

tember 5 was decided upon, and the only way to now properly discuss the matter is for some one to formally move for a reconsideration. Inasmuch as I believe that the change to the later date will be productive of more harm than good, in view of the comments I have seen and the opinions I have heard expressed, I hope the matter will be dropped and no further attempt made to change the date from September 5 to September 12."

Chairman LaWall's ruling means that this matter is closed as far as Motion No. 80 is concerned, and that the date originally decided upon (the week beginning September 5, 1921) is still in force.

83 and 84. *Appointment of committees to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Henry P. Hynson, and of George Beecher Kauffman.*

85. *Election of Active members:* No. 480, Leo J. Snyder, 509 Pawnee St., Leavenworth, Kans.; No. 481, James L. Robert, 220 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.; No. 482, Margaret E. Savage, Corydon Apt. No. 1, Armistead Bridge Rd., Norfolk, Va.; No. 483, Baudilio Castellanos, c/o United Fruit Co., Preston, Oriente, Cuba; No. 484, Miss Allie Moog, Mobile, Ala.; No. 485, I. V. Wood, Mobile, Ala.; No. 486, Frank J. Helbig, 322 Waldron Street, West LaFayette, Ind.; No. 487, Otto William

Wegner, 1705 Infantry Ave., Detroit, Mich.; No. 488, Fred Carl Pape, 6017 Grand River St., Detroit, Mich.; No. 489, Gaither C. Gaver, 723 Harlem Ave., Baltimore, Md.; No. 490, L. I. Marzouk, Rue Wagh El Berka No. 2, Cairo, Egypt; No. 491, Emile Hector Davian, 24 Summer Street, Waterville, Maine; No. 492, Napoleon Alphonse DesMarais, 130 Franklin St., Somersworth, N. H.; No. 493, Arthur Morris Earnshaw, Church Street, East Greenwich, R. I.; No. 494, Fred King, 24 Summer Street, Waterville, Maine; No. 495, Harry F. Morse, 42 Maple Street, Marlboro, Mass.; No. 496, Burrirt Hill Pierce, 155 Vine Street, Hartford, Conn.; No. 497, Vernon Llewellyn Saunders, No. 3 Salem St., Houlton, Maine; No. 498, Geo. F. Shean, 90 Gainsborough St., Boston, Mass.; No. 499, Gordon James Williamson, 3 Charles St., Dorchester, Mass.; No. 500, Alva Melville Woodside, 87 White Street, East Boston, Mass.; No. 501, Eugene Elias Carleton, Union, Miss.; No. 503, Edwin Hetz, 100 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.; No. 504, John J. Vena, 245-3rd Street, Jersey City, N. J.; No. 505, Henry Shigon, 716 East 178th Street, New York, N. Y.; No. 506, Gordon L. Commons, 2430 University Ave., New York, N. Y.

A. G. DuMÉZ, *Secretary.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE "OLD APOTHECARY SHOP" OF THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM.

WM. B. DAY,

General Secretary American Pharmaceutical Association:

Your reply to my inquiry of May 2d, regarding Hoffmann's "retrospect of the Development of American Pharmacy," was very generous; I am correspondingly indebted to you, and the Museum to the Association, for your courtesy.

The unbound volume of the proceedings of the Association for 1902 came safely to hand some time ago, and only pressure of affairs prevented immediate acknowledgment.

The volume is of greatest interest to us at the present time, in connection with the Museum's reconstruction of the old Apothecary Shop of 1780. Not only Hoffmann's careful and exhaustive study of the subject is full of accurate information and illustrative material upon the early history of pharmacy in America, but there are in the volume, as you know, several papers of capital value in direct line with our purpose; notably: W. J. Schieffelin's "Advances Made in Pharmaceutical Preparations During the Last Fifty Years;" A. E. Ebert's "The Father of American Pharmacy;" J. L. Lemberger's "Landmarks of American Pharmacy and Development of Pharmacy During Fifty Years;" C. V. Emich's "Pharmacy of Fifty Years Ago;" E. L. Patch's "Past, Present, and Future," and the Chairman's address at the opening session.

Each of these contains material of moment, bearing on the growth of Pharmacy, from 1780 forward.

I do not know whether it will interest you or not, but venture to add that it appears to be established that South Carolina was the first State to establish and to require by law the necessary procedure of examining and licensing apothecaries, December 1817, the examination

being conducted and licenses issued by the Medical Society of South Carolina and the Physicians' Board of Columbia, S. C. in whom authority was vested. The Medical Society, organized 1789, at that time asked authority to correct the abuses found in the apothecaries' business, to prevent the vending of deteriorated or falsely represented drugs; but they seem to have been ahead of their times, for the authority was not given until 1817; then in full.

Let me thank you personally for your courtesy, and through you, for the Charleston Museum, convey cordial appreciation of favor received to the Pharmaceutical Association, for the Proceedings of the Association for 1902.

I remain, with regard,

(Signed) JOHN BENNETT, Assistant Curator,  
Historical & Cultural Collections,  
Charleston Museum.

CHARLESTON, S. C.  
June 7, 1921

#### THE EXPLOSION AT EMORY UNIVERSITY.

The EDITOR:

The item concerning the explosion on March 22 which appears on page 312 of the April issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has just come to my attention. Possibly a little more "light" on the subject may prove of interest.

The explosion that took place on March 22 in the Department of Pharmacology (my department) of the School of Medicine of Emory University resulted in the injury of about thirty (30) members of the sophomore class in medicine and two members of the teaching staff. I had the sophomore class of sixty (60) men in the Laboratory of Pharmacodynamics at the time of the explosion. Of the thirty-odd injured, fortunately, only about 12 were seriously hurt. Eight had fractures of the foot, and one student had both feet fractured. One student had his left foot and his left arm fractured. Dr. M. F. Brown, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, had his left tibia fractured and his back sprained. I had the os calcis and the cuboid of my left foot fractured in addition to several other dislocations. All were badly shocked and more or less bruised and cut. The cause of the explosion was the ignition of gas (used for Bunsen burners only and manufactured from gasoline) that had collected between the double floorings of the department from six or more leaks in the gas mains between the floors. All windows were blown out and the laboratory was very badly wrecked, the flooring having been blown out. So many have received the impression that the explosion was caused by something we were working with in the laboratory that a correction of this impression is possibly desirable.

On May 28 I was called to New York City because of the sudden death of my mother. Although still forced to use canes, I made the trip with my wife and returned to Atlanta on June 2 to continue my treatments. I am doing nicely although progress in foot injuries is rather slow. I was unfortunate enough to be the one most seriously injured, but still fortunate to escape alive. There were no fatalities in the explosion.

I assure you that both Mrs. Bliss and I greatly appreciated your kind letter and your good wishes.

(Signed) A. R. BLISS, JR.

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.  
June 7, 1921