ARTHUR MEYER.

Marburg, a university town, nestles among the hills on the Lahn, a little stream which winds its way through the valleys of Hessen on its way to the Rhine.

It was at this university that Bunsen did much of his epoch-making work as a chemist. It was here, shortly before I became a student in 1895, that Behring worked out the successful manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin. There is not a faculty in the university that has not on it some scholar of distinction. When Owen Wister a few years ago referred to some half-dozen scholars of the world, Professor Cohen, of the department of philosophy of the University of Marburg, was one of them.

In pharmacy Marburg has produced two shining lights, both of whom are recognized by the American Pharmaceutical Association and were elected honorary members. Professor Schmidt, the eminent pharmaceutical chemist, attracted students from all over the world and it was from his laboratories here that he directed the researches on the plant alkaloids which have enriched our science and made master technicians. Professor Schmidt was a man of great force and power and possessed oratorical powers of a very high order. His death at an advanced age was reported in JOURNAL A. PH. A. some time ago.*

We now learn that another one of the Nestors of pharmacy in this great university has accepted the call Beyond. He was one of the two great pharmacognosists furnished by this university.

ARTHUR MEYER.

We cannot think of Marburg without recalling the work of Professor Geheimrath Wigand whose contributions to pharmacognosy were made two or more decades ago. His successor, Professor Dr. Arthur Meyer, followed in the footsteps of his predecessor and attained fame in the branches of botany and pharmacognosy. He was a worthy successor to Prof. Wigand and his contributions to science are even more voluminous. His demise will be received with regrets by his many students and by all who are familiar with his forceful writings.

Professor Meyer was an indefatigable student, and a splendid teacher. It was in the spring semester that he gave his lectures in botany and these were held at 7 o'clock in the morning. The auditorium was packed to capacity and his lectures were enjoyed by all classes of students. Like other German professors, he took nothing for granted and his lecture table was always filled with living specimens and apparatus. The walls were lined with charts. On the floor were large plants in tubs and it is no exaggeration to say that every foot of available space was utilized.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations which I ever saw was his mechanical device illustrating the mechanism of the stoma. It was worked out most carefully according to the laws elaborated by Schwendener. Into the guard cells was forced air simulating the water supplied by the plant and as they became inflated or turgid the pore became visible just as in the growing plant. He had every mechanical device and indeed conducted the whole line of experiments to elucidate the subjects of his lectures.

Professor Meyer when not at lectures was in his laboratory. He was always at work on some morphological problem. He, however, never lost his interest in his pharmaceutical studies. He had served as an apprentice in pharmacy in Nordhausen and he seems always to have felt an obligation to do something for the profession which adopted him and which he used as a stepping stone for his scientific career. His two volumes on "Scientific Drug Knowledge" are one of the greatest contributions ever made to pharmacognosy. He wrote many other scientific papers on drug subjects and never lost an opportunity to bring the importance of pharmacognosy

* December 1921, p. 965.

to the attention of others. His article advocating the appointment of professors in pharmacognosy in German high schools shows how much at heart he had his subject.

Professor Meyer had a keen insight into the ultimate structure of living organisms. He was a master in subjecting his observations to very careful scrutiny. Like DeBarry, his great teacher, he made few if any mistakes and when there was any doubt his language revealed his own uncertainty. It is difficult to say which of his works will endure the test of time. His earlier work on the starch grain was probably equal to Nageli's master work on the same subject and which was considered by Wallace to be one of the greatest intellectual feats of the last century.

Professor Meyer's studies on bacteria are by no means a small contribution to this science. His Handbook without doubt is one of the best books which has been written. When he took up any study he always penetrated further than his predecessors. He illuminated the subject and always saw inside of the living cell. If there were living organisms like bacteria, he was not content, like the average worker in bacteriology, to see what they did when planted on culture tubes, but he observed them as they were swimming about and the result of this work was to show that bacteria by means of their movements could be distinguished and even classified.

Professor Meyer liked to write books. He was not satisfied with a few papers as we call them, but he rounded out the subject, and so we find that his "Handbook of Botany," dealing with the microscopical study of plants, has been very much appreciated by laboratory workers. It far excels a similar work by Strasburger which was a popular work and an English translation was used by students in this country.

Professor Meyer loved his students and was beloved by them. He was always ready to criticize their work and there was a warmth in his voice and a twinkle in his eye for the earnest student. To the ambitious he was an inspiration to achieve the highest results. He was a great disciplinarian but his discipline was prompted by love for his students and his devotion to science. He was above all things most persevering in the pursuit of facts. He cultivated the habit of active attention and inculcated in his students those habits of attention which make masters. Professor Meyer possessed a fine character and was very fortunate in having as a helpmate a wife who appreciated his work and at the same time saw to it that he had the needed relaxation. I have often seen her come to the laboratory during the day to bring him some message. She was a very careful housekeeper and their entertainment of friends was very delightful. They liked to stroll in the neighboring forests and both were very fond of outdoor life. Under these circumstances work, even the hardest, is full of pleasure and leads to the Elysian fields. Professor Meyer's life is indeed an inspiration; starting as a drug clerk he studied under the masters of science and himself became a master and a guide, blessing all those who came under his benign influence.

HENRY KRAEMER.

MRS. LEWIS C. HOPP.

We have been advised of the death, on November 2, of the wife of Lewis C. Hopp, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1903–1904. All members of the Association will sympathize and sorrow with Mr. Hopp and his daughters in the bereavement. Mrs. Hopp and one or the other or both of the daughters usually accompanied Mr. Hopp to the annual conventions of the A. Ph. A.—he never came alone.

At Cleveland, the family shared in the success of that meeting; Mrs. Hopp always contributed to the happiness of the annual occasions, entering into the entertainments with that same interest shown by her in contributing to the success of these features in Cleveland. She also presided over the Women's Section A. Ph. A., 1920–1922.

DR. ALBERT O. ZWICK.

Dr. Albert O. Zwick, the first president of the Ohio Valley Druggists' Association, and one of the active members of the National Association of Retail Druggists and for a number of years of the A. Ph. A., died at his home in Cincinnati October 21, aged 56 years. He was one of the incorporators of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company, and a director. The deceased is survived by his wife and one son, an interne in Speers Hospital, Dayton, Ky.