

say that while the intent of the bill is in harmony with principles long advocated by the American Pharmaceutical Association, regarding the sale of nostrums and unwarranted claims for the same, the bill itself is badly phrased and conveys a different meaning than that obviously intended.

The bill as it now stands will be heard by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at an early date, and it is most important that representatives of pharmaceutical organizations (which represent the interests of pharmacists) meet together in advance of the hearing, so that the united opinions of pharmaceutical interests shall be presented, and a practicable law passed.

W. S. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., Chairman of the Committee on National Legislation of the A. Ph. A., has taken up this subject very energetically. He has with him on the committee: J. C. Wallace, F. A. Hubbard, C. Koch and E. G. Eberle. He desires to call a meeting of the Committee on National Legislation of the A. Ph. A. at Washington to consider the Richardson amendment with members of the corresponding committee of the N. A. R. D., and proposes to do this at a date about one week in advance of the hearing, when he will "wire" all interested parties. Mr. Richardson asks that the Council make an appropriation to pay the expenses of the members of the Committee on National Legislation of the A. Ph. A., while going to, from and in Washington, and since all the members of the committee will probably not be able to attend the meeting, he estimates that \$100 will be sufficient to meet the expenses.

Your Secretary has presented this matter to your Finance Committee and this committee has approved such an appropriation.

Motion No. 32 (Appropriation of \$100 to Committee on National Legislation). Moved by J. P. Remington, seconded by J. W. England, that the sum of one hundred dollars, or as much of it as may be necessary, be appropriated to pay the expenses of the members of the Committee on National Legislation, A. Ph. A., while going to, from and in Washington, in the consideration of the Richardson Amendment of the food and drugs act, and such other proposed legislation as may affect the interests of our membership.

Mr. Richardson has had a conference with Dr. Hamilton Wright in regard to the de-

terminations of the Hague Conference, and it might be desirable for the committees to consider, also, the subject of narcotic legislation as affecting pharmacists.

Do you approve the motion? If at long distance, please "wire."

J. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

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.



PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. ENNO SANDER.

The characters which constitute individuality and express the personality of a man are better gathered from the recollections of those who knew him and worked with him than from the historical details of a formal biography. The latter merely catalogs him as a human unit; the former show us the man himself and betray the touches of nature that mark his kinship with other men.

That our late fellow member, Dr. Enno Sander, was something more than a census unit, and that he possessed a peculiarly marked and pleasant personality is well shown by the following recollections of some of those who knew him intimately and loved him well.

BY PROF. JOSEPH P. REMINGTON.

It is hard to realize that this staunch friend of everyone, and genial spirit has departed this life. He became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1858 and for 54 years his loyalty has never been questioned, nor did his interest abate. He was elected President in 1871 and has been a conspicuous figure at the meetings of the Association during a long period. Enno Sander was well read, he had a strong liking for scientific pursuits, a mind capable of grasping facts and a heart swelling with love for his friends. His industry was remarkable, especially when working on the subject of the analysis of mineral waters, in which he had

been interested for many years. Two years ago when the writer called on him, in St. Louis, although suffering then from the malady which caused his death, he was found working in his laboratory, and he came out into the office just as he was, with hands outstretched and his face beaming with delight at seeing an old friend. His pain was forgotten, and he was soon rehearsing events and depicting scenes which had been mutually enjoyed. In the city of St. Louis the death of Enno Sander will especially cause great sorrow. In no event in which Pharmacy or Chemistry was a moving cause of a meeting or celebration was Enno Sander omitted. Of late years his illness kept him from attending scientific or social gatherings, but the grand old man preserved to the last a lively interest. He especially was fond of the society of young men, and young men were attracted to him. He was approachable and everyone felt that he could tell his story to Enno Sander, and be sure of sympathy and help, if it was in his power to extend it.

His death is really a National loss and his friends cannot help feeling that his sufferings have won their sympathies, and they grieve when they fully realize that his Spirit has fled.

BY DR. J. M. GOOD.

We are now confronted with changed conditions here in St. Louis.

The members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, generally, together with those of this city specifically, must adapt themselves to the change and think of St. Louis, sine Enno Sander.

Because of his advanced age, his numerous friends in commercial and professional life, as found in three distinct, successive generations, the sense of loss which follows his departure is very widely felt. That he was keenly interested, to the last, in matters medical, pharmaceutical and scientific, is shown by the esteem in which he was held by those who are actively interested in the Medical Colleges, the College of Pharmacy and the Academy of Science. Prominent members of each profession every one of whom felt in his death a personal loss, were present at the funeral services. These obsequies were of a character to meet the approval of all who are opposed to ceremonial or ostentatious display on such occasions.

They were such as would have met with his approval were he attending the funeral of

a friend. The speaker of the occasion pronounced no eulogy upon him but the tribute which he paid to Dr. Sander's life and personal characteristics was recognized as apt and fitting.

Just now our sense of loss is keen. The lives of men like Procker, Parrish, Ebert, Maisch and others who were his contemporaries and friends and appreciated his ability loom up large in perspective as time passes.

BY W. BODEMANN.

I loved and admired Enno Sander for what he was not. He was *not* a sycophant, *not* a Tartuffe, and I have often enjoyed his outbreaks of "furor teutonicus" when aroused by the charlatanry and hypocrisy of others. He had his own convictions and expressed them most graphically, caring little whether they were liked or not.

During the last 15 years I had to spend three or four days at a time in St. Louis twice a year, and made it a point to stop at the hotel where Dr. Sander lived, so as to enjoy his company. Generally he managed to sandwich in a lunch at Faust's, with Dr. Whelpley as the third, and I must say I never knew a man who excelled Dr. Sander as a host in wit, conversational talent and good cheer.

He never married because, as he used to say, the ladies all loved him and he was too kind to hurt their feelings by marrying one, and he objected to marrying them all.

During the year of Searby's Presidency of the A. Ph. A., Searby and I spent an evening with Dr. Sander till 9 p. m., then retired to Searby's room—and I dropped from the frying pan into the fire. Searby was the gayer of the two and we engaged in a most lively and fascinating conversation about pharmaceutical cripples till the early morning separated us—never to see Searby again.

Enno Sander was a member of the Anhalt Chamber of Deputies at the time when Herman Raster, the afterwards famous Chicago editor, was official Reporter of the Chamber. Both had to leave the Fatherland on account of their love of liberty, in fact Dr. Sander was sentenced to death and was helped to escape by a student friend who was an official, as I learned a few years ago from this man's daughter. I many times tantalized the Doctor by pointing to his "criminal record." That's the way the fatherland treated the

elite of her children. The United States had the benefit of it.

It gave Wisconsin the Latin farmers, and to the nation such men as Schary, Knapp, Pretorius, Raster, Hecker and a legion of others.

Sander lived within 14 days of 90 years and, as he loved to say, was 90 years young. His was indeed a life of sunshine; he loved and gave sunshine freely, and I am proud of having had the privilege to bask in it.

Last but not least, Enno Sander was the oldest associate member of the C. V. D. A.—this most aristocratic as well as most democratic of Pharmaceutical bodies, and he enjoyed to attend the "annuals," and we all were glad to have him with us.

BY DR. O. A. WALL.

In June, 1864, I graduated from the City University in St. Louis, a school conducted by Prof. Edward Wyman, father of the late Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, who was my schoolmate. I had made up my mind to become a physician, and as my father suggested that the only way to become a thoroughly qualified one was to start at the bottom and learn all there was to learn, which included a preliminary study of pharmacy, he called on Dr. Enno Sander, whom he much admired for his ability and reputation as a pharmacist, and arranged to have me enter as an apprentice in Dr. Sander's drug store.

While St. Louis had a quite a number of drug stores at that time, it will be generally conceded by our older citizens that the most pretentious and best equipped stores were Dr. Enno Sanders', under Barnum's Hotel on Second and Walnut streets, Sennewald & Lange's on Third and Market streets, and Maurice Alexander's on Fourth and Market streets; so it was my good fortune to be apprenticed in one of the leading pharmacies of the city. These stores were conducted in the old-fashioned professional way with but few side-lines, and even these were more or less closely related to the drug business, as pure spices and flavoring extracts, etc. As the leading physicians of that day were Germans, most of the best prescription physicians of that day were Germans, and most of the best prescription business came to Sander's or Sennewald's drug stores. My apprenticeship was also on the German plan, i. e., pay for my work was to be instruction in the business of pharmacy.

We made our own pharmaceuticals, the manufacture of these goods not having developed as it has since; still, Dr. Sander had started a laboratory for drug and spice grinding, flavoring extracts, powdered spices, etc.; this laboratory was only two blocks away, on Myrtle, between Second and Third streets, and we clerks were often sent to the laboratory when business was quiet in the drug store, or vice versa, wherever we could help most or learn most at the time.

The U. S. Pharmacopœia was not so generally in use as it is now, and most of our work was done according to the German and other European pharmacopœias, according to the preferences of the physicians whose prescriptions we dispensed. I remember especially one physician who designated the preparations of the Bavarian Pharmacopœia, and another who used mainly the "Rademacher" preparations. The part of St. Louis known as "French Town" lay east of Fourth street, and extended from about Market to Convent streets; it was practically the old city, with the limits as prior to about 1836; it was inhabited by many of the old French settlers and their descendants, as well as by Germans who arrived later, and much of the business of Dr. Sander's drug store came from this old section of the city with its varied nationalities and varied household remedies requirements. Dr. Sander prided himself on never substituting. A German physician could rely on getting his preparation compounded according to the pharmacopœia he preferred, the Bavarian being perhaps most frequently specified. Likewise, a French physician could get his prescriptions filled with preparations made according to the French Codex.

At that time many people believed in the charms and hoodoos described in the "Seventh Book of Moses" (a book of magic) and we kept for sale many of the ingredients required for these formulas. A customer who called for bear's fat, deer's tallow, goose-grease, rattlesnake oil, or even "*Axungia Hominis*," was sure to get the genuine article. Skinks, cellar bugs, rasped harts' horn, etc., were some of the animal substances for which we had occasional calls. *Oleum petrae*, rock-oil, mineral oil, was petroleum skimmed from certain streams in the East in territory now known as the "oil-fields." Grape-sugar was made from grapes or raisins and cost about a dollar a pound; we kept both Rus-

sian and Chinese Rhubarb, the Russian retailing at about \$1 an ounce.*

Among the French people the fat of dogs was considered superior to cod-liver oil as a remedy for consumption, and we frequently rendered this fat at the laboratory on Myrtle street; on one occasion the dog from which we had taken the fat looked so appetizing that the Superintendent, Mr. Scheffer (afterwards of Larkin & Scheffer), my fellow-clerk, Alois Blank, and I got the engineer, whom I knew only as "August," to roast it on a spit, and we found it quite good eating.

I mention these things merely to show how conscientious Dr. Sander was in his determination not to substitute, but to sell only the right goods.

Having to make preparations from so many pharmacopœias, Dr. Sander's apprentices had unusual opportunities for experience. Dr. Sander would assign definite lessons for the week; to be read or studied, and either he or one of his partners would hear us when we were not otherwise too busy, usually on Sundays. Even after beginning the work with Dr. Sander, I continued to go to the City University three hours a week for instruction in Latin, and for this reason Dr. Sander jokingly referred to me and addressed me as "Herr Professor."

About this time the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was organized, Dr. Sander being one of the most active and enthusiastic of its founders and promoters. When the College was ready to receive students, Dr. Sander sent both Alois Blank (who later became a prominent pharmacist) and myself to hear the College lectures, for which he paid, as he considered himself under obligations to provide for our instruction in pharmacy. The lectures were on three evenings each week.

I remained with Dr. Sander for nearly three years; then I went to "read medicine" with a preceptor, as was the custom in those days. Later on I started a drug store of my own, and also went to medical college, graduating in 1870 from the Missouri Medical College; the following year I went to New York City and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1871; I then went

*This was about the end of the Civil war and gold commanded a high premium; the prices of imported articles were based on gold values, which caused some very high prices in U. S. currency.

back to St. Louis and commenced the practice of medicine.

Meanwhile the St. Louis College of Pharmacy had had several "lean years"; for in spite of a modest amount of advertising there were no applicants for matriculation; nor, in fact was the college in condition to give instruction, as all its apparatus, museum, herbarium and other collections had been lost in the fire which destroyed the building of the Academy of Science, in which the College of Pharmacy had rooms.

But about 1870 the faculty was reorganized, a new location was secured, new appliances provided, and the work of the college was resumed. Dr. Enno Sander temporarily occupied the chair of Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Botany, and he taught pharmacognosy according to the methods introduced shortly before by Prof. Berg of Germany. The credit of introducing modern pharmacognosy in the United States belongs to Profs. Maisch and Sanders, who taught about the same time.

For two or three years, while studying medicine, I saw little of Dr. Sander, but when I commenced to practice medicine, I frequently had occasion to drop in at the old store on Second and Walnut streets, which, however, no longer belonged to Dr. Sander who sold out his interests in the retail business, and confined himself to manufacturing. On one of these occasions I met Dr. Sander, and, as usual, he greeted me as "Herr Professor," and this probably suggested to him the idea of securing a permanent teacher for the chair he temporarily held in the College faculty; he proposed me as his successor in 1873. Dr. Sander gave me his books on pharmacognosy and his written lectures, for like Prof. Maisch, he read his lectures, the notes for which I still have. He was friend and advisor to me, and he was often spoken of by mutual friends as my "pharmaceutical daddy." This friendship continued until his end, and he often visited at our home, enjoying the friendship and esteem of my family and myself, and always remembering us with the season's greetings, or occasionally staying with us for a week-end visit.

For many years, now, I have been the sole survivor of all who worked for Dr. Sander when he was in the drug business; and the years, as they rolled on, simply intensified my admiration and respect for his knowledge of pharmacy and pharmacognosy, and for his

rare conscientiousness in training his apprentices and in conducting the drug business along strictly ethical and professional lines. He was truly "a grand old man" in pharmacy. May his ashes rest in peace, and may his memory remain as an incentive to all of us to do our best for the interest of our calling.

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CHARLES L. STILLMAN.

Charles L. Stillman, of Lead, S. D., died suddenly on January 20, 1912. He was formerly in business at Columbus, Neb., but removed to Lead, where he has been located for five years. He has been prominent in the pharmaceutical affairs of his state, having served as a member of the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy from 1900 to 1903. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1910.

J. W. E.

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ERNEST MOLWITZ.

Ernest Molwitz died at his home in New York on January 29, 1912. He was born in Rothenburg, Germany, on August 24, 1836. His father was a druggist. Young Molwitz came to this country when fourteen years old, and was employed in the dispensary at Bellevue Hospital when nineteen. After two years spent at Pittsburg he returned to New York and clerked for A. G. Dunn, on Third avenue. In 1868, Mr. Molwitz started in business for himself at Sixth avenue and Fifty-third street, moving to Fifty-fourth street later. In 1886, he sold the business to Otto Boeddicker and devoted his time to his store at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth street until his retirement in 1909. He took a deep interest in professional pharmacy and in the New York College of Pharmacy. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1867, and was one of the few who attended both the 1867 and the 1907 meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in New York. A widow, two sons and five daughters survive him.

J. W. E.

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BENJAMIN S. WOODWORTH.

Benjamin Stadley Woodworth, a prominent pharmacist of Fort Wayne, Ind., died suddenly on February 22, 1912. He was born in Fort Wayne, and was within a few days of his thirty-eighth birthday. He was educated in the city schools of Fort Wayne and attended Cornell and Purdue Universi-

ties, later entering the drug business with his father, and succeeding to the ownership of his father's store. Mr. Woodworth was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a 32° Mason. He became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1906. He was unmarried, and leaves a brother, Carl Woodworth, of Chicago Junction, Ohio.

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."—Resolution adopted at the Boston Convention, 1911.

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 typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

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PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

(February Meeting)

The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Branch was held at the College of Physicians on the evening of February 6, 1912, Chairman Stanislaus presiding.

A resolution submitted by Chairman La-Wall protesting against the attitude of the Treasury Department in regard to the recovery of tax-paid alcohol used in the manufacture of galenicals was unanimously adopted. In order that the protest might be widespread and effective the committee suggested similar action by other pharmaceutical bodies throughout the country.

Dr. Carl E. Smith was elected a member of the Branch.

Messrs. Kraemer, Vanderkleed and Blair were appointed as members of the nominating committee to select a list of names to be submitted at the next meeting for election to the various Branch offices, as well as to the Council of the A. Ph. A.

The topic of the evening consisted of a contribution on "Purified Caramel and the Standardizing of Caramel Solutions" pre-