

	Hours credit.		
Advanced Organic Chemistry		Advanced Physical Chemistry	4
Laboratory	2	Advanced Theoretical Physics	5
Advanced Physical Chemistry	4	Advanced Calculus I	3
Advanced Theoretical Physics	5	<i>Spring Quarter:</i>	
Differential Equations	3	Advanced Organic Chemistry	3
<i>Winter Quarter:</i>		Advanced Organic Chemistry	
		Laboratory	2
Advanced Organic Chemistry	3	Advanced Physical Chemistry	4
Advanced Organic Chemistry		Advanced Theoretical Physics	5
Laboratory	2	Advanced Calculus II	3

\* Students who have credit for two years of German in High School will take electives in the first year instead of beginning German. Two quarters of Zoölogy and one quarter of History of Pharmacy are especially recommended. Other subjects of value to the Pharmaceutical Engineer are Economics, Plant Management, Personnel Management, Labor Problems, Economic History of the United States.

\*\* One year college Mathematics pre-requisite to these courses in Physics.

\*\*\* Description of practically all courses will be found in bulletins of the Chemistry School and Engineering College of the University of Minnesota, though bulletins of other colleges of Pharmacy were also referred to in arranging the suggested curriculum.

\*\*\*\* Those students who wish to pursue additional courses during summer sessions or during the regular sessions in case they already have credits for certain subjects, are urged to pursue work in Physiological Chemistry and as much other work in Biological Chemistry as possible.

### A LIBRARIAN'S STORY.\*

BY JOHN URI LLOYD AND JOHN THOMAS LLOYD.

"Are there not curious incidents connected with the collecting of books that form the library of a specialist?" the senior author of this paper was asked.

"Yes, some of them a novelist would hesitate to introduce because they might seem utterly unbelievable. Often do I reflect over them as mind turns to the past." Briefly, a few may be related.

When our library was begun there was no thought of collecting books except for personal service in our work on American plants and their products which demanded authentic historic references. Among these the two volume publication of the talented but erratic scientist, Rafinesque, issued in 1830 and 1832, serves as an example. Repeatedly this work was mentioned in writings on American materia medica, but the books were not available; even Dr. John King's library did not contain them. Second-hand book stores did not have them. Advertisements in booksellers' magazines as well as in the journals of the Eclectic, Thomsonian and Homœopathic schools of medicine failed to bring the desired response. Even from the library of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, where Rafinesque taught, his publications had vanished. Finally our search for them was abandoned.

Years later an aged physician in Indiana wrote that in his preceptor's library he had found a two-volume publication on American materia medica that might interest us. The title he gave was that of the rare work of Rafinesque. Our response was immediate—"Send it to us with bill." It came with pages uncut.

\* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., Miami meeting, 1931.

The price asked was fifty cents. Needless to say the amount of the return check surprised the physician.

A few years ago a letter was received from a physician in California who explained that while hunting in the foothills far from any habitation he came upon a deserted and dilapidated cabin of a forgotten prospector. The door stood open, the window was glassless and the roof leaked. A small table stood in about the only spot in the room undamaged by weather and on it were two old volumes on medical botany which he decided to take and send to us. A few days later the books arrived, loosely wrapped in newspaper. The string of the package had been lost in transit and the address scribbled with lead pencil was barely legible. The books were the work of Rafinesque, our second set.

Our library is also fortunate in possessing an unpublished letter in the handwriting of Rafinesque, addressed to Dr. Manasseh Cutler. Its appearance here, we believe, is justified by the light it throws on the enthusiasm of this unique character who did so much toward preserving early records of botany and materia medica in this country. A copy of this letter follows:

DR. MANASSEH CUTLER  
Hamilton, near Salem, Mass.  
Favored by Th. Bancroft

Palermo, 2d May, 1806.

Dear Sir:

I confirm what I had the pleasure to write to you per Alfred Capt. Felt and another opportunity offering for Salem I cannot help entreating you again to have the goodness to comply with my request of collecting and sending me some of your most curious plants and particularly such I have pointed out in my former letters, the numerous opportunities from Salem and Boston to this place will afford you every facility in forwarding me same.

I am still expecting to hear from you if you got the plants I left for you at Francis (indistinct) Hotel and if you liked them. If you have an European herbarium or wish to make one I am ready to forward you specimens of the finest and best station and Sicilian plants in return for those I expect from you—and beg you will command me in everything else in my power.

Please to remember to find me the list you promised me of the plants you have found in your Northern States since the publication of your paper in the *American Transactions*.

M. RAFINESQUE.

But the foregoing account of the acquisition of our sets of Rafinesque is more than paralleled by our experience with "Peter Smith's Dispensatory," the first medical book in covers printed west of the Alleghenies.

Peter Smith, a remarkable itinerant physician, farmer and wandering preacher, was a graduate of Princeton and a man of more than common learning. His "Dispensatory" was introduced by as quaint an advertisement as one could find anywhere, from which we quote a sentence.

"The author would notify the purchaser that he puts the price of one dollar on this book of service, well knowing that seventy-five cents would be enough for the common price of a book of its size. . . . But those who do not choose to allow him twenty-five cents for his advice, may desist from the purchase."

This book was known only by reference in Rafinesque and other old medical works. We knew of no place where it might be found. Even the Library of Congress did not possess it.

About thirty years ago a party of friends were seated on the veranda of Middle Bass Fishing Club on Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie. The party consisted of President Grover Cleveland, Charlie Foster, Secretary of the Treasury preceding Cleveland's second administration, Admiral Robley Evans, Admiral Lamberton, Judson Harmon, Attorney General under Cleveland, General J. W. Keifer, for years Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, Leroy Brooks, the host and John Uri Lloyd.

The subject of old books arose. General Keifer of Springfield, Ohio, leaned over and remarked—"By the way, Lloyd, I have an old book."

On being asked what it was he replied—"Peter Smith's Indian Dispensatory." So unexpected was the reply that no response came.

"It is an heirloom," General Keifer continued. "Peter Smith was my mother's father."

The story of our long search for this book was then related, and though an earnest appeal was made that the book might find a resting place in the Lloyd Library, General Keifer naturally refused to part with it. Though impervious to all arguments in favor of our library as a place of deposit, he kindly consented to loan the book for reproduction.

But the story is not yet complete. Long afterward, Miss Mollie E. Lewis, who was visiting in our home, brought a volume with the explanation that it was found among some old books in a closet of a house where she was visiting. She thought it might be of interest to the Lloyd Library and as the owner was willing to part with it, she had brought it to us. It was "Peter Smith's Indian Dispensatory."

This home was in Columbia, now part of the eastern end of Cincinnati. It was the landing place of the pioneers who floated down the Ohio River before Cincinnati was settled. From this place, General Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," started his memorable invasion of the Indian country. Here Peter Smith, after a journey through the South, located and preached. In an old cupboard his Dispensatory lay for more than a hundred years.

Thus the Lloyd Library was enriched by an authentic original copy of this very rare volume.

Equally interesting is the history of our copy of Schoepf's "Materia Medica Americana." This book was written by the scientist, Johannes David Schoepf, who as a Hessian soldier was captured by Washington. Later, with pack on back, he traveled afoot through parts of America collecting botanical specimens and making careful record of the uses of the plants by the Indians and settlers. These studies were published in Germany on his return to Erlangen. Important as his book became, no copy could be found in America nor could it be obtained in Erlangen or elsewhere in Germany. We were informed that on account of lack of demand the entire edition had been sent to the paper manufacturer shortly before our inquiry was made. Learning of our search, Dr. Charles Rice borrowed a copy from the Public Library of Erlangen. From this borrowed book a manuscript copy was made which is still in our possession.

Later, Dr. Rice found a copy of the original in a second-hand book shop in Italy, purchased it and presented it to the Lloyd Library. Thus, at last, we acquired this very rare book, the first work ever published in book form on the medicinal plants of North America.

Surprises in collecting have not been by any means limited to books. For example, a letter in the hand writing and bearing the signature of the naturalist, John Burroughs, was found between the pages of a volume of nature stories when catalogued. Perhaps the rarest find of this nature was the autograph letter in the clear script of Thomas Jefferson, pasted in the first volume of Michaux's "North American Sylva." This letter was reproduced by photo process in Bulletin Number 28 of the Lloyd Library.

Rare collections of plants have also come to us. Outstanding among these is the historic Riddell collection, acquired within the past few weeks. Possibly this is the first collection of Ohio plants ever made. In the words of Dr. W. H. Aiken, our Librarian, "The first attempt toward the tabulation of plants growing in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati was that which was made and published by Dr. Daniel Drake. Dr. Drake, in so far as is known did not make a collection of plants to verify his lists. In 1835 a second list was published by Dr. John Riddell, entitled 'A synopsis of the flora of the western states,' and supplemented in 1836 by a list of additions of Ohio plants discovered within the state. This catalogue with descriptions was read and specimens exhibited before the Western Academy of Natural Sciences, March 16, 1836." This extremely valuable Riddell collection came to us in the following manner.

A telephone call from Mrs. Ann Burt Norton, living in a suburb of Cincinnati, stated that she had some portfolios of plants which she would donate if we desired. On visiting Mrs. Norton we found that she is the great-great niece of Daniel Gano who took a prominent part in the early history of Cincinnati. Mrs. Norton's father, a botanist, received the collection from Daniel Gano as indicated by the following letter pasted on the cover of the first portfolio.

"DOCTOR NORTON

Kind friend,

Knowing how interested you are in the science of Botany and having a large collection of dried, named and classified specimens of plants indigenous to this region in twelve cases prepared by Riddell (who gave lessons here many years ago) which I wish you to accept as a testimony of my respect and rare appreciation of your ability to make them useful in illustrating your lectures and teachings and which it will give me pleasure for you to have and use when you so desire.

With our kind regards to you and yours, in best bonds of true friendship,

Yours,

DAN'L GANO."

Collected about a century ago and soon lost to the scientific world, it is hard to realize how these plants so long escaped the depredations of insects or destruction from other causes. To-day they are as perfect as the day they were pressed. Fortunate was it that they were for so long in the keeping of a woman possessed of knowledge of the value of things scientific.

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Old books and articles of historical interest to pharmacists are apt to become lost, worthless; stored in the Library or Museum of the American Institute of Pharmacy they will pay tribute to the donor's thoughtfulness.