enactment and enforcement of sane and just laws.

"Colleges and schools, through boards of education and teachers, should be reached and, through them, students directed to pharmacy for a life work.

"The aid of the management of radio stations should be invoked and speakers secured who will broadcast the aims of Pharmacy Week.

"Through these and other ways which will suggest themselves, Pharmacy Week should be made the occasion of centering attention upon professional pharmacy.

"At present this movement is spontaneous, and is lacking in a central body, and there is no time in which to form such a body for this year's observance.

"Therefore every worker in pharmacy, including college authorities, officers, leaders and workers in associations, speakers and writers, is asked to act as a self-appointed committee of one to carry out the foregoing suggestions. The time and the opportunity is at hand.

"Each recipient of this folder is asked to aid in making Pharmacy Week for 1925 a success."

Great care was exercised from the first to guard against any attempt to commercialize Pharmacy Week. Editor Eberle stresses this point in his editorial in the June 1925, issue of the (*JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 14 (1925), 469).

Under Editorial Notes, on page 746 of the August 1925, issue of the *JOURNAL* (Vol. XIV), Editor Eberle writes under the caption "The Des Moines Meeting, the A. PH. A. Headquarters and Pharmacy Week," and he quotes an interesting editorial published in the July 1925, issue of *The Practical Druggist*, which comments upon the remarkable potentialities embraced in the Pharmacy Week movement.

From the inception of the Pharmacy Week movement, Edward Swallow, who writes extensively for pharmaceutical publications in the United States, England, South Africa and Australia, enthusiastically sponsored Pharmacy Week and his articles and those which he solicited from the writer carried the movement abroad as far as the Antipodes. In an editorial in the August 1925, issue of the *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 14 (1925), 748, entitled; "Pharmacy Week Is Becoming an International Movement," the Editor says:

"From various publications in the United States, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, it is evident that the suggestion of having a Pharmacy Week is meeting with general approval, and the communications referred to also indicate that the necessity is realized for adhering strictly to the thought that this should be for acquainting the public with the service of pharmacy."

Pharmacy Week was enthusiastically endorsed at the 1925 conventions of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, the National Association of Retail Druggists and many of the state pharmaceutical associations. It was subsequently endorsed by all of the national, state and local pharmaceutical associations.

In his President's address (JOUR. A. PH. A., 14 (1925), 804) at the Des Moines meeting of the A. PH. A. in 1925, Charles W. Holton said:

"A proposal has been made this year that, to further emphasize the work of pharmacy and to enlighten the public, a pharmacy week be held in drug stores accompanied with suitable displays in windows and stores, showing crude drugs, operations, old and famous prescriptions, and anything which will bring to public attention the place of pharmacy in the community, more especially its professional aspect. This is a worthy undertaking and should have our cordial support. Our publicity committee would be the proper medium through which we could act, and I recommend that this committee be requested to prepare a special bulletin suitable for the occasion, to be placed in drug store windows this fall during Pharmacy Week, and that if special funds be needed, the necessary amount be granted." A letter written by Edward Swallow, which further urges hearty participation in Pharmacy Week observance, is also published on page 837 of the same issue of the JOURNAL.

There were no monies appropriated for the Advisory Committee to use in carrying on the Pharmacy Week campaign in 1925 and all expenses were paid by those individuals who so generously contributed their time to the cause of Pharmacy.

The officers of the national, state and local associations of pharmacy, the deans and members of the faculties of the pharmacy colleges and the manufacturing, wholesale and retail pharmacists all contributed to the success of the first National Pharmacy Week and let it be said at this time that, without the whole-hearted efforts which the editors of the journals of pharmacy have put forth from the inception of the movement up to the present day, Pharmacy Week would never have attained its present status.

The first National Pharmacy Week passed into history. It was an unqualified success which exceeded the fondest expectations of those who directed the campaign. The following is quoted from the minutes of the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the A. PH. A., held on the evening of October 13, 1925 (JOUR. A. PH. A., 14 (1925), 1052):

"The president called on Ambrose Hunsberger to give a few words on 'Pharmacy Week.' Mr. Hunsberger likened the week to election night when every one is anxiously waiting for the returns; for, as he said, the country was taking a vote on the status of pharmacy and we were anxiously waiting to see if the professional side of pharmacy was to receive recognition. He was greatly encouraged by all the reports of activities and he spoke particularly about having received letters from far and wide asking for information about Pharmacy Week and that he was impressed by the deep sincerity shown in each case."

On page 1057 of the same issue of the JOURNAL, activities in California and Virginia were commented upon as follows:

"Secretary W. Bruce Philip's Weekly Information Letter, of October 13, aside from further messages on Pharmacy Week, contained a window poster with the following message to the public:

"This is Pharmacy Week. All laws of the city, state and nation demand that the Public Health be protected. Only trained professional men who have qualified by experience and examination are allowed by law to sell drugs and Fill Prescriptions. This Drug Store complies with these laws. It is a legal service station to assist you and your physician by Filling Prescriptions and selling Pure Drugs."

"Secretary A. L. I. Winne, of the Virginia Board of Pharmacy, writes that 'Pharmacy Week' was generally observed by pharmacists in Virginia. Some stores went to a great deal of trouble in putting in displays and made most impressive showings. A great many stores neglected to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the occasion, but as a beginning the results were very satisfactory, and in future years a more general observance can be expected. The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association gave prizes of ten, five and two and one-half dollars for best dressed windows."

Editor Eberle in an editorial published on page 961 of the issue of the JOURNAL mentioned above, had the following to say concerning the first observance of Pharmacy Week:

"The results of the first 'Pharmacy Week' as an annual event have been reported in part in the minutes of Local Branches. Consideration should be given to the fact that the 'Pharmacy Week' idea is a new one; there are many other 'weeks' which pharmacists have been called upon to observe, but the important thing is that the public has been interested and physicians, in some localities, have aided in making the educational features a success. Invitations and communications were sent out by some pharmacists, which have added largely to the esteem in which they are held by their fellows—not that they are now of a higher type, but they profited by the opportunities which made their patrons better acquainted with their service as pharmacists.

"The Section on Historical Pharmacy would like to have photographs of pharmaceutical displays, especially those of an educational kind, letters sent to patrons and physicians, and other literature that had as foremost thoughts the service and mission of pharmacy. In years to come search will be made as to the origin of the idea, and for information relative to those who promoted the plan and participated in one way or another in making the first 'Pharmacy Week' a success. Such matter should be addressed to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"It may, perhaps, be said that the displays were not general but, certainly, pharmacists in every section of the country contributed to the success. In some cities a large number interested themselves in the movement and some fine efforts were put forth in the smaller towns; the influences of individual interest, locality, and predominant activities of stores, were evident. It is safe to say that next year 'Pharmacy Week' will have greater significance—those who contributed and participated in 'Pharmacy Week' this year have reason for such hope and are to be congratulated. The introductory paragraphs of the report of the Commonwealth Fund Pharmacy Study are applicable.

"Pharmacy is an ancient and honorable profession. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity and its history is replete with substantial accomplishments. It is the mother of medicine and the original source of many forms of research. Numerous investigators who have made epochal contributions to science and art have been enrolled among the numbers of its followers. To-day pharmaceutical research is scholarly and productive. In the laboratories of two continents scientists are industriously and effectively studying the problems of the field.

"Yet at the present time, the profession is undergoing a heavy barrage of criticism. The assertion has been made that it has been commercialized and has sunk to the level of soda-fountain dispensing and the rule-of-thumb shop keeping. Claims are made that it has become a purveyor of illegal drugs and liquors that keeps just within the boundaries between legality and crime. It is usurping the functions of the doctor by counter prescribing. It is said that it is pseudo-scientific without intelligent grasp of the sciences which it pretends to utilize. Some critics say that in the effort to commercialize the occupation, the ancient professional morale has been lost, with the result that the occupation has ceased to be a profession and has now become a trade.

"It is, therefore, of interest to examine this vocation which in numbers is not inconsiderable and in history is rich and worthy. To know with some definiteness just what the pharmacist does, what place he fills or may fill in society, how much he needs to know, and what sort of training should be given him in order that he may

properly and intelligently fulfil his functions is a matter of major social importance. The criticisms just enumerated become immaterial if a picture can be drawn showing the full round of the responsibilities of the pharmacist and the amount, the depth, and the extent of the training which is needed adequately to fit him to fulfil his obligations.' "

SECOND OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK, OCTOBER 10-16, 1926.

In 1926, endorsed by all American pharmaceutical organizations, the Pharmacy Week movement took on new proportions. The writer formulated a plan for permanent organization which was adopted by both the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists. This was to the effect that a National Executive Committee be formed to consist of ten members; five to be appointed each year by the President of the A. P. H. A. and five by the president of the N. A. R. D.; these members to elect the National Chairman; the Advisory Committee, working under the Executive Committee, to be composed of the presidents and secretaries of all of the state pharmaceutical associations. This plan of organization remains in effect at the present time. The first Executive Committee on National Pharmacy Week was composed of the following members:

American Pharmaceutical Association.
Robert J. Ruth, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederick B. Kilmer, New Brunswick, N. J.
William B. Day, Chicago, Ill.
W. Bruce Philip, San Francisco, Cal.
Hal. E. Duncan, Birmingham, Ala.

National Association of Retail Druggists.
C. Fred Wright, Chairman, Boston, Mass.
Samuel C. Davis, Nashville, Tenn.
John C. Culley, Ogden, Utah
P. J. Kolb, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph W. Noble, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is worthy of mention that the two great national associations and all state associations were thus united for the promotion of a cause designed to promote the welfare of the profession of pharmacy. The members of the Executive Committee elected the writer to fill the office of National Chairman.

At the 1926 conventions of the A. P. H. A. and the N. A. R. D. resolutions were adopted which permanently set the dates for the annual observance of Pharmacy Week as beginning on the second Sunday in October each year. The A. P. H. A. and N. A. R. D. further appropriated \$250.00 each to constitute a budget of \$500.00 to be used by the National Executive Committee in carrying on the Pharmacy Week campaign. In spite of the fact that an intensive campaign was carried on, only half of the appropriation was used in 1926. The balance of the appropriation served to completely finance the 1927 observance. A new appropriation of \$500.00 was granted jointly by the A. P. H. A. and the N. A. R. D. in 1928. Again, less than one-half of this money was used by the Executive Committee in 1928 and the balance was sufficient to finance the Pharmacy Week campaign in 1929, so that the first five National Pharmacy Week campaigns were financed with \$1000.00 or an average of \$200.00 per year, with the result that millions of dollars worth of publicity was secured.

In 1926, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association entered whole-heartedly into the work of furthering the Pharmacy Week movement. Members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association contributed valuable assistance by attaching 140,000 Pharmacy Week stickers to their invoices. These stickers were procured from Dr. E. L. Newcomb, the Secretary of the Association, who sent out letters to all of the wholesale houses holding membership in the Association, outlining the plan. The stickers called attention to the dates and purpose of Pharmacy Week and asked that each contribute its bit by making a great Pharmacy Week Display. Each jobbing house paid for the stickers it procured from the Association.

The annual reports on Pharmacy Week which the writer has rendered each year to the A. P. H. A. tell quite completely of the organization work and the results of each annual observance and as these reports are preserved in the archives of the ASSOCIATION, it is not necessary to repeat them at this time to serve the purpose for which this paper is being written.

THE THIRD ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK, OCTOBER 9-15, 1927.

As Samuel C. Davis, of Nashville, Tenn., who was appointed by the President of the N. A. R. D. to serve on the Executive Committee on National Pharmacy Week in 1926, was, at the

1926 convention, elected President of the N. A. R. D., he appointed A. V. Burdine of Washington, D. C., to serve on the Pharmacy Week Executive Committee in 1927. With this one exception the Executive Committee on National Pharmacy Week remained unchanged until 1930. The writer was reelected National Chairman, which office he still holds at this time.

A paragraph from a release story sent out from the National Pharmacy Week Headquarters prior to Pharmacy Week in 1927 will give some idea of the growth of the National Pharmacy Week movement.

"If each drug store in the United States will cooperate, we will have sixty thousand Pharmacy Week windows. Last year we had more than half that many—the State of Missouri had 1102 Pharmacy Week windows competing for the Cloughly Cup of the Pharmacy Week Club of Missouri—the year before they had 372, showing an increase of 730 windows in 1926 over 1925. This year they promise 2000 windows. Philadelphia had 700 windows in 1925 and more than a thousand in 1926."

From the "Story of the Third Annual Observance of National Pharmacy Week," released to the journals, the following is quoted:

"One hundred full-page Pharmacy Week spreads appeared in the metropolitan newspapers of the country that were paid for by wholesale druggists. The matrices were supplied by the N. W. D. A., who also mailed out 14,000 copies of news stories for newspapers, 14,000 copies of radio talks, 20,000 copies of window suggestions, all of which were in turn distributed by the wholesalers. The N. W. D. A. also sent out 3500 of each of a half-dozen suggested form letters which were reproduced to the numbers of several hundred thousand copies. It can readily be seen that the wholesale druggists of the country deserve the appreciation of American Pharmacy for their magnificent contribution to the greatest movement ever attempted to bring about a fuller realization and deeper appreciation of the pharmacist's services—an educational movement which has caught the attention of the public and caused it to think and talk about its pharmacist with a sympathetic understanding.

"By conservative estimate, it is safe to say that there were between 40,000 and 45,000 Pharmacy Week windows in the drug stores of the United States. More than two hundred full-page spreads and thousands of smaller spreads appeared in the newspapers, and thousands of news stories and editorials were published in the newspapers as well. Hundreds of Pharmacy Week talks were broadcast from radio stations. Thousands of talks were made before the service clubs. Pharmacy Week cards appeared in the surface, elevated and subway cars in some of the cities. There were many other methods of publicity, some of which will be mentioned later in this report, which will be arranged by states in their alphabetical order."

THE FOURTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK, OCTOBER 14-20, 1928.

In 1928, the Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, the deans of the colleges of pharmacy, the editors of the journals of pharmacy and the members of the State Boards of Pharmacy were added as cooperating groups to the official Pharmacy Week Committee.

The Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association enlarged upon its helpful program of former years, and, working in close harmony with the Pharmacy Week Executive Committee, supplied attractive window display material lithographed in six colors. Dr. E. L. Newcomb, Secretary of the N. W. D. A., reported that 21,270 sets of window display material were ordered by wholesale drug houses which supplied them upon request to retail druggists, and that there were many requests for more sets after the supply was exhausted.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF PHARMACY WEEK, OCTOBER 13-19, 1929.

Far outstripping all previous efforts, the pharmacists of America launched a publicity program for Pharmacy during the week of October 13th-19th, so astounding in its scope that it

has been referred to as the "Multi-Million Dollar Pharmacy Week Program." Every available publicity medium was used to consummate the success of the fifth annual observance of Pharmacy Week and the results have surely compensated all who contributed to the movement.

The Drug Map of the World which was prepared by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, Secretary of the Committee on Education and Research of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and furnished to retail druggists by wholesalers, proved to be the most popular of any Pharmacy Week display material ever distributed. Many thousands of Pharmacy Week windows throughout the United States and Canada marked the event. It is safe to say that there were more window displays during the recent Pharmacy Week than in any previous year. Scores of requests for Drug Maps for permanent display have been received from schools, colleges and libraries in all sections of the country.

Pharmacy has never known radio publicity to compare to that which featured Pharmacy Week, October 13th-19th. Eleven of the most popular programs on the air, broadcast over the Red and Blue Coast-to-Coast Networks of the National Broadcasting Company, included Pharmacy Week messages. These programs were made popular by such nationally known radio stars and acts as Graham McNamee; Amos 'n' Andy; The Pro-phy-lac-tic Artists; Musical Melodramas; Clicquot Club Eskimos; Paul Oliver, Olive Palmer and The Revelers; The Ipana Troubadours; The Serenaders; Real Folks; etc. It is estimated that the message of Pharmacy was carried over the ether to more than fifty million people.

In addition to the radio program over the Red and Blue Networks, scores of Pharmacy Week messages were broadcast over local stations by men prominent in Pharmacy. We mention a few to show the wide-spread popularity of the Pharmacy Week movement: Prof. Gordon A. Bergy, Station WMMN, Morgantown, W. Va.; Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, Dr. Ernest Little and Dr. H. V. Arny, Station WOR, Newark, N. J.; Maine Pharmaceutical Association, Station WCDH at Portland and also the Bangor Station; A. E. Breslin, Station WWL, New Orleans, La.; Chas. T. Hull, Station WDRC, New Haven, Conn.; Ralph Muma, Station KWCR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; etc. There were dozens more, but space does not permit a complete list.

Mr. Jerry McQuade also performed a valuable service to Pharmacy in securing the co-operation of Barron Collier, Inc., which organization placed Pharmacy Week cards in 5000 surface, elevated and subway cars in the Metropolitan District of New York for the entire month of October. The cards were prepared and contributed by the Topics Publishing Co.

The journals of pharmacy contributed editorial and news space most generously and their support was largely responsible for the success of Pharmacy Week, as it stimulated an interest in the movement never before manifested. *American Druggist*, *Drug Topics* and *Druggists Circular* printed special Pharmacy Week issues, which were highly commendable. The special Pharmacy Week issue of the *American Druggist* was sent to a selected list of 10,000 physicians, as well as to all hospitals and medical societies, in addition to its regular subscribers.

The Hearst newspapers published, without charge, the full-page editorial, "Who Is This Man?" in their 28 metropolitan newspapers which have a national coverage. They also furnished mats of the editorial to individual retail druggists and retail druggists' associations and it appeared in hundreds of newspapers in all sections of the United States. The editorial, itself, was proclaimed by many to be the most striking editorial pertaining to the pharmacist ever written.

Hundreds of thousands of inches of valuable newspaper space—mostly contributed by the press of the nation—constituted a priceless tribute to pharmacy. Never before has the lay press given such editorial and news space to pharmacy.

Many hundreds of Pharmacy Week talks were delivered before the members of service clubs and other audiences during the week. This powerful means of informing the public concerning the service of Pharmacy reached new heights with a coverage which was indeed national. Local retail druggists' associations were active as never before in planning and executing successful Pharmacy Week campaigns. Special mention must be given to the Camden County (N. J.) Druggists' Association, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Retail Druggists' Association, Cambria-Somerset (Penna.) Retail Druggists' Association, Columbus (Ohio) Retail Druggists' Association, Corvallis (Oregon) Retail Druggists' Association, San Francisco Retail Druggists' Association, Alameda County (Calif.) Retail Druggists' Association, Southern California Retail Druggists' Association, Chicago Retail Druggists' Association and Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Prior to Pharmacy Week, the writer addressed the Camden County Druggists' Association and during Pharmacy Week he spent four days at Johnstown, Pa., where he filled eleven speaking engagements arranged for by the Cambria-Somerset Retail Druggists' Association as part of its Pharmacy Week program. The Johnstown newspapers devoted 500 inches to Pharmacy Week more than half of which was news and editorial copy. Every drug store in Cambria and Somerset counties had Pharmacy Week windows.

A Pharmacy Week convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, at the Neil House, on October 16th. This unique feature of Pharmacy Week observance was climaxed by a testimonial dinner given in the ballroom of the hotel to Professor C. A. Dye, Dean of the college of Pharmacy, Ohio State University, in recognition of his valuable services to Pharmacy and on the completion of the new Pharmacy Building at Ohio State University. An attractive educational Pharmacy Week display was installed in the lobby of the new Neil House, which is one of Columbus' leading hotels. The entire affair, which received considerable press notice, was sponsored by the Columbus Retail Druggists' Association, the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association and the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University.

The Cedar Rapids Retail Druggists' Association put over a splendid Pharmacy Week observance which included radio broadcasting and several new and unique features and was accompanied by 467 inches of newspaper publicity.

That the Pharmacy Week movement and the principles upon which it is based meet with the approval of the members of the medical profession, is evidenced by a splendid editorial which appeared in the October issue of "*Clinical Medicine & Surgery*."

Pharmacy Week reached a hundred million people in the United States and created a public appreciation of professional pharmacy and drug store service never before attained.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Pharmacy Week was endorsed in 1926 by the pharmaceutical societies in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association has carried on an annual Pharmacy Week observance each year which has linked up with the movement in the United States and resulted in a coverage of the North American continent. Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania have been no less active in rendering the English-speaking populace of the Antipodes "pharmacy-conscious." In 1929, both England and South Africa consummated Pharmacy Week observances which were not less impressive than the campaign carried on in America. The details are contained in the writer's annual report before the House of Delegates.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK, OCTOBER 12-18, 1930.

The most elaborate plans are being made for the sixth annual observance of Pharmacy Week. The movement, which has spread to every English-speaking country in the world, has been sponsored by the pharmacists in several of the Spanish-speaking countries and they are planning to join in the movement which has done such a great deal to bring about a better public appreciation of pharmaceutical service.

Several changes have been made in the Executive Committee on Pharmacy Week, the President of the N. A. R. D. having appointed Jos. W. Noble of Philadelphia, a member of the original committee, to succeed C. Fred Wright, of Boston, Mass., as Chairman of the N. A. R. D. Committee on Pharmacy Week; H. Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed to fill the vacancy and H. P. Larsen, Chicago, Illinois, and F. A. Mortenson, Los Angeles, Calif., have been appointed to succeed John C. Culley, San Francisco, California, and P. J. Kolb, Chicago, Illinois.

The A. Ph. A. Committee on Pharmacy Week which, with the N. A. R. D. Committee on Pharmacy Week, comprise the National Executive Committee, remains unchanged and the writer has again been chosen to serve as National Chairman.

In spite of the fact that Pharmacy has come in for some unwelcome publicity during the past decade as a result of the Federal Prohibition Act which opened a lucrative avenue for many outside of the profession to engage in the drug business and thereby prostitute the good name of the profession because adequate legislation does not exist to prevent such flagrantly atrocious encroachments; in spite of the multiplicity of new commercial side lines, such as the luncheonette, which have been introduced quite generally in the drug stores of the nation as an economic necessity but which detract from the professional aspect of the drug store; Pharmacy Week publicity

has been the medium which has served to offset distasteful publicity. Combined with the publicity disseminated by the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information, Pharmacy Week publicity has brought about a deep public appreciation of the services which the pharmacist renders along with the physician and dentist in conserving the public health.

This assertion is substantiated by the following editorial (*American Journal of Pharmacy*, 102 (1930), 130) which appeared in the Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call*:

"There is rightly the highest esteem and trust for the ancient and honorable calling of the apothecaries. Thus, when the modern brethren of these faithful servants of the public, the pharmacists, have the question put to them by some of their own guild, whether they are not going after strange gods in these days of business expansion, we listen with interest and respect. We appreciate the jealously expressed regard conserving the honorable traditions of the centuries, but confess at the same time inability to discern the dangers some learned pharmacists proclaim.

"The drug-store—that is purely an American name which custom prevents us discarding—is an institution of this country, developed by ourselves, essentially democratic, and, aside from any business considerations, contributing importantly to public health and general welfare. The druggist is one of the few persons in the body civic that everyone believes and trusts. Around this faith has grown the atmosphere of a community personality which even the chain pharmacy has been unable to destroy. In neighborhoods away from commercial centers, the drug-store not only has maintained but has extended its eminence as a personal and private possession of each of its customers. Safeguarded by laws and regulations of their own advocacy, druggists occupy a position of minor priesthood and the faith is not misplaced.

"The introduction of such things as soda water, candies, restaurant service, books, cutlery, photographic supplies, tobacco, stationery, and things similarly far removed from medicine, is not alone the result of economic pressure. True it is that pharmacies would rapidly disappear if dependent upon prescription income alone and that many such important branches of the business are practically service at a loss, but it is also true that the institutional developments are the product of demands by the American people. When a drug-store does something that the public does not like, it will hear from it quick enough. That is because every one tells his troubles to a druggist, who knows and keeps enough secrets to wreck a community's peace.

"A few years ago a movie was produced in which a great star failed simply because the scenario told of a druggist who sold bad securities to his customers. Not even the fact that he made full and honorable restitution saved the piece. The public didn't like it because it attacked one of its cherished faiths. We do not see any abatement in this popular confidence, though we honor those of the New Jersey profession who have voiced fears lest this regard be lessened."

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY AND U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA.

Throughout all of this changing condition there has been no lack of fine coöperation and efforts in the preparation of the standards. With each revision the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary have shown progress and maintained the high type of direction which has marked all revisions of the two standards. It is, therefore, pleasing that this exhibit attracted a very large number of visiting physicians, fully equal to that of other divisions of the exhibits, at the meeting of the American Medical Association. It proves that physicians are

willing and desirous of coöperating with pharmacists to improve medical and pharmaceutical service.

NORTH CAROLINA CHANGES THE NAME OF THE PHARMACY BUILDING.

During Commencement Week the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina voted to change the name of the Pharmacy Building to "Howell Hall" as a memorial to the late Dean E. V. Howell. He organized the school and served as its dean for thirty-four years. A new plate designating the name of the building is to be placed over the entrance door.