



ÉMILE PERROT

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PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, FACULTY OF PHARMACY,
UNIVERSITY OF PARIS
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Émile Constant Perrot is a native of Marcilly-sur-Seine, France, where he was born in 1867. In preparing this brief account of our recently elected honorary member's scientific accomplishments and activities in pharmaceutical research liberty is taken in drawing freely on sketches that have appeared in the *Chemist and Druggist*, and *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*.

Émile Perrot received his Bachelor degree at a provincial college at Sézanne and thereafter entered a pharmacy for his pupilage. After studying at the Paris School of Pharmacy, he worked in the hospitals as *interne* from 1890 to 1894. He took a bronze medal in the hospital examinations, a silver medal for micrography, the Menier prize, and a gold medal offered by the Paris Society of Pharmacy. His researches at that time related to the structure of cinnamon barks. In 1892 he was admitted to the laboratory of Prof. Leon Guignard (also an honorary member of the A. Ph. A.) as preparator, and during the next four years collaborated with Professor Radais. He graduated at the Sorbonne, first as Licencié and then as Docteur ès. Sciences, his thesis for the latter being a research on the anatomy of the *Gentianaceae*. In 1899 he published a classical memoir on "Sieve Tissue," which gained for him the position of fellow in the Faculty of Pharmacy. In 1900 M. Gustave Planchon, director of the School, died and M. Perrot took up the duties of the former so far as the chair of materia medica was concerned, though he was not officially nominated professor until 1902.

The creation of the degree of Doctor for pharmacists attracted workers to the laboratories, and Prof. Perrot, assisted by his demonstrator and collaborator, M. Goris, was able to publish year by year, except during the War, an important volume, consisting of notes, researches, and theses, carried out by himself, his collaborators, and his pupils. Prof. Perrot's researches in materia medica have dealt chiefly with various species of *Cinnamomum* and of *Strychnos*, with the gentians, coriander fruits, Kinkeliba,* savin, ginseng, kola nuts, balsam of tolu, etc. In collaboration with M. Vogt, he published an important work on "Arrow and

* See Perrot and Lefevre, *Travaux du Laboratoire de Mat. Med.*, p. 67.

Ordeal Poisons;" with M. Gatin one on sapotaceous fats; with M. Eberhardt on the cinnamons of Indo-China. "The most important research of all is, however, without doubt that published by him in conjunction with M. Goris on the stabilization of vegetable drugs and the preparation of what have been termed 'physiological vegetable extracts' or 'intracts.' The process for these involves the destruction of all enzymes, and the drugs and galenical preparations thus produced possess the physiological action of the fresh plant and retain it indefinitely."

In execution of commissions by the French Government, Prof. Perrot has traveled over a considerable part of Africa, from the Congo to Gaboon, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, and Northern Africa. In 1900 he became secretary of the permanent committee for international botanical congresses. He is editor and one of the founders of the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmacologiques*. He presided over the third section of the 1909 Pure Food Congress, and in 1910 was appointed a member of the permanent Codex revision committee. In 1896 he was made Officer d'Academie, in 1901 Chevalier of the Mérite Agricole, in 1903 Officer d'Instruction Publique, and in 1909 Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. When the United States joined in the Great War, M. Perrot cooperated in a Lorraine military laboratory of our Army.

Professor Perrot was awarded the Hanbury Medal last year; a print of the photograph taken during the presentation ceremonies is shown on page 4 of the January, 1923, JOURNAL A. PH. A.

E. G. E.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS RELATING TO THE DRUG INDUSTRIES.

The Department of Commerce announces that, according to reports made to the Bureau of the Census, the value of products of establishments engaged chiefly in grinding drugs amounted to \$10,086,000 in 1921, as compared with \$16,938,000 in 1919 and \$8,080,000 in 1914, a decrease of 40 per cent. from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 25 per cent. for the seven-year period 1914 to 1921. This industry includes establishments that grind drugs of all kinds, herbs, roots, gums, charcoal, etc. However, there are no statistics available in regard to the value of the drugs ground by the establishments classified under "patent medicines and compounds" and "druggists' preparations."

The value of products of the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of druggists' preparations, patent medicines and compounds, and perfumery and cosmetics amounted to \$330,134,000 in 1921, as com-

pared with \$386,369,000 in 1919, and \$167,372,000 in 1914. For each of the three industries the value of products reported for 1921 was as follows:

"Druggists' preparations" — \$81,698,000, which was a decrease of 29 per cent. from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 70 per cent. for the seven-year period 1914 to 1921;

"Patent medicines and compounds"—\$175,895,000, which was a decrease of 17 per cent. from 1919 to 1921, but an increase of 72 per cent. for the seven year period 1914 to 1921;

"Perfumery and cosmetics"—\$72,541,000, which was an increase of 22 per cent. from 1919 to 1921 and of 329 per cent. for the seven-year period 1914 to 1921."

In addition, establishments classified in other industries reported, as subsidiary products, druggists' preparations, patent medicines and compounds, and perfumery and cosmetics to the value of \$12,039,000 in 1921; \$31,852,000 in 1919; and \$9,375,000 in 1914.