

"Another fundamental, as I view it, is our relation to our country. You will probably conclude that I am very provincial, very narrow-minded. I read what they say in the magazines about how local and provincial it is to have your heart sort of swell and tears come to your eyes when the American flag is carried by down the street; I have read those things. I realize what a superior brand of intellectuality is evidenced in some quarters by criticizing the life of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln. I know that there is an opportunity for the display of greater research work in some quarters by evidencing a knowledge of the facts that any or all of those three men were human, but in spite of all of those things my feet are still firmly fixed upon the ground and my judgment is clear and unchangeable that we are now living in the very best country on earth. I have found that since I got that settled in my mind I don't have to spend so much time reading about the improvement of the Russian form of government, reading about the advantages of other systems elsewhere, reading of the advantages of socialism in various countries about the globe. It may be interesting to know those things but knowing them does not in the least unsettle me in the conclusion that there is nowhere else on earth where boys and girls, employers and employees, are born into such possibilities as they are born into in this country of ours. And so with those questions out of the way, it leaves me more time to attend to the details of my business, to get acquainted with my customers and learn their peculiarities, to get acquainted with myself and know my own peculiarities and weaknesses and incidentally attempt to cultivate the strength of my customers and destroy the weakness still lurking in myself."

Associate Carl Weeks thanked Mr. Adams for his splendid and edifying address; in the vote of thanks he was heartily joined by the membership.

Chairman Philip thanked Mr. Weeks for his help in making the sessions of the Section on Commercial Interests successful.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees for officers of the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, Ambrose Hunsberger, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Vice-Chairman*, Bernard M. Keene, Indianapolis, Ind.

*Secretary*, George Judisch, Ames, Ia.

A motion, duly seconded, carried that the Secretary cast the ballot of this Section for the election of the nominees.

The final session of the Section on Commercial Interests was then adjourned.

#### SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Robert S. Lehman at 9:00 A.M. August 26. He briefly outlined the importance of the Section. He also spoke of the activities of the year in securing papers for the Section. The Chairman's remarks were supplemented by Secretary L. K. Darbaker. The report of the Historian was called for; it follows:

#### REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

Oliver Wendell Homes said, "Every library should try to be complete on something," which applied means that a subject should be more fully catalogued in one library than in another or, still better, every industry should have its own library. This thought, of course, has obtained ever since the activity, whatever it may be, has been studied and information thereon communicated for the benefit of all engaged therein, or those seeking related knowledge. Every school or college of pharmacy has a library; every public library has some books on the sciences underlying pharmacy and on its practice; there are pharmaceutical libraries in the museums, and in this country we have the Lloyd Library. Every large city now has a "Medical Arts" building, wherein the libraries are chiefly for the benefit of physicians, surgeons and dentists; more attention should be given to pharmaceutical publications. Probably the largest library of medicine in the world is that of the Surgeon General at Washington.

Pharmacy needs a national library which will serve pharmacists. More libraries serving certain industries and professions are being established and their service is becoming more practical every year. Through the work of the Sections, and the contribution to pharmaceutical

literature, our JOURNAL records the progress of pharmacy, and it is also represented in the libraries of schools and colleges of pharmacy. Many have written about the value of the library to be established in the Headquarters Building. The following historical notes are of interest. The "Recueil Periodique des Observations de Medicine, Chirurgie et Pharmacié," was established in 1754, and as far as my references go is the first publication in the title of which Pharmacy is mentioned; it was continued for a period of 50 years or more. "The Journal de la Societe des Pharmaciens des Paris" was, perhaps, the first journal devoted exclusively to Pharmacy. It was established in 1797, but continued only a few years. The "Bulletin de Pharmacie" was founded in 1809; the name was changed, in 1815, to "Journal de Pharmacie et des Sciences Accessoires," and later to "Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie." The oldest pharmaceutical journal of the United States—the American Journal of Pharmacy—completes the first century of its existence this year. The only publication devoted exclusively to the History of Pharmacy is the "Bulletin de la Société d'Historie de la Pharmacie," published in France.

It has been said in substance that a nation is known by its literature, and likewise a profession, which means also that libraries speak for a people, and for the professions. Ernest Spofford said, "The knowledge possessed by an historian is not greater than the sum of his sources." This applies to libraries and museums. History is being made constantly, and in the years to come the happenings of to-day, which now go by almost unobserved and not recorded, may be of interesting import. If, when ether anesthesia was first made use of in surgical operation, the facts had been recorded in libraries, Dr. Crawford Long, the physician-pharmacist, would have been accorded a place in the Hall of Fame. The devotion of our fellow-member, Dr. Joseph Jacobs, in giving his preceptor the honors to which he is entitled, is worthy of mention. Our fellow-member is also an enthusiast relative to a pharmaceutical museum in connection with the Headquarters, of which Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer has well written: "The Museum will not simply be a collection of curious specimens of the art, but rather an exposition of what pharmacy has done, and what it can do—an adjunct of living, moving pharmacy; a demonstration of operative, theoretical and practical pharmacy, as well as of educational pharmacy, manufacturing and industrial pharmacy; an exposition to which the world of pharmacy—manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer—can make pilgrimages; a place where pharmacy as it was, as it is, and as it will be, is unrolled before the onlooker."

Speaking of the growing interest in the value of museums, Helen E. Fernald, Chief Docent of the University Museum (Philadelphia), said that "times are changing. The museum is beginning to realize its responsibilities toward the public. The public is beginning to realize to what great extent the museum is its own and how it can be made to serve many purposes. The museum is fast becoming a workshop for artists, a laboratory of students in art, history or the classics, an ultimate source and authority for many persons of divers interests. It is destined to be used more and more and in increasingly various ways as time goes on. In fact, there seems to be no limit to its possibilities of service except that imposed by the type of collections themselves or the size and number of the staff."

There are various ways of recording history; the history of American Pharmacy is now being written by members of this Section, and will reflect credit upon the compilers and the ASSOCIATION. Photographs, lantern slides, and motion pictures of individuals and their activities, of analytical and manufacturing processes, growing plants, development of crystals and the like; exhibits of drug-yielding plants; apparatus, whether used by a known member who has ceased his labors or whether illustrative of development, used in the past or now—all have historical value and contribute to the publicity needed for pharmacy, without which other activities will continue to receive credit for achievement that rightfully belongs to pharmacists and pharmacy.

The *New York Times*, of June 21, comments editorially on a meeting in New York City during the week of June 15, when definite steps were taken for the establishment of museums by the National Museum of Engineering and Industry, under the ægis of the Smithsonian Institution. The primary purpose, it is said, is to serve the youth of the nation; to provide a vocational guidance to make it possible for young people to determine for what occupations they are best suited to prepare. It may seem to some that the last reference is foreign to an historical subject, but it is not—it is certainly making history. By the acquisition of the historic Library of History—the Henry Charles Lea Library—the University of Pennsylvania has doubled its collection of books published prior to A. D. 1500.

The Hall of Fame attracts the attention of those who seek to memorialize those who were preëminent in their vocations; as indicated, we have sought such recognition for the pharmacist-physician, Crawford W. Long, but another was thus favored; a memorial tablet at the University of Pennsylvania, however, gives the honor to the former. This year our efforts have been directed in favor of Dr. Lyman Spalding, the "Father" of the U. S. Pharmacopœia—we are awaiting the results of the vote. The estimate the public places on pharmacy is largely based on our appreciation.

Your reporter has here with him a collection of letters and other matter which has particular interest at this time because the tenth revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia has been completed and becomes official January 1. These letters relate to the first U. S. Pharmacopœia and belonged to Dr. Lyman Spalding, the "Father of the U. S. Pharmacopœia." I will speak first of a student's manual of 20 pages, translated by him from the French—"A New Nomenclature of Chemistry"—proposed by De Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet and Fourcroy—with additions by Lyman Spalding, Lecturer on Chemistry in Dartmouth University. The writer loaned the copy to Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, who is well known to you; in returning it he writes, "I am returning in this envelope the precious document entitled 'Nomenclature.' I have examined it with intensest interest and have made a lantern slide of the title-page." He also names Dr. Lyman Spalding one of our "Fathers" of chemistry in America. This is sufficient mention of its historical value, and I will add a line relating to the four chemists: Guyton-Morveau, Louis Bernard by name, became famous by a new method of fumigating against the plague (Muriatic acid fumigations). Berthollet was very intimate with Napoleon, a polemic writer of ability. Lavoisier's discoveries in chemistry are known to you; he was guillotined at the most productive time of his life. Fourcroy held the chair of chemistry for many years at the Imperial University.

In the collection referred to are Dr. Lyman Spalding's first proof sheets of the first U. S. Pharmacopœia with corrections in the handwriting of the originator; another set of proof sheets with some notes by him, but most of them were made by Dr. Elisha D. Butts.

Elisha D. Butts was a physician of Alexandria, Va. and Washington, D. C. He wrote a paper on "Thermometers," "A New Volta Pile," etc.

Among the letters are the following, on some of which brief comment will be made:

A letter from Dr. Charles Caldwell, well-known Philadelphia physician of his day, speaks of his (Caldwell's) "Desault's Surgery." There are other letters from him.

Dr. Spalding makes notes of articles appearing in various Dispensatories on *Lactuca virosa*.

A letter of Joseph Klapp, one of the founders of Jefferson Medical College, speaks of the prevalence of fevers in Philadelphia.

A letter of Dr. Lemuel Kollock of Savannah speaks of the Pharmacopœia. There are other letters from him.

Dr. John Redman Coxe, as secretary of the American Philosophical Society, thanks Dr. Spalding for copy of "A Bill of Mortality for the town of Portsmouth, N. H., for the year 1801."

Dr. Samuel Robinson, of Camden, N. J., writes Dr. Spalding relative to the opportunities at Yale for a medical student.

A printed circular from Henry Huntt, George Bomford and Thomas Henderson, a committee of Columbian Institute, asks for information on "various vegetable productions of this and other countries, whether medicinal, esculent, or for the promotion of arts and manufactures."

A lengthy letter from Dr. Robert Percival, Physician-General for Ireland, describes the drug plants growing in sections of Ireland.

A letter from Dr. Peter Fisk, of Montague, Mass., reports a number of cases of hydrophobia treated with Scullcap.

A letter from Dr. J. C. Campbell of Willsburgh asks Dr. Spalding to look out for a fever patient who has escaped from a hospital.

A bill of W. P. Farrand & Co., of Philadelphia, charges for 9 copies of Desault's Surgery.

A letter from Doctor David M. Hale of Vincennes, Ind., speaks of his success. In it he asks about a firm which is to supply him with a Soda Machine.

A letter from Dr. B. Clapp, of Philadelphia, speaks of sticking plaster purchased from G. W. Bartram at \$1.00 a pound, and various other matters relating to medical affairs in Philadelphia. Doctors Robert Hare, Rush and others are mentioned.

A letter from Dr. Nathaniel Potter refers to the medical faculty in Philadelphia. There are other letters from him.

A letter from Dr. O. Hubbard speaks of the Pharmacopœia, various doctors, and then mentions that Dr. Clapp has moved to Carolina in expectation of a handsome establishment. The letter closes by saying, "Burn this." Evidently these directions were not followed. There are other letters from him.

A formulary, which apparently was intended for use in the Pharmacopœia, is in Dr. Lyman Spalding's handwriting.

Dr. Lawrence Vanderveer reports on a number of cases of hydrophobia treated with Scull-cap. The most notable case is that of James Cann of New York.

Dr. J. S. Dorsey of Philadelphia writes of Antimonial Combinations.

Dr. De La Motta of Savannah writes of the Pharmacopœial Convention to be held.

A circular and letter by Joseph Delaplaine seeks to create an interest in a national gallery of portraits. There are also a number of letters.

There are a number of letters from Dr. John Redman Coxe.

Dr. John Linnæus Edward Whitridge Shecut in a letter mentions the prevalence of yellow fever in the South.

A circular is included from Dr. John Redman Coxe preparatory to establishing the "Philadelphia Medical Museum."

A letter from Dr. E. Cutbush is addressed to Hon. Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, on the Pharmacopœia, to which he does not give full endorsement.

Several circulars extracted from the "Medical Repository" discuss the promotion of the American Pharmacopœia. The Boston Daily Advertiser also comments on the work.

A letter from Dr. Frederick Dalcho of Charleston, S. C., discusses conditions of medicine in the South.

An interesting account is that on the expenses of the Pharmacopœia, and the various participants in the preparation of it.

There is an order from the Surgeon General's Office for 70 copies of the Pharmacopœia, for which the bill is \$158.50.

Several circulars are enclosed relating to the various calls preparatory to the completion of the Pharmacopœia.

All of this and more will become part of the A. Ph. A. Library or Museum, or both.

Just before completing this report the Historian is in receipt of a letter from Secretary Day, written by Albert E. Ebert to his head clerk, Mr. Louis Strehl. The letter was written from Munich, February 11, 1868, while he was attending the University. He refers to a letter received from Mr. Strehl, wherein the latter had spoken of dull business. Mr. Ebert said, "Here in Europe famine lurks in all quarters." He had written the letter in great haste, evidently because of his intense interest in the studies he was pursuing, and asked Mr. Strehl not to show the letter to friends but verbally give them the news and messages therein.

As far as our records go, the following have passed onward since our last convention, or prior to that time, and of whose demise mention had not been made in these reports: William O. Allison, New York; Edwin P. Anthony, Providence, R. I.; Edwin C. Bent, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.; Henry L. Carlton, Taylor, Tex.; Charles B. Criss, Gosport, Ind.; Fred L. Carter, Los Angeles, Calif.; Oscar C. Dilly, Louisville, Ky.; Otto P. Gilbert, New York; D. W. Haydon, N. Mex.; Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; Dr. John N. Hurty, Indianapolis; W. N. Irwin, Wheeling, W. Va.; Henry A. Jordan, Bridgeton, N. J.; C. Arthur Kiedaisch, Keokuk, Iowa; W. A. Konantz, Quincy, Ill.; Henry Kraemer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Wm. H. Lantz, Philadelphia; J. G. Leber, York, Pa.; James Lurie, New York; Daniel C. Mangan, Brooklyn; Thos. D. McElhenie, Brooklyn; John McKesson, New York; Otto H. Mentz, Chicago; John J. Molley, Brooklyn; Jos. C. Roberts, Baltimore; L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kans.; Victor E. Schratz, Detroit; Paul Silvester, Washington, D. C.; Geo. B. Topping, Columbus, O.; Arthur C. Wagner, Everett, Mass.; E. Edgar Warn, Keyport, N. J.; Arthur R. Wiele, Albert Lee, Minn.; Frank Wolff, Hope, Ark.

It is not our purpose to hold up one above another; however, by their activities some have become better known, or known to a larger number. Their engagements were in different lines—retail pharmacists, wholesalers, manufacturers, publishers, teachers, chemists and physicians. All cannot be spoken of, and how to select is a question. Mention has been made of most of them

in the JOURNAL. The only publisher among the deceased is Mr. Allison of the *Druggists Circular, Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, etc.* Two were physicians, Dr. Mangan and Dr. Hurty; both were also for some time engaged in teaching. Three were of prominence in wholesale business—F. L. Carter, C. A. Kiedaisch, and John McKesson. W. A. Konantz, Jos. C. Roberts, and perhaps others, were associated with manufacturing houses. Among members of pharmaceutical and medical faculties were Oscar C. Dilly, L. E. Sayre and Henry Kraemer. For the greater part of his life Henry Kraemer was engaged in teaching and, during later years, in chemical work; he was a pioneer in qualitative and quantitative microscopy. Retail pharmacists represent the majority, and aside from these activities a number contributed largely to the upbuilding of associations and promoting pharmaceutical education. Two institutions lost their deans—by the death of Oscar C. Dilly, of Louisville College of Pharmacy, and L. E. Sayre, of the University of Kansas. The American Pharmaceutical Association, besides the loss of membership in the passing of all of them, mourns two members who had held the highest offices of the Association—Ex-Presidents Lewis C. Hopp and L. E. Sayre—and an Honorary President, Thomas D. McElhenie.

During the period mentioned, other scientists, either engaged in pharmaceutical endeavors or through their work well known to pharmacy, have ceased their labors: N. Ashley Lloyd, Sir Edward Thorpe, Prof. August von Wassermann, Dr. M. L. Burton, Prof. Rudolph Gottlieb, Dr. Wm. F. Hillebrand, Edwin F. Ladd, Dr. John Marshall, Dr. Josef Moeller, Prof. Julius Morgenroth, Prof. Henry G. Smith, W. Wynn Westcott ("Extra Pharmacopœia"), Dr. George A. Piersol.

The following events and names may be mentioned in an historical connection: The U. S. Pharmacopœia X has been completed, and the National Formulary is nearing completion. Argentine has a new Pharmacopœia. Brazil, Italy and Sweden will soon have new standards.

The Franklin Institute celebrated its centenary last year. Asa Gray has been given a place in the Hall of Fame. The Huxley Centenary is of interest because the scientist served an apprenticeship in pharmacy. A research laboratory has been added to Lankenau Hospital (Philadelphia).

An event of the year was the carrying of diphtheria antitoxin to the stricken in Alaska.

The members of the N. A. R. D., at the Washington meeting, called on President Coolidge in a body.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association (1924) concluded its first fifty years of activity. An historical volume has been published.

John Frederick Lewis has published a history of the Apprentices' Library in Philadelphia; of this the first president of the A. Ph. A., Daniel B. Smith, was one of the founders.

The Medical College of the State of South Carolina celebrated its centenary last November.

The Jefferson Medical College concluded its first 100 years of continued service last June.

The first pharmacy board of Georgia was organized in 1826.

The International Pharmaceutical Congress of 1874 was held in St. Petersburg. An International Pharmacopœia was under consideration.

Georgia Pharmaceutical Association held its 50th anniversary meeting June 15.

Daniel Hanbury, honorary member A. Ph. A., died March 24, 1875.

Michael Faraday reported the discovery of benzene June 16, 1825.

Publicity was first given by Dr. William Beaumont to his experiments on digestion in the *Medical Record* for January 1825.

Honorary member of the A. Ph. A., Sir William S. Glyn-Jones, visited in the United States; he came to spread the message of price maintenance.

The Remington Honor Medalist of 1925 is Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

The now celebrated Scopes' case had its beginnings in a Dayton, Tenn., pharmacy.

The International Pharmaceutical Federation met in Lausanne, Switzerland, July 21-23. Dr. Arno Viehoever was delegate.

A second Brussels Conference will meet September 21. Dr. A. G. DuMez is the delegate.

*The Chemist and Druggist* of Great Britain has completed its 100th volume.

*The American Journal of Pharmacy* celebrates its centenary this year.

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake has written an historical article on Surgical Anesthesia, in which Dr. Crawford Long is given proper recognition.

The Guatemala Bulletin of Pharmacy printed the A. Ph. A. code of ethics in a recent issue.

Prof. H. A. Langenhan has published a history of arsenical preparations of the 10 editions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings has published an historical article on "U. S. Public Health Service."

A memorial tablet has been placed in the Greensboro pharmacy where "O. Henry" was employed for five years.

An International Opium Congress was held at Geneva last fall, and adjourned January 16 of this year.

The International Congress of the History of Medicine was held in Geneva, July 20-25, 1924.

A biographical sketch has been received of Prof. E. V. Howell, and an autobiography of Francis Banks Hays.

A copy of the License, Apothecary and Druggists', first issued by the Medical Society of South Carolina, has been received from Assistant Curator Bennett of the Charleston Museum.

Irwin A. Becker has presented a photo of the Alumni dinner at Asheville, A. Ph. A. meeting, also a photo of the store of our oldest member, Joseph L. Lemberger.

We must wait for the completion of a pharmaceutical headquarters before we can systematize this work and properly file and catalog it. In each issue of the JOURNAL will be found one or more historical items. All papers of last year, except the one by Dr. Joseph Jacobs, have been printed, and that article is in type for use as early as possible.

The one thing the Historian desires to bring out, and for which he asks and has for years asked coöperation, is that all pharmacists—retail, wholesale, manufacturing, teaching, and in every other division, and in related lines—preserve matter they may have of historical interest, whether this be apparatus, books, other publications, pictures, prints, or whatever it may be—wrap, box or store such material and mark for American Pharmaceutical Association, together with names of contributors and other necessary information. There is much that seemingly has no value; there are articles, books, etc., that may become lost, manuscripts, letters, that may be destroyed, that will have interest for a succeeding generation; it is for them largely that we are working, and we should not permit destruction of that which has come to us. I feel assured that the interest of pharmacists generally will persuade them willingly and gladly to help build up a pharmaceutical library and museum. There are some who will also accept the suggestion to make donations of this character when they provide for the disposition of other property.

The substance of the latter paragraph is really the message of my report. The interesting collection of letters, etc., from the "Father" of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is certainly most valuable, and the Historian has other collections in prospect. He is even hopeful of something that is "real big," of which he cannot speak except for the purpose of encouragement and awakening interest everywhere.

Clyde L. Eddy moved that the report be accepted; he said, "the Historian has devoted many hours to his work; his annual reports will be references years hence."

Edward Kremers seconded the motion and said:

"The Historical Section is to be congratulated upon its Historian. This is not the time to write history, but it is high time that some of the historical documents be collected that will enable the future historian to write the history of American pharmacy. That our Historian has taken his duties seriously he has again demonstrated by his account of the valuable documents collected during the past year.

"In connection with the new Pharmacy Home, suggestions have been made with reference to a museum, as well as to research laboratory, library and archives. If we were to question closely some of those who have been advocating this museum just what they had in mind, I fear it would become apparent that any hodge-podge collection would correspond to their idea of a pharmaceutical museum.

"There are two types of museums to which the attention of this Section might well be directed. The first, and older, is the pharmacy unit in the Germanisches Museum in Nuernberg. It consists of an historical 'Apotheke,' a laboratory, and a 'Material-kammer.' Some years ago, upon the return from one of his European trips, Professor Haskins, whose 'Mediaeval Science' appeared in book form within the last twelvemonth, told me how he had enjoyed the Germanic Museum and that he thought more of the pharmaceutical unit than of any other. Not so long

ago, the Secretary of the American Association of Museums visited Madison and, while inspecting the Museum of the Wisconsin Historical Society, told the Curator that the Historical Drug Store was its best unit. Now the Wisconsin Historical Drug Store does not begin to compare, in a way, with the 'Historische Apotheke' of the Germanic Museum, yet this dictum by an expert reveals the possibilities in this direction.

"The second type of museum is represented by the 'Deutsches Museum' in Munich, the new home of which was recently dedicated. I had the pleasure of visiting this museum in 1907, hence many years before it had acquired its present greatness and importance. Yet even then the underlying principles became apparent in well-nigh every unit. By way of illustration, the development of the modern polariscope from the calcite crystal, through the Nichols prism, etc., was illustrated by objects, accompanied by explanatory cards, step by step. Moreover, the visitor was permitted to handle the individual parts as well as the complete instrument for the purpose of studying its principles and application. Such a museum is an educational institution of the first order.

"Take but a single illustration, that of opium, and apply the same principles, and you can conjure up a unit of a museum that would be worthy of the A. Ph. A. We have hundreds, indeed thousands, of possibilities of the same kind. The question will not be one of dearth of material but of superabundance. We could well fill the entire building with museum material if we but had the money to collect it and take care of it.

"But the museum will be but one of our problems. The Historical Section will be equally concerned with the library and the Archives. The material presented this morning by our Historian will constitute a valuable contribution to the latter.

"We are fortunate in having as a historian a person who voluntarily goes beyond the absolute demands of doing something and accomplishes as much as he has in this direction. This work is extremely valuable, and I am wondering to what extent the Historian is able to have precious documents so reinforced or mounted that they are in the best possible condition for preservation, and whether it would not be well to authorize the Historian to have some plan prepared for better preserving some of these documents, and for us to ask for a proper appropriation of money to meet that. Some of these letters, no doubt, are in such a condition that every time they are handled it lessens their state of preservation. If it is the case that something could be done, I will be glad to make a motion, asking the Council to appropriate a suitable amount to be placed in the hands of the Historian for this purpose."

In answer Mr. Eberle said that he was keeping these papers in a safe in the Bourse Building. He thought it would be better to wait until we are prepared with larger office space before doing anything. He had brought these papers with him because they were of special interest at this time.

Edward Kremers said the Association made a modest annual appropriation, something like \$25.00, for filing away papers.

Chairman Lehman said the discussion shows how necessary our headquarters are.

H. M. Whelpley said the making of history goes on every instant. The recording of history is voluntary and therein is my excuse for speaking on the subject. We are particularly fortunate in having a historian who takes a deep interest in his work.

The Editors' report of progress on the History of American Pharmacy was called for.

#### EDITORS' REPORT OF PROGRESS ON HISTORY OF AMERICAN PHARMACY.

Clyde L. Eddy in reporting on the progress made on the History of American Pharmacy said that Dr. Charters, in his report, stated that as a necessity for professional morale there should be available to every student of pharmacy, a history showing the accomplishments of that profession, and he suggested that it be written in a fine, literary fashion. He was more and more convinced as the reports come in from editors of the different chapters that the work is going to be especially valuable. The chapters are going to be a fountainhead to which students can refer for the history of American pharmacy. The idea of the history was suggested two or three years ago at the Asheville meeting, and at that time chapters were named and editors selected. He then called on several of the contributors to the History.

H. C. Christensen said that his report was in the line of an apology—a great deal of work has been done and good progress made until last spring. Furthermore, a file that contained

part of the work was lost, so this must be replaced. It seems to be a characteristic of the Board of Pharmacy members and others connected with pharmacy, to be slow in giving information, and the compiler's work is correspondingly so. Also, he represents the Board of Pharmacy on the Commonwealth Fund on Survey of Pharmacy, and in that capacity he had to prepare the chapter on "Jurisprudence" which takes in the pharmacy laws of the various states. This required nearly all of the summer months. A chapter has been completed and will be reported in the "Survey." In a number of instances, that work fits in with this, so in a general way he could report progress and he gave assurance of a much better report next year.

**J. G. Beard** said he had in charge the chapter on Pharmaceutical Organizations, and while every one felt his particular section is most difficult, he knew his to be the hardest of all for the reason that he covered 46 state associations, about 10 national bodies and a great number of local organizations, and he was entirely at the mercy of some 70 secretaries, about 15 of whom are not coöperating in any way in this work. He had collected about 90 per cent of the material on the state associations; the chapter on the national organizations is about complete, but it had not been possible to get together much of anything on the local associations. He had the story of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society and a brief sketch of the Society in Cook County, but aside from that, nothing. During the past year little progress had been made. During the first year of this work he had concentrated on the secretaries, urging them to supply information relating to the organization and development of their associations. The next year he gave attention to the presidents, having failed in some six cases in hearing from the secretaries. The presidents would do nothing at all. This year he was going to try individuals in the states. Before an attempt at compilation of these histories is made all of the records should be in hand. About 90 per cent of all material is in, covering the history of the state associations, at least that percentage covering the history of the state and national bodies, and only about 5 per cent of the local organizations. If he had more time and more funds perhaps this part of the history could be finished within the next three or four months, but lacking those things he could not say whether this section will be completed by next year. Professor Beard made these statements as an explanation and not as an apology.

Editor **Eddy** said that if Mr. Beard did not have a list of all local organizations he could give him the name of each association and its secretary. One of the greatest difficulties seems to be the disposition of secretaries, generally, to ignore the communications from outside of their own states. He had occasion to write these secretaries for information vitally needed, and the first letter brought responses from about half of them; the second letter from about 10 per cent, and the balance came later. It seemed to him if board secretaries and association secretaries could only be made to see that they have information that is needed nationally they would be glad to supply it.

**Caswell A. Mayo** suggested that the Section on Historical Pharmacy instruct its secretary to formulate a letter to be addressed to the presidents of the various state and local organizations and the state boards of pharmacy, to the effect that their influence and coöperation is much needed in giving out such information as will enable the authors of the various chapters on the History of American Pharmacy to collate important data on the educational history of American Pharmacy, and urgently requesting those officials to instruct the secretaries and others charged with such matters to give prompt attention and cordial coöperation whenever such information is needed.

**Lyman F. Kebler** said the section of the History of which he was chairman was added after the other work had started. He accepted with the realization that it was not an easy job; in fact, that it would be most difficult, and, at times, he felt that if he had known of the tremendous amount of work he would not have gone into it. One who is unfamiliar with such research cannot appreciate the difficulties.

The big trouble is to get at the sources of information. The officials seldom know the background of their own work. The earlier part of the history is practically completed, but when we come to the war of 1812, 1848, 1860, etc., the internal revenue laws, the tariff laws, the stamp act, trade mark, copyright, opium legislation, narcotic and alcohol legislation—there is so much to do that he wondered if he ever would get through with the work.

**Caswell A. Mayo** said that at the hearing on the Edmonds' Bill before the House one of the congressmen said, "We have had the U. S. Army right along without commissions for phar-



macists for 100 years. What is the use of having them now?" He informed him of his error in thinking the United States has done without commissioned pharmacists—the Continental Army had an Apothecary-General—Dr. Andrew Craigie, who was Apothecary-General of the Massachusetts Colonial Army and then of the Continental Army, and who built the house at Cambridge occupied later by Longfellow. The Apothecary-General and staff continued until 1822 when the strength of the army was reduced. During the Civil War five pharmacists were appointed as medical purveyors at the medical depots, with the pay of a captain. About 1865 they were given the rank of captain also.

Lyman F. Kebler said that Dr. Andrew Craigie was appointed Apothecary-General under the Massachusetts Colonial Government, in 1775, but apothecary-generals were not appointed because of pharmaceutical training; they were all medical men.

Edward Kremers said he was greatly pleased when he learned that the History of American Pharmacy was to be written, but dumfounded when it was stated that it would be completed in a year or two—it was not something that could be accomplished over night. "The term 'apothecary,'" he said, "as it was used in the Continental Army was a term that came over from England, and did not imply that this official was a pharmacist." He also gave a few data relating to the Apothecaries' Society of London which, as organized in the 16th century, exercised the power of granting licenses to practice medicine. (Many of these practitioners kept shops for the sale of medicines and the term "apothecary" was used to designate their calling.)

The report was discussed and commended by Messrs. Kremers, Mayo and others. Prof. Patrocino Valenzuela, of the University of the Philippines, suggested that a chapter on pharmaceutical literature be added, but no action was taken. It was moved, seconded and carried that the reports be accepted with thanks.

Professor Valenzuela gave an interesting illustrated talk on the School of Pharmacy, University of the Philippines at Manila. The slides showed the development of the institution from its beginning to its present larger usefulness and greater activities. A number of the slides gave an account of the work which was promoted under the direction of Dr. A. G. DuMez, the first head and who was for a number of years director of the School of Pharmacy and member of its faculty.

The speaker was given a rising vote of thanks.

Chairman Lehman appointed Messrs. Gietner, Porterfield and Emanuel members of the Committee on Nominations.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman Robert S. Lehman at 10:30 A.M., August 28.

On motion, duly seconded, the reading of minutes was dispensed with. The first paper of the program, entitled "Activities of W. J. M. Gordon. Historical Notes on the Manufacture and Use of Glycerine in the Middle West," by John Uri Lloyd, was read by Secretary Darbaker, and motion made to publish was carried.

Ex-President J. U. Lloyd also presented a Wedgwood mortar and pestle. Accompanying the mortar is a brief history, as follows:

"The accompanying mortar and pestle were presented to me by Dr. J. S. Hamilton, Spurgeon, Ind. I now present it to you as from Dr. Hamilton through myself. With this mortar is a little booklet in which he has written some historical notes relative thereto as he learned them. These notes are as follows:

"This Mortar was given me by Dr. Alvah Harrington in 1880. Dr. Harrington got the mortar of Dr. David De Tar, Sr., in 1850. Dr. De Tar said he got it of an old French physician in New Orleans, Louisiana, date unknown."

Sketches of Josiah Wedgwood were also sent to the Historian by Chairman-elect Darbaker. The first of the sketches is by Dr. Hamilton and the other by J. U. Lloyd. The latter will be published in a succeeding issue of the JOURNAL. Attention is also called to the excellent finish of the mortar and stamp on bottom "Wedgwood, Best Composition."

Louis Emanuel asked that his paper on "The Early History of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy" be read by title. It was so ordered.

In the absence of the authors the following papers were read by title:

"History of Pharmacy in Alabama, by Miss Miriam Curtis; "The Literature of Pharmacy," by F. B. Kilmer; "History of Pharmacy in Tuscaloosa," by W. E. Bingham; "History of the Kansas Unit Plan," by J. S. Chism; "The Old-Time Drug Store," by John W. Ballard.

A synopsis accompanied the paper by Fred B. Kilmer on "The Literature of Pharmacy;" it follows:

"Pharmacy claims to rank with the learned professions because it has a literature.

"This paper attempts to give a general survey of the literature pertaining to pharmacy, particularly that in the English language. The survey is from the standpoint of a reader of such literature.

"An historical review of the periodical literature shows that the first journal devoted to pharmacy originated in Paris. The first pharmaceutical journal published in the English language was 'The American Journal of Pharmacy.'

"The pharmaceutical journal of modern times, while containing a certain amount of science, devotes a goodly proportion of space to the mercantile side of the calling and the news of the drug world.

"Pictures are a modern development in these publications.

"In the main, pharmaceutical journals have been the leaders of pharmaceutical thought. Their editorial columns have fostered science, education and beneficial legislation, and supported sound business methods.

"Journal contributions from retail pharmacists in a large measure have disappeared. Readers demand authors of known reputation and authority.

"Pharmaceutical literature written in the English language emanating in the British Dominions and the United States is a predominating factor.

"Literature emanating from associations has not kept pace with the growth and work of the associations themselves.

"A modern development is the literature emanating from pharmaceutical manufacturers.

"The best selling literature of pharmacy is in the form of text-books.

"Historical literature pertaining to pharmacy is meagre. There is need of a literature which will with vigor, artistry, imagination and humor reveal pharmacy as it really exists.

"New forms of literature are taking shape in speeches before social clubs, radio audiences and other ways. These newer forms of literature, which include publicity in newspapers and magazines for the enlightenment of the public, are full of promise.

"The thing that seems to be needed in pharmaceutical literature is more readers. The younger generation of pharmacists should become readers and students of pharmaceutical literature. There is an enormous waste represented in the volumes of journals that now remain unread.

"The pathway to better pharmacists, higher pharmacy, better merchants lies through the tangled mass of books and journals which make up what is known as pharmaceutical literature."

**Lyman F. Kebler** presented two papers in abstract on "Pierre Pomet, a Seventeenth Century Worker for Pure Drugs, Spices and Foods," and "The Good Work of the Western Wholesale Drug Association (1876-81) for Honest Drugs."

The former paper is accompanied by a number of photostat copies of historical matter and illustrations.

Mr. Kebler was given a vote of thanks for his interest in presenting this research.

**Caswell A. Mayo** presented in abstract "Leaves from the Diary of Dr. W. S. Merrell, Pioneer Pharmaceutical Manufacturer."

Two papers—"A Glimpse into the Past," by E. J. C. Grohman, and "Pharmacy in the Early Days of Deadwood, South Dakota," by D. F. Jones, were read by title.

**Edward Kremers** presented two papers; abstracts follow:

"The American Dispensatory" of John Redman Coxe, 1806 to 1831.

This bibliographic account was made possible through the cooperation of the Lloyd Library and the libraries of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, the New York College of Pharmacy and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The manuscript is accompanied by photostatic copies of title page and six selected text pages.

"The letters of the Alphabet in Pharmaceutical Literature."

## 1. The letter "a."

Using the first letter of the alphabet by way of illustration, much information has been brought together that ought to be conveniently available in pharmaceutical dictionaries, yet such is not the case. A most interesting part of this information is historical, yet many of the uses are modern; indeed, additions to the list are being made constantly.

The papers were accepted with thanks of the Section.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominees for officers of the ensuing year:

*Chairman*, L. K. Darbaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Secretary*, William F. Sudro, Fargo, N. Dak.

*Delegate*, Charles J. Grietner, St. Louis, Mo.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Historian cast the unanimous ballot of the Section for the nominees.—Carried.

On motion of Caswell A. Mayo, duly seconded, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the officers.—Carried.

The Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of the By-Laws.

Article IV of Chapter VII reads: "Each local branch having not less than 50 dues-paid members of the Association, holding not less than six meetings annually with an attendance of not less than 9 members at each meeting, and the proceedings of which shall have been submitted to the JOURNAL for publication, may elect one representative to the House of Delegates."

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

### CHICAGO.

The 152nd meeting of the Chicago Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held at the University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy Bldg., Friday evening, October 16, 1925, at 8:00 o'clock, Dean W. B. Day presiding.

Secretary Gathercoal read a letter of resignation from President L. E. Warren which was laid on the table with the understanding that Mr. Warren, even though absent from Chicago, would hold the office during the remainder of his term and First Vice-President J. A. Hynes would preside during October and November. President Warren received many words of appreciation for his faithful and conscientious services during the three years in which he has held the office of *President* of the Chicago Branch.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. Arthur D. Holmes, of Boston, Mass., was then introduced by Chairman Day. Dr. Holmes presented a splendid address on the subject of

"Cod Liver Oil," a subject on which he is an authority. Dr. Holmes referred to the antiquity of cod liver oil as a therapeutic agent, stating that it undoubtedly was known in the times of Pliny and has been in constant use as a medicine since then. It was probably prepared in these earlier times by the "rotting" method which, as a rule, produced an offensive oil and which would, therefore, be efficacious—as in those days the more nauseous and disgusting the medicine the more valuable it was therapeutically. A great deal of cod liver oil is still produced by the rotting method but this along with rancid cod liver oil usually finds its way into technical use, particularly in the leather industry. It is known in the trade as "Cod Oil."

He explained in detail the present method of cooking the livers and pressing out the oil; the separation of stearin by chilling and filtering under pressure; and the preservation of the oil by packing in well-filled, small containers or by packing in barrels in which the air has been replaced by inert gases such as