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THE PHARMACY EXHIBIT—A CENTURY OF PROGRESS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

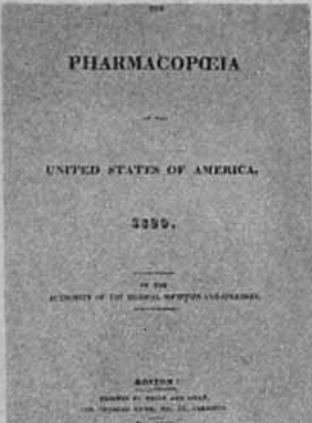
PHARMACISTS will have pride in the pharmacy exhibit at the World's Fair, in Chicago, and be greatly pleased with the impression made on the visitors. The exhibit reflects credit on pharmacy and brings its message to the public in a way never before possible, and the displays of other branches of the medical sciences and public health activities, together with those of the divisions of related industries, complement and supplement each other in a most interesting and informative portrayal of pharmacy and its service.

Chairman H. C. Christensen and Secretary Frank B. Kirby have made it possible for the writer to acquaint the readers with the exhibit by illustrations and descriptions. The pillars make it difficult, if not impossible, to present complete details in one picture, hence several views are shown, and the explanatory descriptions supplied by Chairman Christensen enable the writer to describe the exhibits in more or less detail. The photographs were made by Kaufmann-Fabry—the official photographer—mention here serves the purpose of the usual courtesy line under each photograph.

A glass case on the central dais contains a reproduction from the "Ebers Papyrus." The display recesses at both ends of the picture are only partially visible on account of the obstruction by the pillars. Left to right, in Recess No. 1, a double space, the story of Cinchona is depicted—there are four colored drawings of the plant but only part of one drawing is visible in the photograph; the drawings form the background of the display, showing branches, leaves and seed pods. Several jars and one large package of cinchona bark are included in the display; two of these were exhibited at the 1893 Fair in Chicago. At the left, not visible in the picture, is an illuminated map showing the countries in which cinchona is native, where it is cultivated and where malaria was very prevalent. Cards call attention to the medicinal use of the bark and its preparations, the alkaloidal discoveries and the value of this important drug to the world.



Reduced title page, American Military Pharmacopoeia (1778). Reading text 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches. (Dr. William Brown.)



Reduced title page U. S. Pharmacopoeia I (1820). Reading text 3 1/2 x 6 inches. (Dr. Lyman Spalding.)



Above, Christopher Marshall; below, Dr. John Morgan. In the group of three; left, General (Dr.) Hugh Mercer; center, Dr. Lyman Spalding; right, Dr. William Brown. In the illustration below—Washington's Headquarters at Cambridge; herein Apothecary-General Andrew Craigie had his office. On the right is shown the East Entry to the Medical Headquarters.





General view of the pharmaceutical exhibit as a whole. Note the difficulties encountered on account of the pillars.



Detailed view of the west wall; the platform at the left is part of the Historical Rotunda.



Detailed view of the Historical Rotunda. The inscription above is from Ecclesiasticus 38: 4, 6.



Detailed view of the first drug store in Chicago (Philo Carpenter). A modern pharmaceutical and chemical laboratory. Digitalis display.

A complete line of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations is shown in Recess No. 2 and attention is called to progressive improvements in their manufacture and standardization, resulting in more elegant and efficient preparations. The art and science of pharmacy are contrasted and importance of accuracy and uniformity stressed.

The compounds and preparations of iodine are featured in Recess No. 3. The next display (double space) shows preparations compounded in accordance with the first pharmacopœia published in the United States, that of the military hospital established by General George Washington at Lititz, Pa., and compiled by Dr. William Brown (see *JOURNAL A. PH. A.*, October 1930, page 1041). This represents the first attempt in the United States to establish uniformity in pharmaceutical preparations and in that sense may be termed the forerunner—of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, established by Lyman Spalding—of the National Formulary, and of the "Recipe Book." The value of standardization is brought to the attention of the visitors.

The next displays show the evolution of pharmaceutical journals and of pharmaceutical textbooks. Recess No. 7, another double section, is devoted to the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; above is a photo mural depicting the American Institute of Pharmacy and the "ground-breaking ceremony;" in the center is a mural of the building in Philadelphia where, in 1852, the ASSOCIATION was organized. Bound and unbound JOURNALS, PROCEEDINGS and YEAR BOOKS are shown.

Photograph No. 4 shows a reproduction of Chicago's first drug store, that of Philo Carpenter, one of the city's outstanding citizens of that period. Items of historical and pharmaceutical significance are included in this division; also a modern pharmaceutical and chemical laboratory where, daily, instructors and students and graduates of nearby colleges of pharmacy give demonstrations. At the right is a "digitalis display," telling the story of this important drug, from farm to pharmacy; oil paintings, photographs and cards tell its story and that of Old Lady Shropshire and Dr. Withering.

Group 5 includes the educational and public health displays. The revolving globes with maps give statistics on the number of colleges of pharmacy and the number of drug stores, and in the photo mural background the educational institutions of the earlier and present period are contrasted. The materia medica display gives to the public information anent the development of drugs employed in medicine—of the changes and progress during the century. This section also tells the story of legislation and related statistics. Chairman Christensen and Miss Barney are shown in the picture.—See end of last page of "Bibliography of Pharmaceutical Research."

It is hoped, later, to present other views in which details will be brought out that were not caught by the camera in these photographs.

FERRETS SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFLUENZA.

The *Lancet* reports the discovery by Drs. Wilson Smith, C. H. Andrewes and P. P. Laidlaw, of the National Institute for Medical Research, that ferrets are susceptible to influenza. Heretofore it had been impossible to infect animals, and the successful discovery, it is hoped, will result in finding a vaccine to combat the disease.