

Association value: The addition of so considerable a number of pharmacists whose interest is almost exclusively in the professional side of pharmacy would be of the greatest value, and the Association, in return, would give aid in perfecting their organization into a sub-section or group.

No doubt the American Hospital Association would gladly make place for them, but a number of them are already members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and realize that their interests could be cared for better in the parent pharmaceutical organization.

In closing I would respectfully call attention to some of the numerous tasks performed by hospital pharmacists that are uncommon, to say the least, outside of a hospital: The preparation of test solutions for the pathological laboratory, both qualitative and quantitative; solutions for the preservation of specimens; solutions for staining; sterile ointments and sterile solutions for the eyes; sterile solutions for pyelography, hypodermatic, intravenous, intraspinal, intramuscular and intraperitoneal uses, also such solutions as Dakin's and Eusol which require titration.

Summed up, this means special knowledge and training along certain lines and, as in all truly pharmaceutical work, the development of a sense of responsibility. On the other hand there are compensations, especially to individuals of an uncommercial temperament—they do not have to please the public; their professional work is more accurately valued and appreciated; their surroundings are often more congenial.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

PHARMACY OF A CENTURY AGO.

New York—New Orleans.*

BY H. V. ARMY.

INTRODUCTION.

The years 1920–21 have been years of unusual pharmaceutical anniversaries. Last year we celebrated the centennial of the United States Pharmacopoeia; the 1920 meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association was the Golden Anniversary of that, our oldest State Association; during the past year we have witnessed the centennial of the first pharmacy school in America, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; while the semi-centennial of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was appropriately observed last June at Toronto.

It was my pleasant privilege to deliver at the centennial of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy an address on Pharmacy in 1821. This paper published elsewhere (*American Journal of Pharmacy* 94, 1921) as well as the admirable addresses delivered on the same occasion by Dean Charles H. LaWall and Emeritus Professor Samuel P. Sadtler, gave a survey of medical, pharmaceutical and chemical conditions prevailing in the United States (and particularly in Philadelphia) a century since, that was as comprehensive as time conditions would permit.

The work performed last January so interested me that I have since spent a number of pleasant hours in the New York Historical Society library and elsewhere collating some data concerning New York and its pharmacists of 1821; and during the past week I have enjoyed the excellent facilities of the library of the Louisiana Historical Association and of the Howard Memorial Library here in my boyhood home, the metropolis of the South.

* Presented to Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., New Orleans meeting, 1921.

In presenting the fragmentary data as to the New Orleans of a century since permit me to say that in the two days I gave to it, I have merely scratched the surface and I have done so only in an endeavor to point out to the New Orleans pharmacists interested in history and literature, some leads that could be followed to undoubtedly delightful finds. Of the 24 New Orleans pharmacists of 1821, that will be later enumerated, only one or two are now more than names. But let those in this Crescent City who have the leisure and the splendid facilities this historic city affords, take up these names and dig out for us from the New Orleans newspapers of a century since the stories of those men who helped to make this delightful city what it is to-day.

NEW YORK IN 1821.

Material New York a century since can best be appreciated by referring to a present-day map and noting that along East River the city practically terminated at what is now East Houston Street. Along the Hudson River, New York of 1821 merged into the Village of Greenwich and was thus rather closely built up as far as Horatio Street. Beyond these limits were farms and country roads with occasional settlements toward the north. Thus, Chelsea was a suburban community and it is interesting to note that the area now bounded by 19th street to 23rd street and from Ninth Avenue to the Hudson was the country-place of Clement Clark Moore who sliced from his "farm" the block from 9th to 10th Avenue and from 20th to 21st Street and gave it to the Episcopal Theological Seminary, which is still located at that spot. Despite the fact that all north of Houston Street and Greenwich Village was fields and estates, in 1811, a city commission consisting of Simeon DeWitt, John Rutherford and Gouverneur Morris laid out on paper the entire City from Houston to 150th Street, just as it now is with the avenues running north and south and the numbered streets running east and west.

Touring the old City itself we find that in 1821 Bowling Green was a fashionable residential section, with the best hotel in the City, the Adelpia, facing the Park; that Broadway was mostly a business thoroughfare, upon which the most prominent churches faced. Of these only Trinity and St. Paul's survive to this day. What was then the "up-town" part of Broadway had just been adorned with the new City Hall and City Hall Park. Facing the Park on Broadway were some stores but also a number of fine mansions, including the one later occupied by Philip Hone. The unsightly Post Office did not deface City Hall Park in those days and, across from where it now stands, Park Row was dominated by the newly rebuilt Park Theatre with hotels and fine stores on either side. Park Place was a residential street leading to the campus of Columbia College, which was on land donated to the College by Trinity Church ("an elevated and airy situation," says a guide book of the period) running from Church Street to the Hudson River and from Murray to Barclay Street. The Bowery was then a fashionable residential street more or less out of town; while an extremely choice neighborhood was St. Johns Park up at Varick Street dominated by the beautiful St. John's Church which was taken down only a few years ago.

In 1821, there were many delightful excursions available to the citizens of New York. Thus, according to guide books of the period: a fifteen minutes' ferry ride brought the excursionist to "Elysian Fields;" a "sloping bank near the River and entering a beautiful lawn in front, you are introduced to a spot that has for years just been the delight and boast of the citizens." This is now the site of the

upper part of Hoboken. If a more extended tour was desired the excursionist took a post coach at New York at 5 A.M., went over to New Jersey, passed across the flats and then "a toll bridge over the Passaic River introduces you into the beautiful city of Newark." Then away across the Jersey Hills the coach goes to Morristown and from thence to a hotel on top of Schooley's Mountain where the night was spent. On the next day the return was made via "the village of Patter-son with its numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments. . . . Nature and Art have been combined together to perfect their operations on a magnificent scale." The object of the detour was to visit the Falls of the Passaic which was then a beautiful sight.

Excursions on Long Island were also in order and among these we read of a trip to "The village of Flatbush which opens handsomely upon the view after emerging from the forest."

As a town is largely what its citizens make it, a survey of the prominent people of New York a century since may be worth while. DeWitt Clinton, former Mayor, was in 1821 living in Albany, as Governor of the State, busy pushing the Erie Canal to its successful completion; Daniel Tompkins, another New Yorker, was Vice-President of the United States from 1817 until his death in 1825; John Jay, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and former Envoy to England, was living in retirement at the advanced age of 76 years; Aaron Burr, a disgraced man after his duel with Hamilton, his Blennerhassett fiasco, and his marriage with Madame Junet—was a "counsellor at law" at 280½ Broadway, a heartbroken man since the disappearance at sea in 1813 of the ship upon which travelled his beautiful daughter Theodosia.

Among the leaders of commercial New York of a century since were John Jacob Astor and Peter Cooper; Philip Hone, who had just retired from business and who was about to embark upon his career in the political and social life of New York, so delightfully described in his famous diary; Peter A. Jay and John Pintard who in 1819 founded the first New York savings bank which in 1821 was situated on the ground floor of the New York Institute in Chambers Street, rejoicing in deposits of over \$350,000; and the Ward Brothers, father and uncle of Julia Ward Howe, leaders in New York society and business.

New York in 1821 was proud of its fame as a literary center. Here lived Irving (in 1821, in Europe); while on St. John's Park in 1821 resided James Fenimore Cooper. William Cullen Bryant was attempting the uncongenial task of practicing law at Great Barrington, Mass., which he gave up in 1825 and moved to New York, taking the editorship of the *Evening Post* in 1826 and becoming from that time forth a loyal citizen of the metropolis. In 1817 Bryant published "Thanatopsis" and in 1821 he published his first volume of poems. Two other beloved poets of New York a century since were Fitzgreene Halleck and his boon companion, the physician-pharmacist Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet whose "Culprit Fay" published in 1816 gave him immediate vogue and began his brilliant career that was brought to an untimely end by his death in 1820 at the early age of 25. While speaking of Drake one is tempted to digress to mention that the English pharmacist-poet Keats died in Rome on February 23, 1821, the very day that the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was organized.

In 1821, the *New York Mirror*, that famous exponent of literature and fine arts, had not been established. One of its founders, Samuel Woodworth, was living in New York in 1821 as editor of the *Ladies Literary Cabinet*, while of the other founder, George P. Morris, no mention is made in the Directory of 1821, presumably because that year he was a youth of 19. In 1823, the two founded the *Mirror* which was a success from the start. These two men while almost forgotten have left two songs that still live, the "Old Oaken Bucket" by Woodworth and "Woodman, Spare That Tree" by Morris.

In a theatrical way 1821 was famous because of the visit to America of the great English actor Kean. Edwin Forrest then a boy of 14 had already made his debut in Philadelphia in 1820. A popular New York actor of the period was Thomas Hawkins Hodgkinson, who, however, in 1821 was the proprietor of the Shakespeare Tavern (Nassau & Fulton), a rendezvous of the literary set, Halleck, Drake, Francis, etc., and later a gathering place of the pharmacists of the vicinity.

Scientific New York in 1821 included such men as David Hosack, the botanist, whose garden was one of the show-places of the City; James Renwick, professor of chemistry at Columbia College, whose mother, by the way, was the inspirer of Burns' "Blue Eyed Lassie;" John Torry, the great botanist, who in 1817, at the age of 19, published a catalog of plants growing within 30 miles of New York, who, the next year, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1824 became professor of physics and chemistry at the New York College of Pharmacy; S. L. Mitchell also listed as professor of chemistry at Columbia College, who lived at 47 White Street; and Clement Clark Moore, in 1821, professor of biblical learning at the General Theological Seminary, known to us not as the profound scholar but as the author of "'Twas the Night before Christmas," which he wrote for his children Christmas 1822.

In medical circles in 1821, Dr. Valentine Mott had already attained distinction, being at the age of 33 professor of surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. J. W. Francis, then aged 33 years, was professor of forensic medicine at "P. & S." and the following year became editor of the *New York Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was a schoolmate of Washington Irving, was a great physician, a poet and a leader of society. In 1857 he read before the New York Historical Society a paper that now in book form gives us an intimate picture of New York of the first three decades of the Nineteenth Century. Mott and Francis, as well as Dr. W. J. MacNeven, were the New York delegates to the first Pharmacopoeial Convention. Of Dr. MacNeven the only reference so far found is that in 1821 he resided at 7 Park Place, two doors away from the residence of Professor Renwick.

PHARMACEUTICAL NEW YORK IN 1821.

Records show that in 1829 when the first constitution of the New York College of Pharmacy was adopted, 72 druggists affixed their signatures to the document. Comparison of these names with the Directory of 1821 shows that the following 19 were then in business:

C. Adamson, Rivington & Ludlow
 P. Dickie, 206 Pearl St.
 J. W. Duryee, 52 Market St.
 J. L. Embree, 313 Pearl St.
 Jas. C. Haviland, 44 Fulton St.

Oliver Hull, 146 Pearl St.
 John D. Keese, 195 Pearl St.
 H. T. Kiersted, Broadway & Spring Sts.
 J. B. Lawrence, 199 Pearl St.
 U. H. Levy, Broadway and Murray Sts.

Lindley Murray, Pearl near Fulton St.
 W. T. Olliffe, 6 Bowery,
 John Penfold, 4 Fletcher St.
 F. Place, 17 Park Row

W. B. Post, 41 William St.
 B. Quackinbush, Greenwich & Amos Sts.
 H. H. Schieffelin, 193 Pearl St.
 Isaac See, 326 Greenwich St.

Among the other 1821 drug stores we note the following:

Silas Carle & Co., 199 Water St.	Louis Hallock, 92 Catharine St.
John Clark, 85 Maiden Lane	Sadler Ray & Co., 93 Maiden Lane
John P. Fischer, 106 Broadway	James Seaman & Co., 49 Fulton St.

Among the New York College of Pharmacy founders we note John Carle, Jr., Edwin Clark and Leidy Hallock, evidently successors of the 1821 druggists cited above.

Of the pharmacists of 1821 to 1830 the following are worthy of special mention:

Joseph Rodman Drake, according to some biographers, was a practicing physician and in the 1819 directory he is listed as "J. R. Drake, M.D., 121 Bowery." On the other hand, Henstreet states "Drake prospered and, after a time, set up his pharmacy in the busiest part of town that later grew to be the core of Newspaper Row." It is, therefore, likely that he followed the custom observed by many young physicians of that day, of selling medicines while waiting for his practice to grow to dimensions sufficient to support him. As mentioned above, Drake was only 25 when he died.

J. D. Keese was the first president of the N. Y. C. P. (1829-1831). From what can be learned Mr. Keese was evidently, in 1821, a member of the firm of Lawrence & Keese.

Henry H. Schieffelin, in 1821, was the head of the drug firm of H. H. Schieffelin & Co., established by his father, Jacob Schieffelin, in 1794. H. H. Schieffelin was a graduate of Columbia College and practiced law during the early days of his successful career. At the organization meeting of the N. Y. C. P., in 1829, he was elected vice-president of the College and during 1831 and 1832 he served the College as its president.

Constantine Adamson in the 1821 Directory is listed as "teacher" but his obituary states that from 1818 to 1829 he conducted the store of Waters and Seaman. Perhaps he occupied both callings, since pharmacists are notably versatile. Around 1829, he became a member of the firm of Adamson and Olliffe at 6 Bowery, and was regarded as one of the leading prescriptionists of New York City. He was president of the N. Y. C. P. from 1835 to 1846.

Lindley Murray, in 1821, had a drug store on Pearl near Fulton Street. He was one of the founders of the N. Y. C. P. and was its third president (1832-1835).

J. B. Lawrence, a brother-in-law of Jacob Schieffelin, founded with him in 1794 the firm of Lawrence & Schieffelin. The partnership was dissolved in 1799, Mr. Schieffelin continuing the business, while Mr. Lawrence began the business of Lawrence and Keese at 199 Pearl St. It is interesting to note that two other members of the Lawrence family were among the founders of the New York College of Pharmacy.

H. T. Kiersted, in 1821, had a drug store at Broadway and Spring St. A public-spirited citizen he was, city collector of taxes, U. S. Collector of Customs, Major General of the State Militia, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1860, member of the first Board of Trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy and its president from 1861 to 1866.

F. Place, another founder of the N. Y. C. P. in 1821, had a drug store at 17 Park Row. A few years later the firm became Place and Souillard and was the great French prescription pharmacy of New York, like the Durand store in Philadelphia and the Ducatel establishment in Baltimore.

John P. Fischer, in 1821, had a store at 106 Broadway. It was at the Fischer store in 1814 that Mr. Kiersted began the drug business.

James R. Chilton, while not mentioned in the Directory of 1821, is listed in the Directory of 1825 as "Chemist." In a description of a view of Park Row given in the *Mirror* of 1830 he is mentioned as "an operative chemist and druggist of no ordinary ability." He was adjunct lecturer on chemistry and toxicology during the early years of the New York College of Pharmacy.

Uriah H. Levy, in 1821, had a drug store, corner of Broadway and Murray St. There is a picture of the store still extant. Mr. Levy was a life member of the college until his death in 1873 or thereabouts.

B. Quackinbush, in 1821, had a drug store in Greenwich, a store that is still being run in the same locality by his direct descendants.

John Milhau, in 1821, was in the drug business in Baltimore. In 1823 he retired, in 1829 he went to France for further study and upon his return to America in 1830 he opened his famous drug store on Broadway. He was President of the New York College of Pharmacy from 1847 to 1851 and was president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1867.

NEW ORLEANS IN 1821.

In 1821, the Crescent City had three or four newspapers, the leading one of which was *L' Ami des Lois*. This was a 4-sheet daily, two pages in English, two in French. Our venerable "*L'Abeille*" was not founded until the thirties. Files of "*L' Ami*" and of the other journals of 1821 are in the library of the Historical Association and are well worth the study of the pharmacists interested in olden times. In the limited time at my disposal I read only four months of "*L' Ami*" and only regretted that I could not trace the progress of the city throughout the year.

From this superficial survey of the contemporary press and from the excellent description of the city given by John Adams Paxton in his N. O. Directory for 1822, we glean the following:

The population of New Orleans in 1820 as determined by the U. S. census of that year was 29,000. Paxton insists that these figures are wrong, that the city had 40,000 people. This shows that "census kicks" prevailed a century ago even as now. The city, according to Paxton, held 5,837 buildings, and included "24 drug and apothecary stores." Its site "is a parallelogram 1320 yards along the river and 700 yards backward to the swamp." Outside the city proper were "*Upper Banlieu*," including the suburbs Duplantier, Soulet, La Course, Annunciation and Religieuses; and in the "*Lower Banlieu*" were the suburbs Danois and Clouet.

Paxton states "No city in the Union can boast of being better lighted than New Orleans." He points with pride to the 250 reflected lamps that illuminated the streets of the city. He admits that the paving is not what it should be, but points out that on certain streets imported cobblestones were being laid. He also acknowledges that the water supply was not of the best quality. Drove wells furnished water good for scrubbing but unfit for drinking. Drinking water was taken from the river and sold at 6½ cents a bucket or 50 cents a hogshead. It had to be filtered or clarified with alum. This latter point stated specifically by Paxton is interesting from the standpoint of historical chemistry. It is also interesting that Paxton makes no mention of rain water collected in the cisterns that gave the city so picturesque an appearance up to a quarter of a century ago.

We learn that in 1821 John Rouffignac was elected mayor at an election in which 1037 votes were cast. That a town having over 5,000 buildings had slightly over 1,000 voters seems remarkable but it is to be borne in mind that the Creole population in 1820 were none too reconciled to American rule, and it seems evident from the election news items that the politics of the city was largely in the hands of the American element. Then, of course, the slaves of the city did not have the right of suffrage. Incidentally, Paxton points out that in 1821 the city administration cost the tax payers \$130,000 per annum.

The advertisements in the papers of 1821 throw interesting side lights upon the life of the city a century ago. Runaway slaves were advertised for, with re-

wards ranging from ten to fifty dollars. One curious advertisement pointed out that a family of Germans bound out to pay off their passage money had decamped; an indication that the "redemption system" prevailed even until that day.

Theatrical notices are very interesting; one striking my eye announcing the performance of the American Theatre, St. Philip St., of a version of Blue Beard at which performance "*A Living Elephant carrying eight men* will make her first appearance."

Mrs. Balch announces that she has opened "a boarding house on the Upper Levee, Faubourgh, St. Mary between Commune and Gravier Sts.," her house being airy and commodious. Another Boniface announces the opening of his hotel on Bayou St. John, a delightful resort at which to spend the sickly season.

Maspero's Coffee House was apparently a highly popular resort. On May 6, 1820, it advertised the sale of "Ice Creams and Iced Punch."

As to the prominent citizens of New Orleans of a century ago, many of the names are picturesquely perpetuated in the present-day cognomens of the streets, alike interesting and perplexing to strangers. Dufossat, Urquhardt, Delachaise, Foucher, Derbigny, Ginnie and a host of other names suggest themselves to anyone familiar with the city. Among the American residents of 1820 may be noted the Palfreys, the Stackhouses, the Hennens and the Slocombs. It is interesting to note that the Slocomb hardware store was in 1820 at the corner of Canal and Dorsier Streets, evidently the same lot where the Stauffer-Eschelman hardware business has been conducted during the past fifty years. In 1822, Hydes Jewelry Store was at 56 Chartres Street, a business that has continued from that day to this under different names, the present firm being A. B. Griswold & Company.

PHARMACY IN NEW ORLEANS IN 1821.

L'Ami des Lois points out that the Legislature of 1820 passed an act prescribing the formalities to be observed in order to obtain "the right to practice physic or the profession of apothecary within the State of Louisiana." The foregoing quoted words are to us pharmacists extremely significant.

The Directory of 1822 gives a list of 42 physicians practicing in New Orleans at that time. These include 2 Yves Le Monniers, father and son, two of the distinguished line of physicians of that name who have faithfully served the city even unto this day. Then there was Dr. Alfred Mercer, whose bequest made possible St. Anna's Home; and there was Dr. Felix Formento, the progenitor of Dr. Felix Formento, of my boyhood days.

As mentioned above, in 1822 New Orleans had 24 drug stores. A search of the Directory of that year brings forth the following list of 19 names:

E. P. Black, 1 Chartres	M. Jambu, 77 Chartres
Rene Blanchet, Chartres & Toulouse	L. A. Lacour, 33 Tchoupitoulas
Cannon & Kern, 19 Levee	M. G. Laurent, Poydras near Carondelet
Dr. Debow, Canal & Chartres	M. Morgan, Canal near Magazine,
Jos. Dufilho, 63 Chartres	Oliver & Kumbel, Chartres & Bienville
Jean Durand, Dauphine and St. Peter	Etienne Pé, Tchoupitoulas near Poydras
Frelo & Morgan, 7 Canal	John Rebel, Royal & St. Peter
Dr. Felix Formento, Bourbon and Dumaine	Sheldon & Dixon, Tchoupitoulas & Gravier
Felix Grandchamps, Royal & St. Louis	John Vignaud, 84 Chartres
Guilhon & Chevalier, Royal & Dumaine	
(2 stores) Rampart & Bayou Road	

Of these only three advertised in the mediums of the day; one was Dr. Debow, who in the Directory of 1822 has a modest advertising card giving his name, the statement "Drugs and Medicines" and the address; the second was Sheldon & Dixon who also had a modest advertisement in the same directory; the third was "James Bedford, Druggist and Commission Merchant, at Mr. Duffy's store near the Levee" who figures in "*L'Ami des Lois*" in a quarter-page advertisement of "T. W. Dyott, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Second & Race Streets, Philadelphia;" a showy advertisement adorned with a wood cut of Dyott's Philadelphia establishment, and also announcing that the Dyott stock of drugs, medicines, patent medicines, chemicals, etc., will be bartered for a long list of items including rosin, turpentine, pinkroot, castor oil, logwood, flaxseed, rye whiskey and apple whiskey.

As Bedford is not listed in the 1822 as a druggist, he was evidently a representative of the drug brokers of that day.

The Dyott firm must have been an energetic concern, since Joseph Feil, some fifteen years since, pointed out that the Cincinnati newspapers of 1818 and 1819 contained Dyott's advertisements.*

In this connection, I desire to correct an error in my paper published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* of March 1921, in which I cited William McKean as a druggist of New Orleans of 1821. This fallacious conclusion was drawn from the remarkable volume extolling the virtues of Swaim's Panacea (described in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* article) which mentioned McKean as the New Orleans agent for the Panacea. I have since found that many of the agents for that miraculous remedy were book-sellers and this is true of James McKean who has a full-page advertisement in the Directory of 1822.

In passing, it might be noted that in the Directory for 1822, Dr. John Rollins is listed as the apothecary at the Charity Hospital and that the Directory of 1824 gives the name of Thomas Freyer as *chemist* at 9 Burgundy Street. Mention might also be made of the fact that Felix Grandchamps, mentioned above in the directory list, labels himself "Chemist and Druggist, Member of the Medical Society."

But little of the pharmaceutical thought of 1821 is reflected in those papers of that period that I had the chance to read.

* [EDITOR'S NOTE.—Dr. Thomas W. Dyott's name appears in the Philadelphia directory for the first time in 1807, in connection with "Patent Medicine Warehouse," No. 57 So. 2nd Street. In 1809 the description and location of the business changed to "medical dispensary and proprietor of Robertson's family medicines, No. 116 No. 2nd Street." Here he also added the title "M.D.," and a brother, John, was in business with him. About 1811 or 1812, the drug store was moved to 2nd and Race Streets. He became owner of Kensington glass works and employed many people, and the locality became known as Dyottsville; he started a bank and failed during the troublesome times of 1837, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, but soon pardoned, when he resumed the drug business at the last-named location. The historian says that he conducted his banking operations as the banks; but, evidently, the financial situation prevented him from meeting his obligations and he incurred the ill-will of some creditors; "after he came out of prison he resumed his business as a druggist, and attended to it faithfully and honorably until his death, several years afterward." Dyott was an Englishman, who came to Philadelphia in 1806.]

Sulphur baths seemed to have much vogue, as several doctors advertised their bathing establishments. One offers "vapor sulphur baths" by "the method of J. G. Gales, as perfected by Mr. Darcet, a Paris chymist."

An advertisement of a spot-remover, "Essence Vestimental," publishes a list of enthusiastic patrons as distinguished as those given elsewhere as the backers of Swaim's Panacea. The number of names is so large that they are classified as "Members of Congress" (headed by Clay), "Members of the Government" (headed by President Monroe), "Members of the Diplomatic Corps" (stationed in Washington), "Local dignitaries," including Governor Villere and Mayor Macarty.

Among the news items, we find a statement beginning

"We, the physicians, surgeons and apothecaries of Dublin... declare... that we consider... the discovery of the medical properties of Oil Turpentine as one of the greatest that has ever been made in physic."

The statement then describes the medical uses of Turpentine, stressing the fact that it is an infallible specific in child-bed fever.

The most interesting contribution as to medicine found in the papers read by me had a Dr. Gentilly as its hero. The series starts with a letter signed by John Martin, giving thanks to the doctor for a medicine that cured Martin of "hydropsie ascite." In his eulogium Martin says "I will pray every day to the Eternal for my benefactor." At a discreetly later date, the doctor himself wrote a letter to the paper advising the public how to avoid catching the yellow fever. He sprinkles rooms and persons with a mixture of 4 pounds of good vinegar, 2 ounces of flowers of sulphur and 2 ounces of powdered camphor. If despite this prescription, so freely offered, you get the yellow fever "then," writes the doctor, "I have a specific that is certain to cure 95 cases out of 100." A few days later a correspondent, "L," is mean enough to ask why the doctor does not publish the recipe for his yellow fever specific as freely to the world as he did the yellow fever preventive. To this the doctor makes a heated response, citing the numerous sacrifices made by him to get his medical education, and the fact that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He is burning with a desire to help his fellowmen, but he cannot do all of the sacrificing himself. If the Government will guarantee him some recompense, he will furnish his recipe to the proper officials for publication to the world.

CONCLUSION.

So closes this fairly complete outline of pharmacy in New York in 1821 and a fragmentary sketch of the drug trade of New Orleans of the same year. The sketch raises many intriguing questions. For instance, what relation was Druggist Uriah H. Levy of New York to the Commodore of the same name? What kind of a store did Field & Morgan run at 7 Canal Street, New Orleans? What achievements made Felix Grandchamps, apothecary, a member of the Medical Society? What sort of a man was Dr. John Rollins, apothecary of the Charity Hospital?

There have been some who have talked of this Section on Historical Pharmacy as an insignificant thing with little or nothing to do. Were the leads offered in this and other papers presented at the Section followed to their logical conclusions, the results would be not only a vast amount of interesting information, but also extremely valuable collections of portraits and other relics of service to all lovers of history; of lasting credit to American pharmacy.