

doctor and druggist than to have the latter discuss prescriptions with the patient and attempt to either support or criticize the doctor's judgment.

Persistence, cheerfulness, enthusiasm and tact are all necessary attributes for the success of the man behind the drug counter, but the greatest of these is tact.

WORLD WAR VETERANS IN THE INDUSTRIES.*

BY TAPPEN FAIRCHILD.

"The World War Veterans in the Industries" covers so wide a range, that even if I had systematically gathered the data, it would be an imposition upon your time and patience and interest for me to attempt anything more than a brief consideration of one phase of it. Naturally, my thought turns first to the particular group of industries in which chemistry plays its vitally important part, since my special interest and my daily work are directed along these lines. It was owing to my chemical training also, that I was fortunate enough to have the experience which qualified me to become a member of the World War Veterans' Section. For I was one of the large number of men who volunteered for service and were enrolled in the various organizations which later were consolidated into the Chemical Warfare Service. The efficiency of the work of this Service is effectually demonstrated, I think, in the fact that, while its purpose at the beginning was purely defensive, directed toward finding some means of protection against the deadly poisonous gases employed without warning by the ruthless exponents of modern warfare, it finally enabled us to take the offensive, to meet and beat the enemy with his own chosen weapons. As an instance, I might cite the attack on Lens in the Spring of 1918, during which two companies of the first gas regiment fired 2500 60-lb. bombs, each containing 30 pounds of liquid phosgene, on the enemy in the middle of the night. Such an attack produces a very great concentration of gas and is correspondingly deadly. Had the war gone on for a few months longer the enemy lines would have been literally drenched in gas, some of it far more deadly than anything which had been used up to that time.

In many instances the men of this Service on their return to civil life found that the work they had left had passed into other hands. Just how they have been placed by the Personnel Division of the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington I have no means of knowing, but this Service was reversed for their benefit, that is to say, it helped return them to the industries from which it had taken them.

It is interesting to note the many heads under which these men were divided according to the chemical work they were qualified to do in connection with the various industries. Some specialized in agriculture, making studies of fertilizers, of plant life; others devoted themselves to fuels; to mining, to iron and steel; to textiles; to organic and inorganic chemistry; assaying; dyestuffs; glass, etc., etc. There is practically not an industry to-day that can get along without a chemist, or staff of chemists, and we all know how closely the work of the chemist blends with the work of the pharmacist.

These chemists, these World War Veterans, are now probably widely dispersed all over the country, working as units for the most part; they are not organized, but each man, let us hope, is doing his work with the attention, the precision,

*Parts of an address before World War Veterans' Section, A. Ph. A., City of Washington meeting, 1920.

that brings results. It is pleasant to think of them as "carrying on" in civil life as they did during their period of military service, with the same thoroughness and determination, each a better man and a better worker on account of his experience. The work of the chemist is not always spectacular, but it is very important, for it reaches into all the details of life, the necessities, the comforts, the luxuries, everything that makes for the welfare and advancement of the human race.

We, who served in the world war, have abundant opportunity for patriotic service. Let us in every way possible exert our influence to bring about a just and reasonable peace between the captains of industry and the industrial workers, and promote harmony between these two great forces, who hold in their hands the happiness, the comfort and convenience of the people, the prosperity and progress of our country. I am confident that the returned army man can be counted upon to array himself on the side of law and order, which must prevail if we are to maintain the permanence and the security of the nation.

HISTORICAL DATA ON THE NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.*

BY W. O. RICHTMANN.

The products of the naval storage industry, as generally understood at the present time, consisting of turpentine, oil of turpentine, rosin, tar, and pitch, are of vastly greater commercial than strictly pharmaceutical interest. Nevertheless the first three, and a derived product of the fourth are official in the last revision of either the U. S. Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary.

Through the courtesy of Daniel Hanbury, a copy of a publication entitled "Instructions for suche thinges as are to be sente from Virginia," was supplied to the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1871. This publication was dated 1610. Relative to turpentine, pitch and tar, we read the following:¹

"Pyne trees, or ffire trees are to wounded wth in a yarde of the grounde, or boare a hoale wth an agar the thirde pte into the tree, and lett yt runne into anye thinge that may receyue the same, and that wch yssues owte wilbe Turpentyne worthe 18L P Tonne. When the trees beginne to runne softelye yt is to be stopped vp agayne for preserbingethe tree."

"Pitche and tarre hath bene made there and we doubt not but wilbe agayne, and some sente for a sample, your owne tournes beinge firste served."

That the expectation expressed there was not fully realized was evidenced from the following, under date of November 1627:²

"His Majesty is much troubled how little account can be given of any substantial commodity from the colony (Virginia), and how truly it may be said 'That this plantation is wholly built upon smoke, tobacco being the only means it has produced,' they are therefore, not only recommended but commanded to take special care in the making of pitch, tar, pipe staves, soap ashes, and potashes, iron and baysalt, to search for mines and to plant vines."

The Governor, council and burgesses of Virginia replied to the King in March 1628, relative to naval stores that "Materials in plenty for making pitch and tar are at hand."³

*Read before the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., City of Washington meeting, 1920.

¹ Proceedings A. Ph. A., 19, p. 491.

² "Calendar of State Papers—Colonial Series—1574—1660," p. 86.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 89.