

idle report of this kind can do, but the facts confront us. Druggists should let no opportunity go by to impress upon their customers the horribly painful effects of taking bichloride of mercury; and above all, sales of this powerful poison should be watched carefully, especially at this time.—*National Druggist*.

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A NATIONAL FORMULARY SUGGESTION.

Thos. D. McElhenie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One morning my daughter brought down to breakfast an empty vial bearing the N. A. R. D. stock label, "Liq. Antisep. Alk.," etc., and asked me to send over some more, adding, "I can't pronounce all that long name, but if I had a flute I'd play it." I replied, "The long name for that good preparation is the reason why doctors so seldom prescribe it."

A few minutes later, when leaving the house, the word *ALKANTUS* came in my mind as a short name for the preparation. I am sure the word is original. It would be an euphonious title for the preparation and entirely suitable for physicians' use in prescribing.

I therefore propose that it be added as a synonym in the N. F. under the title "Liq. Antisep. Alk.," and that the A. Ph. A. as owners and publishers of the book secure a trade-mark on the name to prevent any one using it commercially, and that the whole matter be set out fully in the journals.

That pharmacists also be asked to refrain from using the name on the preparation exposed for sale, and have it fully understood that a prescription for "Alkantus" means "Liq. Antisep. Alk.," official, and made by the pharmacist and not some particular brand.

Further, that the manufacturing pharmacists, who are mostly gentlemen, be asked to refrain from any use of the word in their lists.

I have no desire to exploit the name myself, but as it is my own invention I would like to see it used for the common good in medicine and pharmacy.

Concerning the above Mr. E. A. Sennewald, of St. Louis, says: The suggestion appeals to me as being worthy of consideration. I am very much in favor of "terse terms." I am inclined to believe that such names as are

proposed by Mr. McElhenie would make U. S. P. and N. F. preparations very much more popular with many physicians. It seems to me that many physicians can not or will not write preparations with long names.

It may be unprofitable to be ultra scientific in our nomenclature. At one of our former conventions it was moved and carried that names should be terse. This seems to have been forgotten or overlooked.

Obituaries and Memorials

Persons having information of the death of members of the A. Ph. A. are requested to send the same promptly to J. W. England, 415 N. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Information as to the age, activities in pharmacy, family, etc., of the deceased should be as complete as possible. When convenient a cabinet photograph should accompany data.

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PROF. EDWARD SCHAEER.

It is with great sorrow that we learn of the death of one of the most celebrated pharmacists, chemists and teachers, namely, Professor Edward Schaer, who died at the age of seventy-one years, on October 3, 1913, in Erlengut, Erlenbach, near Zurich, Switzerland.

Professor Schaer, who received many distinctions in pharmacy and chemistry throughout the world, was elected an honorary member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1877.

For more than fifty years Professor Schaer has been active, very active in pharmacy, and has been the teacher of a great many pharmacists and chemists all over the world. Many of his pupils in the United States will learn with great regret of the death of their beloved teacher.

On December 7, 1912, Professor Doctor Edward Schaer, director of the Pharmaceutical Institution of the University of Strassburg, Alsace, Germany, celebrated his seventieth birthday, and in memory of this event, Otto Raubenheimer, editor of the *The Practical Druggist*, prepared his biography which was published in the March (1913) number of *The Practical Druggist*. The following is abstracted from the same:

Schaer was born on December 7, 1842, in Berne, and began his pharmaceutical career

in 1861 in Hagenbach's apotheke in Basel and completed his apprenticeship with Pagenstocher in Berne. In Basel, Schaer had an opportunity to hear the lectures of Prof. C. F. Schonbim, the discoverer of ozone and gun cotton, which teachings undoubtedly inspired him with a love for chemistry. During 1866 and 1867 he studied pharmacy under Profesor Fried. Aug. Flückiger at the University of Berne, who at that time wrote his celebrated work "Lehrbuck der Pharmakognosie des Pflanzereiches." (Text-book of Pharmacognosy of the Vegetable Kingdom.) After his state examination, Schaer continued his studies during 1869 and 1870 in Berlin, London and Paris, where he made a special study of pharmacognosy and the many specimens at the museums and universities.

In 1872 he bought the pharmacy of Wilhelm Vogel, one of the founders of the Swiss Apotheker Verein, and married his daughter in 1873. In the same year Schaer also began his academic career by giving lectures on pharmacy at the Polytechnic Institute at Zürich, where he received the title Prof. Hon. in 1876, and became professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology and pharmacognosy in 1881 and dean of the department of pharmacy in 1891.

One of the greatest honors bestowed upon Schaer was when in 1892 he became a worthy successor to Prof. F. A. Flückiger at the University of Strassburg. Schaer followed the footsteps of his predecessor and former teacher and surrounded himself with a circle of zealous students who in time spread the reputation of the University of Strassburg throughout the entire world.

It was due to the efforts of Prof. Schaer that the well-equipped pharmaceutical institute was built, a pride of the University of Strassburg, as well as the entire pharmaceutical profession.

During the forty years of his academic career Prof. Schaer has published numerous and excellent pharmaceutical, chemical and pharmacognostic papers, including a book by Schaer—Zenetti.: *Anleitung zu analytisch-chemischen Übungsarbeiten auf pharmazeutischem und toxikologischem Gebeite.* (Laboratory Notes on pharmaceutical and toxicologic subjects.)

Prof. Schaer has also contributed numerous papers to the scientific section of the A. Ph. A. which have been awarded prizes repeatedly.—*Otto Raubenheimer.*

JOSEPH E. MORRISON.

By the death of Joseph Edward Morrison, the pharmacists of Canada have lost one of their leaders, one of their best friends. "As a pharmacist, he was probably the most distinguished figure in Pharmacy in Canada; as a citizen, he was fearless, broadminded and always on the alert for things progressive." He was born in the city of Waterford, Ireland, on January 15, 1862, and died in Montreal, September 2, 1913.

Joseph E. Morrison was President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1896, and Dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1882.

As a youth he took up the study of pharmacy as an apprentice, serving his apprenticeship with Mussen of Quebec; he then clerked for William Laroche, of the same city, and graduated in pharmacy. Later he entered the retail drug business for himself, and after a few years went to Montreal and took charge of the pharmaceutical laboratory of Lymans, Sons & Co., of Montreal, and sometime thereafter became a member of the Faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy as a lecturer on materia medica and botany. This work was followed by appointment to the chair of chemistry and pharmacy, his knowledge of both English and French enabling him to impart instruction with equal facility in either language. In 1896, he entered the field of journalism and established the *Pharmaceutical Gazette*.

He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Detroit Meeting in 1888. At the Asheville meeting in 1894 he was elected Third Vice President, and it was largely through his efforts that Montreal was selected as the place of meeting two years later. He was the second Canadian to be honored with the presidency of the Association, and the youngest occupant who ever held that office.

In politics, he was strongly Conservative and an Imperialist. He was intensely in love with his work as a teacher. His whole life seemed to be devoted in an endeavor to impart pharmaceutical knowledge to his students, and as to his ability as a teacher, too much praise cannot be given him.

He leaves a widow and seven children.

Prof. Morrison had a wide acquaintance-ship among the pharmacists of Canada and

will be remembered by the older members of the American Pharmaceutical Association as a genial man of quick perception and one whose strong grip upon the details of pharmacy made him many friends. J. W. E.



LOUIS WOLTERSDFORF.

Louis Woltersdorf was born May 6, 1841, in Warnow, Province of Brandenburg, Prussia, Germany. His early education was had in the public school at Lenzen, Germany, and under private tutors.

He came to the United States in 1860. Equipped with three years of commercial experience obtained in Germany, his first position in the drug business in America was with Joseph Dell, who then had a store on Canal Street near Polk Street, Chicago. After two years with Mr. Dell, followed one year with George McPherson on Clark Street. Leaving McPherson, he clerked for W. P. White on West Madison Street. While here, the fires of patriotism for his new and adopted country burned brightly. Through correspondence with his predecessor at White's store, who had enlisted on one of the Mississippi gunboats, he was fired with ambition of joining that branch of the service, and accordingly made application, but owing to his brothers' appeals, who was at the front, and a second brother in military service in the West, not to forget his obligation to his aged parents, he withdrew his application.

Leaving Mr. White in 1864, he opened a store of his own at 114 Blue Island Avenue, corner Ewing Street, his capital consisting of eighty dollars. After eighteen months at this location, two young men, Gerdes and Summerfield, coming from Pittsburgh to buy a drug store, called on him and made what he considered a very liberal offer for his store, an offer of about five thousand dollars, which he accepted.

Again free and untrammelled by business cares, he journeyed west to Kansas, at that time the Western terminal to railway travel. Returning to Chicago, he received from Henry D'Evers, whom he had known for some time, a proposal of partnership. He had two stores, one on West Madison Street near Union Street, and another at the northwest corner of Lake and Halsted Streets. The Madison Street store remained in

D'Evers charge, while Mr. Woltersdorf took charge of the Lake Street store.

After a short partnership, Mr. Woltersdorf bought and became sole owner of the Lake Street store. At this time (winter of 1865 and 1866) the Volunteer Army of the Rebellion was disbanded and a Dr. Woods, late Army Surgeon, made a tempting offer for the store, which was accepted.

Early in the spring of 1866, Mr. Woltersdorf took a trip to Europe, visiting England and the Continent, and while in Germany was married.

Returning to the United States, he opened a store at the corner of Canal and Dekoven Streets, in Chicago. After a few months, he moved this store to the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Morgan Street, where a prosperous business enabled him to buy the property at Blue Island Avenue and Taylor Street. This property he improved with a new building, moving into the new quarters shortly before the great fire of 1871. Here he continued in business until 1894, when he sold the business to the present owner, J. R. Shean.

The Briggs House drug store at one time was jointly owned by Fred Haeger and himself, who sold it to M. L. Waldron, the present owner.

One of the landmarks of the city as a drug store corner, where G. McPherson, Dr. W. Reynolds and Bruno Goll sold drugs, Mr. Woltersdorf owned for a time—i. e., the northwest corner of Canal and Twelfth streets. The store at the northwest corner of Eighteenth street and Blue Island Avenue was opened by him a good many years ago.

In 1865, he was elected a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and frequently attended its meetings. He was a member and Ex-President of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association.

Mr. Woltersdorf's activity in business really ended with his disposing of all drug store interests in 1894. After this date and extending to about 1898, he was interested in and active as manager for the manufacture of tile.

Up to the last, he took great interest in the men who had worked for him, and followed their careers with pride, and these men were his friends. They respected and loved him.

Since his death, physicians who had known him and had been associated in a way with

him from the early sixties, have told of the confidence medical men had in his accuracy of work and in his honor in filling their prescriptions.

In the sixties and seventies people traveled for miles to get their prescriptions dispensed in his establishment.

He enjoyed traveling and accumulated, through reading and lectures, a large fund of geographical knowledge, and attained local repute as an ornithologist. He enjoyed the company of children, as well as that of matured minds. Men and women in every walk of life learned to know him and to love him. He was a member of Hesperia Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Following a slight indisposition from bronchitis, lasting three days, he died of heart failure on December 12, 1913, at the age of seventy-two years. J. W. E.

Proceedings of the Local Branches

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be *plainly* written, or type-written, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.



NEW YORK BRANCH.

(December Meeting.)

A regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on the evening of December 8th, President C. O. Bigelow presiding.

Chairman Louis Berger, of the membership committee, presented an application from one prospective member for the parent association and reported that he had the assurance of another.

There had been no new developments in national legislative circles, reported Prof. W. C. Anderson for the committee on legislation. He read the new municipal ordinance

regulating the sale of mercuric chloride and referred briefly to the matters discussed at the legislative conference of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. The matter of safeguarding the sale and use of mercuric chloride was discussed by Messrs. Roemer, Diner, Mayo, Raubenheimer, and Bigelow.

Dr. G. C. Diekman, chairman of the committee on the progress of pharmacy, included in his report a quotation from a German commercial report, about the difficulties of circumventing the adulterators of essential oils; an abstract of an article in the *Chemiker Zeitung* about the drawbacks of porous extraction tubes; an abstract of an article by Koller on the preparation of ampuls (*Pharm. Zentrh.*); and an abstract of an article on the detection of hexamethylenamine in wine and milk by Von Rosenthal (*Pharm. Zentrh.*).

George M. Beringer, president of the parent association, who was present as a guest, responded to an introduction by President Bigelow, and asked the members of the Branch to lend individual assistance toward the advancement of the Association.

In some communications read by Secretary Hugh Craig, Prof. J. P. Remington, Dr. H. H. Rusby, and Dr. C. S. Alsberg stated that the synonyms appearing only in the index of the Pharmacopœia had an equal weight with other pharmacopœial names, under the Federal food and drugs act.

The matter of participation in the drug exposition to be held in this city in January was discussed by Messrs. Reh fuss, Craig, and Roemer. A committee, consisting of Jacob Diner, F. L. McCartney, and Louis Berger, was appointed for the purpose of investigating the project.

At the invitation of President Bigelow, W. J. Schieffelin interestingly reviewed the recent meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. Henry Kraemer, botanist and pharmacognosist, of Philadelphia. His subject was "The Growing of Medicinal Plants."

Pharmacognosy as it is applied to the dead plant substance is a "dry" subject, said Professor Kraemer, but it has a larger scope and enlists a new and an absorbing interest when extended in the rational direction of the growing plant. His interest in the study of the growing plant had been first aroused