

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY, AMERICAN
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

Abstract of the Minutes of the Sessions held in New York, August 28 and 29, 1919.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Hugo Kantrowitz on Thursday, August 28, at 10.20 A.M. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's address, which follows:

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN HUGO KANTROWITZ.

In calling the Historical Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association to order, I take this opportunity to thank the members for the high honor they have conferred upon me. The chairmanship came to me through no seeking on my part. Rather, as our fellow member Bodemann said at our last meeting, it was forced upon me as a "penalty" for being interested in the work of the Section. I am afraid, however, when the full significance of the penalty is understood, the members of the Section will feel that they have been "penalized," while I, the culprit, may not be able to show that the infliction of the penalty has brought about as many returns to pharmacy as some of the members might have reason to expect.

But I must confess that I am intensely interested in the work of the Section. The student of history has delved into the records of the past and evolved therefrom the story of mankind. He has discovered that where a nation has for many centuries occupied the same territory, the human plant yields to the influence of its own earth, air and sky, and the result is a new variety with its own characteristics. In a similar manner the growth of pharmacy may be likened to the development of a nation. Pharmacy is made up of many streamlets, each of which had flowed in its own narrow valley for a long time ere it joined any other. Sometimes the streams flowed side by side, yet unmingled and distinct. Sometimes there may have been the noise of contending forces, but gradually, so far as pharmacists are concerned, the streamlets lost their identity, and were merged into the mightier stream of pharmacy as we know it to-day.

In fact, so thoroughly have the varied elements of our origins blended in the composite operations of our profession that we now endeavor by the aid of the chronicler, collector and specialist to write and preserve for all time the real history of American pharmacy. Historic study is no new thing, and if we are to have a comprehensive grasp of the various ramifications and time-honored customs of our calling, we must in some way obtain a knowledge of what the past has contributed to the present, even if this knowledge can be given only in rough outline. Indeed, to piece together the acquisitions so obtained, and to coördinate the facts thus acquired so that they shall correctly represent our undertaking requires the conjoint efforts of many. It is in this direction the work of this Section has most to do. As the late Dr. Charles Rice, for many years Chairman of the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee, said, "the future historian of American Pharmacy may be yet unborn," but I think we may readily believe that when he does appear, and does begin to portray with gifted pen the story of our origins and development, he will necessarily revert to the accomplishments of this association, and particularly to the work of this Section, which in the material it has already collected will furnish the structural foundation for more than one interesting chapter.

That the history of pharmacy should be taught in our colleges, seems to me most important. A study of the evolution of the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary is necessary if one would get a full understanding of what these books mean to the pharmacist and the places they occupy in our statutory legislation. Representative of a great republic in that they are not compiled and issued by royal or governmental edict, we have in them definitions and standards which reflect the spirit of Democracy and the majority conclusions of American scientific workers.

The history of pharmaceutical education in this country would furnish a number of interesting chapters to the present and future student of pharmacy. Early in our national life pharmacists became aware of the lack of facilities for pharmaceutical instruction and banded themselves together to found colleges. Later, the work was taken up by the various State universities, adding another chapter to educational methods. The apprentice system combined with the preceptor method, valuable as it was and is, gave way to the inroads of a new dispensation.

* Papers, with discussions thereon, will be printed apart from the Minutes.

Then followed the era of State organizations, whose primary object in most cases was to secure pharmacy legislation, and this once obtained, gave birth to boards of pharmacy. With their advent, came restrictive legislation and other measures relating to pharmacy, which proceeded in an undiminished volume, carrying in its wake such enactments as the Food and Drugs law, the Harrison narcotic act, with a whole host of State measures, such as reciprocal registration, and other legislation specifically relating to pharmacy and pharmacists in the various commonwealths. A line of continuity runs through all of our legislation, and to grasp the full significance and understand its full bearing on pharmacy requires much study from the viewpoint of pharmaceutical history.

So the work of this Section along various lines might be emphasized. There is every reason for the continuance of this body. Even now we are making history, and in the reconstruction period through which we are passing pharmacy is bound to be represented. Organized pharmacy is a unit for better recognition of its colleagues in the Government service, and this effort constitutes an epoch in our development. To a large extent the dominating rules of the future are evolved from the impulses and experiences of the past. The heroic age of America is said to have begun when civilization first set up its standard as a permanent ensign in the Western Hemisphere to plant a new empire. It was a period when the nation's first physical and moral conquests were achieved, and rude society, with all its impurities, was fused and refined in the crucible of progress. Pharmacy as part and parcel of this development has felt the effects of this refining process, which even now is under way. Take it all in all, the true pharmacist should find in the study of history, as exemplified by the work and materials collected by this Section, an intellectual diversion, which will contribute not a little to his general knowledge, and greatly emphasize his love for his calling.

I shall not attempt to weary you by continuing further. We are glad to welcome you to the Metropolis of the New World, for, had you the time and desire, you would here find much to illustrate the historical side of pharmacy. The program presented for this Section embodies a number of interesting subjects.

There being no recommendations in the address, it was accepted and referred to the Publication Committee.

The Historian then read his report, which follows:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, August 28, 1919.

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

The present condition of the drug business and of pharmacy is, in a degree, the consequence of the past, and accordingly history enables us to inquire as to the sources of the changes. Then, if we are wise, the lessons of the past will be utilized by us in shaping the future of pharmacy and the drug business; in other words, history is the depository which may be drawn upon for ideas and information of those who labored in pharmacy before our time.

The word "research" implies investigation and study of the past as well as making deductions for further possibilities. The historical significance of standards is admitted by supplementary work in the library with that of the laboratory. While the related investigations receive consideration in other Sections of the Association, there have been papers, valuable for reference and research work, presented in this Section on Historical Pharmacy. Researchers not infrequently have matter they do not deem of such immediate importance as suggests papers for other Sections; these should be submitted here. The Encyclopaedic Pharmaceutical Dictionary now being edited on the card system by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Experiment Station is designed for reference and research, and mention is made in this report because of the valuable historical data therein. A reproduction of one of these cards was printed in the June Journal of the A. Ph. A., page 516. In an article, "Looking Backward—Thinking Forward," our honored fellow member J. U. Lloyd has depicted very briefly but interestingly the development of a few of the American pharmaceutical manufacturing establishments. (See August Journal A. Ph. A., page 605). In the June number, page 451, the same author reviews the earlier history of pharmacy.

There is reason to believe that American Pharmacy will receive better recognition from the Government than heretofore, but it remains an historical record that pharmacy did not

receive due credit for its contribution to the medical service of the military forces. First of all, it was an injustice, but somewhat due to the fact that insufficient use was made of historical data of our war with Spain. It is important that the part of pharmacy and the work of pharmacists be included in the war history. The War Department desires data relative to the activities of pharmacy and pharmacists in the war. Such communications are to be addressed to the Historical Department of the War Department, Col. C. W. Weeks, Chief, or Major Frederick L. Paxson, Chief, Economical Section, Historical Branch.

Some State Pharmaceutical Associations have prepared historical reports and, likewise, schools of pharmacy. The part pharmacists have had in the war and their activities, under conditions that did not fit their training, speaks of their nobility and patriotism, and we may well have pride in their records. The question of establishing a Section for them in the American Pharmaceutical Association will come up at this meeting. It is not out of place here to commend the splendid work accomplished by the A. Ph. A. Advisory Committee for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists. Through these sources there ought to come to this Section much pharmaceutical history, and which should be in our archives for reference. Neglect of these opportunities handicaps pharmacy.

It is to be regretted that none of the contributions to this Section thus far are serviceable for a display in the Smithsonian Institution. A pharmaceutical exhibit should be made possible and planned for its historical value. The committee having the matter in charge should be constituted of members residing in Washington. All schools have articles of historic interest relating to pharmacy; some can contribute from their collection of mortars and apparatus, while others could loan the products of plant analyses made in their laboratories, others preparations made by distinguished pharmacists or lines of preparations showing their development. It might be well for such committee to consult with those in charge of the Smithsonian Exhibit, and then correspond with schools, colleges and manufacturing houses relative to the possibility of arranging an exhibit that will have real value and reflect credit on pharmacy. Bi-weekly notes are issued by the Institution for information of its employes. Quoting, for example, from several:

"123 specimens of homeopathic medicinal preparations have been received, which are to be used in illustrating the fundamental principles of homeopathy."

"For the purpose of illustrating the large number of medicines from a single member of the vegetable kingdom, *nux vomica*, contributions have been received from pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing houses."

"Equipments of a drug store—to this, apparatus, balances, etc., have been contributed."

"The office of the Surgeon General has contributed considerable material to illustrate hospital and medical treatment during the war."

The latter reference suggests that there is much material in the hospitals and storehouses of the Government that could be arranged to serve the purpose of the Exhibit. Much of this material will be disposed of at a loss. The extent of drug supplies used in the war is shown in the paper by our former member, Major George L. Burroughs, on "The American Red Cross Pharmacy in Paris," page 291 of the April 1919 issue of the *Journal A. Ph. A.* Incidentally, such display would show the kinds and forms of medications employed. Repetition is made, that the arrangement and purpose of the exhibit should be carefully studied, so that it may have educational, economic and historical value. Your attention is also directed to the report of "A National Pharmaceutical Collection" by the Acting Curator, F. L. Lewton, of the Division of Medicine, National Museum, page 44, January issue of the *Journal A. Ph. A.*

The sand of time runs; Death is untiring and blind; he takes away the young and the old, regardless of those for whom the living of his victims meant happiness and welfare, and on whose labors others looked to receive pleasure and profit during coming years.

According to the information that has come to the Historian, forty-six members died since the last report was made, and a number of our members have been bereaved of loved ones. In remembering those that have departed they are not wholly lost to us. May I therefore ask, in conformity with precedent, that we stand in silence for a moment in honor and memory of these departed and the pharmacists who made the supreme sacrifice during the World War.

Whenever reports were obtainable brief sketches of the deceased have been printed in the *JOURNAL*. The names of the deceased members follow:

Shulmyer, Chas. J., Providence, R. I.	Cooper, James W., Plymouth, Mass.
Dunn, John Augustus, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mayer, Peter, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Schmidt, Frederick M., Chicago, Ill.	Wolf, M. F., Baltimore, Md.
Kleinau, George, New York, N. Y.	Burge, James Oscar, Nashville, Tenn.
Gallagher, John C., Jersey City, N. J.	Martin, J. F., Bourbon, Ind.
Robertson, David, Governor's Island, N. Y.	Block, Mitchell, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Talbott, W. A., Warren, Penna.	Haney, E. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hall, Joseph P., Suffolk, Va.	Patton, John F., York, Penna.
Drake, Charles, Woodbridge, N. J.	Kahn, Joseph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Niece, Frederick E., Queens Village, L. I.	Ziegler, P. M., Reading, Pa.
Latham, Thomas, New York, N. Y.	Deck, L. C., Girard, Ill.
Hodges, Jesse D., Little Rock, Ark.	Good, James M., St. Louis, Mo.
Heidbreder, Albert H., Quincy, Ill.	Perry, F. W. R., Detroit, Mich.
Lutz, Carl Wm., Ottawa, Ill.	Stone, Clarence G., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Kramer, J. E., Rochester, N. J.	Thome, Edgar R., Jackson, Mich.
Snow, Charles Wesley, Syracuse, N. Y.	Schmid, Miss Rose P., Chicago, Ill.
Fuller, Charles, Chicago, Ill.	Hauser, Chas. A., Covington, Ky.
Pegg, Henry Wilson, Kingston, Pa.	Jacocks, J. F., Dyersburg, Tenn.
Miller, Clifford O., Baltimore, Md.	Kettler, E., Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
Peters, T. H., Plains, Penna.	Apple, Franklin M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rupp, Peter, Algiers, La.	Etzel, John L., Clear Lake, Iowa.
Walker, J. P., New Orleans, La.	Holmes, Clayton W., Elmira, N. Y.
Vordick, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.	Cornell, Edward A., Williamsport, Pa.

From the sketches that have appeared it will be discerned that the departed served not only the Association but their State organizations and pharmacy. We lost two Ex-Presidents, John F. Patton and James M. Good; both had passed the three score and ten by many years, and still, until their departure, they were active in pharmacy. One of the deceased was an Honorary President, James O. Burge; no member was more deeply concerned in the welfare of the Association than he. Franklin M. Apple, an Ex-Vice-President, died July 12; few knew how deeply he loved this Association, but all of those who knew him realized his earnestness in every laudable undertaking for pharmacy. To make further references to the deceased would necessitate that none be overlooked, for all of them did splendid service, and that would require many pages and a repetition of much that has been said about them in print.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Harrison, head of the British Chemical Warfare Service, who died November 6, 1918, was a prominent and beloved British pharmacist and active in the affairs of the British Pharmaceutical Society.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy is indebted to many contributors; the writer will be pardoned, on account of the large and interesting number of contributions, for specifically mentioning those made by Dr. H. M. Whelpley. As heretofore, the contributions were of photographs, clippings and sketches. They have been scheduled and filed in the office of the Historian. The list is submitted. We have received 204 photographs and prints; 4 photographs and sketches; 8 sketches, no photographs; and a large number of clippings relating to pharmacy and pharmacists.

The growing interest in this Section evidences its importance, and the possibilities that are before it have been pointed out to stimulate our efforts.

Thanking you, and with the assurance that I am always glad to be of service.

Respectfully submitted,

E. G. EBERLE, *Historian*.

The report of the Historian was referred to the Publication Committee.

The first number of the program was an illustrated lecture by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, on "The History of the American Pharmaceutical Association and its Presidents." The lecture was extremely interesting on account of the many lantern slides; most of the pictures of the ex-Presidents were taken while not engaged in their duties for the Association and some of them were not aware of the camera's record. A vote of thanks was extended to the lecturer, and also to Mrs. Whelpley, who contributed to the program by her work on the lantern slides.

Ex-President John F. Hancock presented "Some Observations on Pharmacy Since 1854." These are to be prepared in the form of a paper and presented to the Section at a later date. The following sketch of the late James O. Burge was presented by E. A. Ruddiman:

JAMES OSCAR BURGE.

Mr. J. O. Burge died at his home in Nashville, Tennessee, February 6, 1919. This came as a surprise to many of his friends although those who saw him frequently during the last year realized that he was failing.

He was born near Bowling Green, Ky., March 27, 1848, where he received his preparatory training. After spending several years in a drug store, he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating with honors in 1876. He returned to Bowling Green and bought a drug store and later owned one in Franklin, Kentucky. In 1885 he moved to Nashville, where he had several stores at different times. Later he was chemist for Berry, Demoville & Co., resigning from this position in 1918 to give his time to the Wharton Chemical Company which he had organized some years before.

Mr. Burge was always an active member of the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, serving as its president for two years. He was a strong supporter of the bill which became the first pharmacy law in this state. He was a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, joining in 1878.

In 1877 he married Miss Nannie B. Hill of Nashville. She and two sons survive him. One of the sons is not married and lives with his mother.

A few personal words regarding Mr. Burge. My acquaintance with him began nearly thirty years ago. One of the first things he did for me was to ask me to join the A. Ph. A. I have him to thank for starting me in this Association. This Association lay very close to his heart. If we were together at any time for a little chat, sooner or later mention would be made of it. There was nothing he would not undertake in order to get new members in and to keep old members from dropping out. He gave much thought and time to its advancement and welfare.

He was the soul and life of the Nashville Branch and among the last words to some of us he urged that we keep the Branch alive and active. It was one of his keenest disappointments to be sick at the time this National Association met in Nashville.

I doubt if many of you realize the pleasure you gave him and the good you did when you made him our honorary president and I know that we honored ourselves by that action.

Always quiet, lovable, and undemonstrative, ever ready to put himself out to serve, he had an abiding faith and love for this Association. His ideals were of the highest and his efforts to obtain these for his chosen profession were untiring. The Association in losing him has lost one of its staunchest supporters.

Chairman Kantrowitz appointed the following Nominating Committee: E. G. Eberle, C. B. Lowe and W. O. Richtmann.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned, to meet on Friday, August 29th.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Hugo Kantrowitz on Friday, August 29, at 10.20 A.M.

The following papers were read and referred to the Publication Committee:

"The Pharmacy and Medicine of George Eliot," by A. W. Linton.

"Galen," by Louis Gershenfeld.

"A Continuation of the History of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association," by E. A. Sayre.

"Medals in Pharmacy and the Allied Sciences," by Caswell A. Mayo. The author of the latter paper first explained the types of the medals in general, and then individual medals in greater detail. Several collections were exhibited. (The paper will be printed in a later issue of the JOURNAL.)

Dr. Curt P. Wimmer delivered an address on "Urinary Examination in the Middle Ages," which he illustrated by lantern slides.

Charles M. Ford presented an illustrated paper on the "Boston Ether Monument Erected

to the Unnamed Discoverer of General Anaesthesia." (The picture of Dr. Long, physician-pharmacist, the discoverer of general anaesthesia, is used as a frontispiece in this issue of the JOURNAL, and it is hoped to print the paper by Mr. Ford in this number also.)

A paper entitled "The Pioneer Drug Store of the Wisconsin Historical Museum" was presented by Edward Kremers.

F. E. Stewart read a paper on "Some Observations Concerning the Origin and Evolution of Pharmacy and Drug Therapeutics," following which Ambrose Hunsberger moved that the paper by Dr. Stewart be referred to the President of the Association, with the request that he appoint a special committee to consider the question of reorganizing the American Pharmaceutical Association on the basis of making it a delegate body. After considerable discussion it was moved to refer the paper and recommendation to the Council; the latter motion was carried.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominees: W. O. Richtmann, of Madison, Wis., for *Chairman*, and Curt P. Wimmer, of New York, for *Secretary*. There being no further nominees it was moved that the Chairman cast the ballot of the Section for the nominees. This was carried, and the nominees declared elected.

After installation of the officers the Section was adjourned.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Year Book.—Since the last convention the sixth volume of the Year Book has been issued and distributed. Copies have been sent to the leading pharmaceutical journals for review.

Remainders of the Proceedings, Year Book and Journal.—formerly stored at Cincinnati, have been removed to Chicago and stored temporarily in the College of Pharmacy building. The reasons for this removal have already been published in Council Letter No. 10 (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., February 1919, pp. 1571-58). An inventory of the property thus stored together with recommendations for its disposal has been published in Council Letter No. 12 (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., March 1919, p. 232). These recommendations were approved with some modifications in Council Letter No. 15. (see JOURNAL A. PH. A., May 1919, p. 433). With the assistance of an advertisement in the Journal the sales from this stock have been somewhat increased, as indicated in the report which follows:

National Formulary.—As expected, the sales of the N. F. IV continued to fall during the year 1918 and only 3251 copies were sold, yielding an income of \$4408.97. However, the tide seems to have turned and as conditions are becoming normal, an increased sale for 1919 is indicated. The total sales of N. F. IV to July 1, 1919, were 26,850 copies, yielding a gross income of \$46,655.49. A detailed report follows:

Badges and Bars.—Attention is called to the greatly increased cost of badges and bars. Fortunately our stock of badges is sufficient for present needs, but bars which cost us 85c each in 1917 and \$1.18 each in 1918 now cost \$1.58 each. However, there seems no alternative but to charge a proportionate increase and continue to supply the bars. The sales, as might be expected, have fallen off somewhat.

A. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF NATIONAL FORMULARY IV.

JANUARY 1, 1918 TO DECEMBER 31, 1918, INCLUSIVE.

1. Expenditures.

Journal A. Ph. A.—reprints.....	\$ 6.50
J. B. Lippincott Co.—publication.....	604.00
Transferred to the A. Ph. A. Research Fund	
(Net income 1917).....	4,059.24
Total expenditures.....	\$4,669.74

*Presented at second General Session of the Association, New York meeting, 1919, adopted and ordered to be printed.