

list of which appear below. These will be placed in the archives of the association.

Particular thanks are due to Hugo Kantrowitz of New York, for an interesting album of snapshots of pharmacists, taken by him. This album is shown and will be observed with interest by all of those who have attended recent meetings of the association, as it includes a number of excellent pictures of the Boston and the Denver meetings.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON FILE FOR HISTORICAL SECTION.

PRESENTED BY C. A. MAYO.

1. Members of National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.
2. Dinner of New York Retail Druggists' Association.
3. Ohio Delegates to Milwaukee Meeting of N. A. R. D.
4. Presidential Party, Milwaukee Meeting N. A. R. D.
5. The A. Ph. A. at Glacier Lake.
6. Delegates to the Milwaukee Meeting of the N. A. R. D.
7. The Philadelphia Delegates to the Milwaukee Meeting of the N. A. R. D.
8. Members of the Commercial Travelers' Auxiliary of the New York State Association at the Rochester Meeting, June 25, 26, 27.
9. New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Manitou Beach, near Rochester.
10. Members of the New York State Board of Pharmacy.
11. Group of Four: Dr. and Mrs. Whelpley, Mr. and Mrs. William Mittelbach.
12. Print: Snapshots at the Denver Meeting of the A. Ph. A.
13. Print: Reminiscences of the Denver Meeting of the A. Ph. A.
14. Print: Snapshots at the Milwaukee Meeting of the N. A. R. D.
15. Microscopic Laboratory of the New York College of Pharmacy.
16. One of the Crude Drug Drying Closets. Digitalis Showing. College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota.
17. A Section of the Pharmacognosy Class Collecting Digitalis Leaves in the Medicinal Plant Garden: College of Pharmacy, Univ. of Minn.
18. Photograph of George Reimann and his four sons.
19. Group of Three American Chemists: Prof. J. P. Remington, Dr. S. P. Sadtler and Dr. W. E. Hillebrand.
20. Two Pharmacological Chemists: Dr. Reid Hunt and Dr. J. J. Abel.
21. Prof. Dr. A. Bernthsen, Gr. Bad. Hofrat, Direktor Bad. Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Mannheim.
22. Prof. W. H. Perkin, Manchester, England, and Dr. Carl Duisberg, Director of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld, taken at the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry.
23. Group: Dr. Carl Duisberg, Dr. John H. Findley, President College of the City of New York, and Herman A. Metz.
24. Group of American Chemists: Dr. Charles Baskerville, Professor of Chemistry, College of the City of New York; Dr. S. A. Tucker, Professor Electro Chemistry, Columbia University; Dr. A. S. Cushman, Director Carnegie Institute for Research; Dr. E. Coggeshall, Chemical Engineer.
25. President Nichols and Sir William Ramsay on Steamer Excursion, September 7.
26. President Nichols Enjoying a Cigar on Steamer Excursion, September 7, 1912.
27. U. S. Government Chemists: Dr. W. D. Bigelow, Chief, Food Division, Bureau of Chemistry; A. Seidell, Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; E. W. Boughton, Assistant, Bureau of Chemistry; F. C. Cook, Assistant, Bureau of Chemistry.

CENTENARY OF MEN FAMOUS IN PHARMACY.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, PH. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In compliance with the promise in my address as chairman of the Section on Historical Pharmacy, at the Denver meeting, I herewith present short biographical sketches of men born in 1813, men who were pharmacists or chemists or botanists, men who have greatly helped in the evolution of pharmacy and men to whom pharmacists should forever be thankful.

The celebrated pathologist, Rokitansky, once said, "An dem Lichte der Alten

sollte die Jugend ihre Fackeln entzünden," which freely translated means, "Let the young light their torches on the fire of their forefathers." Let the deeds of the men before us serve as an example and let us try to follow in their footsteps! Let these short biographies prove instructive as well as edifying, to the profession and to the public!

The compilation of these biographies has been made from the following works:

Gallerie, by B. Reber.

Geschichte der Pharmazie, by Hermann Schelenz.

A History of Chemistry, by Von Meyer—McGowan.

and last, but not least, from the Proceedings of the A. Ph. A.

In spite of the so-called "unlucky 13," the year 1813 was productive more than usual of men who have become prominent in pharmacy, chemistry and medicine.

WILLIAM B. CHAPMAN.

(1813-1874)

He was born at Pennypack Hall, near Philadelphia, June 5, 1813. Graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy 1834 and moved to Cincinnati in 1835, where he conducted a very successful retail pharmacy. In the spring of 1839 he obtained the degree of M. D. from the Ohio Medical College. He joined the A. Ph. A. in 1851 and was elected President at the Cincinnati meeting in 1854. During the war he was appointed surgeon of the United States army, being stationed at Camp Dennison. In 1872 he was elected professor of pharmacy in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy and was also appointed a member of the pharmaceutical board of examiners. At the time of his death, October 10, 1874, he was the oldest pharmacist in Cincinnati and held a high rank in the profession.

JOHANN RUDOLF WILD.

(1813-1868)

He was born on January 10, 1813, and served as apprentice in his father's pharmacy, the "Sonnenapotheke," in Kassel. Later he finished his pharmaceutical education under the celebrated pharmacist W. W. F. Wackenroder, in Jena. In 1849 he succeeded his father in the pharmacy at Kassel. He was the author of the following works:

"Relation of Magic to Alchemy, Astrology, etc. Kassel 1841."

"Description, Preparation, and Testing of Medicaments, Kassel 1842."

Wild was a member of the Revision Committee of the Pharmacopoeia of Hanover in 1861.

FRIEDRICH SCHÖDLER.

(1813-1884)

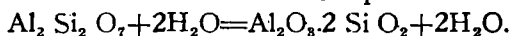
Originally a pharmacist, he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and devoted himself to chemistry. At Tübingen in 1839, he translated into German, the master-work in pharmacy of its time, namely, "Traite de Pharmacie," by E. Soubeiran, the celebrated chief pharmacist of the hospitals in Paris. This book was published by C. F. Winter in Heidelberg, 1839, and became one of the best known pharmaceutical works in Germany. Schödler also obtained great popularity through the publication of his "Book of Nature." He became director of the Realschule in Mainz.

CARL FRIEDRICH RAMMELSBERG.

(1813-1899)

Was born in Berlin in 1813 and studied pharmacy in the "Rote Apotheke" and passed his state examination in 1834. Thereafter he studied chemistry under the celebrated Mitscherlich and Rose. In 1840 he established the Private Chemical Laboratory, and in 1851 became assistant professor at the Technical College, and in 1874 director of the second chemical laboratory at the university. In 1891 he retired and died December 29, 1899. His researches greatly enriched inorganic and especially mineralogical chemistry. Rammelsberg helped very much in the development of quantitative analysis. He determined the atomic weight of molybdenum, prepared phospho-molybdic acid and ammonium phospho-molybdate. During his time the rich deposit of potash salts was discovered in 1860 at Stassfurt. Rammelsberg called attention to the high percentage of potash which was left in the waste products, the so-called Abraumsalze, which were then thoughtlessly thrown away. By the evaporation and crystalization of Solution of Potassium Bicarbonate, he obtained colorless permanent monoclinic crystals of Potassium-sesqui-carbonate.

He also determined the chemical composition of Kaolin, as



He performed great service by the publication of a number of text books, as for instance:

"Handbuch der Mineralchemie."

"Krystallographisch-physikalische Chemie."

"Grundriss der Anorganischen Chemie."

"Grundriss der Chemie."

which books will remain the everlasting monuments of Rammelsberg, the former apothecary.

JEAN SERVAIS STAS.

(1813-1891)

Was born at Louvain, France, and as early as 1835 without having access to a properly equipped laboratory, made a thorough chemical investigation of phloridzin, which helped to his securing a place in the laboratory of the celebrated Dumas at Paris. This first research of Stas even attracted the attention of Berzelius. Dumas and Stas worked together upon the action of alkalies on alcohols, ethers and esters of the fatty series. Together they began a thorough determination of the atomic weight of carbon, a research which formed the starting point of the chemical work, with which the name of Stas is so intimately associated, and which extended over thirty years, from 1840-1870.

In 1840 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Ecole Royale Militaire in Brussels, a position which he held for many years, until a throat affection compelled him to resign. In connection with a murder case arising in 1850, Stas originated a method for the detection of individual alkaloids. His method was modified by the pharmacist Friederich Julius Otto (1809-1870) and is still known and used today as the Stas-Otto method. In 1880 Stas furthermore determined the spectra of the alkaline earths. The long and arduous researches

of Stas brought out quite a number of important facts and in consequence took their proper places in the history of chemistry.

LUDWIG ANDREAS BUCHNER.

(1813—?)

He was born July 23, 1813 in Munich where his father, Dr. Johann Andreas Buchner held the position as chief apothecary of the charitable hospitals. He studied pharmacy in der "Mohrenapotheke" at Nuremberg. In 1834 he went to Paris, attended the lectures of Gay-Lussac and Chevreu and became assistant to the celebrated chemist Bussy. He returned to Munich where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1839, and Doctor of Medicine in 1842. He then commenced his academic career and in 1852 became professor of pharmacy at the University of Munich.

Buchner was a very productive author. He published twenty-five volumes of the *Repertorium für Pharmazie* and his celebrated *Commentar zur Pharmacopoea Germanica*, together with the supplement. He was very active as a member of the Committee of Revision of the Bavarian Pharmacopoeia and in 1871 became a member of the Revision Committee of the new German Pharmacopoeia.

G. ADOLPHE CHATIN.

(1813—?)

He was born on November 30, 1813, at Tullins, France. In 1814 he became Doctor of Natural Science and pharmacist of the first class, and in 1844 Doctor of Medicine. In 1842 he became connected with the *École supérieure de Pharmacie* in Paris and served as its director for thirteen years from 1873 to 1886. He is the author of a number of works among which was "*Anatomie Comparée des Vegetaux*" which is one of the best known. His numerous works were published in *Comptes rendus de Academie des Sciences*, in *Bulletin de la Societe botanique de France*, and in *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*.

DR. JOHAN ELIZA DE VRIJ.

(1813-1898)

One of the most famous men, whose cradle stood in an apothecary shop in Holland, was Johan Eliza de Vrij. He was born on January 31, 1813, at Rotterdam and was apprenticed in his father's apothecary shop and continued the pharmacy after his father's sudden death on December 10, 1831. He studied chemistry, pharmacy and botany under the celebrated Dutch chemist Georg Johannes Mulder. As early as 1831, he translated the master work of chemistry of its time, namely the book of Heinrich Rose into the Dutch language. Through this translation and his other chemical work, he became thoroughly acquainted with the most noted pharmacists, chemists and botanists of his time, including such man as Gustav Magnus, Jons Jacob Berzelius, Johann Bartholmee Trommersdorff, Lorenz Geiger, Rudolf Brandes, Joseph Pelletier, Jean Bienaimé Caventou, Justus Karl Hasskarl, L. Nees von Esenbeck and Justus von Liebig and others.

In 1838, he graduated from the University at Leyden with the degree of *Magister Matheseos et Doctor Philosophiæ Naturalis*, and then became in 1841 successor to his former teacher Mulder at the University of Rotterdam. In 1850

he sold his pharmacy and devoted himself to an Academic career. His achievements are so numerous that it is impossible to go into details. However, it may be stated that he reached conclusions which served for the foundation of our present knowledge of bacteriology. He experimented with nitro-glycerin, red phosphorus, the assays of opium, of cinchona, and of cherry laurel water, different tests for strychnine, etc., etc.

The Dutch Government was very fortunate in increasing their cinchona plantations in Java, under the direction of the German botanist, Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn (1812-1864.) In 1857 de Vrij was sent by the government to Pahua, Dutch India as a governmental chemist. It was here that de Vrij made his many examinations of the different species of cinchona and obtained worldwide reputation as a chinologist. In 1865 he returned to Holland and conducted a private laboratory for the assay of cinchona bark. On account of his work on cinchona, Queen Victoria on July 14, 1880, bestowed upon de Vrij the "Order of the Indian Government," on account of which the title, "Companion of the Indian Empire" which is abbreviated as C. I. E. is added to his name. On June 6, 1882, de Vrij celebrated the 50th anniversary of his State Board examination.

De Vrij used his vacation time in travel, and became acquainted with other prominent men, and the following quotation from the "Chemist and Druggist" of October 15, 1881 may be of interest.

"Properly there is no foreign chemist with whose personal appearance pharmacists are more familiar than with that of Dr. de Vrij of The Hague. He has been called 'The Flying Dutchman' on account of his frequent visits to our shores. Cosmopolitan in his friendship and in his speech, he is to be met with whenever a congress or a scientific gathering forms a reasonable excuse for travel."

Johan Eliza de Vrij's name was frequently mutilated and mispronounced as "Wrii" and for this reason he was in the habit of signing himself "Vry" when corresponding with foreigners.

JOHN KING, M. D.

(1813-1893)

Dr. de Vrij was born on the last day of January. Dr. John King on the first day and both of these men have made the year of their birth famous, in pharmacy and medicine.

On New Year's morning, 1813, just as an American Man-of-War came into the harbor of New York towing a British prize, John King opened his eyes upon a world he was destined to adorn. The biography of Dr. John King has been so well written by Dr. Harvey Wickes Felter in Bulletin No. 19, Pharmacy, Series No. 5 of the Lloyd library that it would be wasteful to enter the subject very deeply. Suffice is to say that Dr. John King became famous as a physician, chemist, teacher, humanitarian, author and scientist. In 1835 he became the discoverer of podophyllin or resin of podophyllum, the first Eclectic resinoid. Full particulars regarding this discovery are given in the Bulletin above mentioned. As an author, John King's name will live forever in pharmacy in the "American Dispensatory." After eighty well-spent years, he died June 19, 1893 at North Bend, Ohio.