

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to the Association and Branches shall become the property of the Association with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication prior to their publication in those of the Association, except with the consent of the Council."—Part of Chapter VI, Article VI of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

BALTIMORE.

The December meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Hotel Emerson, Dec. 17, 1924, John C. Krantz, Jr. presiding.

The members of the Branch have been very fortunate in having a number of persons of prominence address the recent meetings on the general subject of chemistry. Several of these meetings have been devoted to the discussion of organic chemistry in its many phases. On this occasion Dr. R. A. Baker, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry in the University of Syracuse, who has leave of absence for a year, and is now acting as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Maryland, was the speaker, and he had as his general subject a phase of inorganic chemistry—

"THE CHEMICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE METALS."

In his address Dr. Baker included brief discussions of the characteristic properties of the metals, various causes and methods of prevention of corrosion, internal structure of metals, the aluminothermic industry, resistance metals for electric heating, incandescent filaments, bearing metals, "stainless" metals, metal catalysts, high-speed steels and the mercury engine.

He referred to the fact that specific properties of the metals, such as conductivity of heat and electricity, malleability and ductility, and relative chemical activity, serve as the basis of whole industries. He stated that the most important uses of the metals may be classified as structural, and that here the most serious practical problem confronting the chemist is the prevention of corrosion; also that it has been estimated that in the United States alone

over 200 million dollars' worth of iron rusts needlessly every year.

Dr. Baker stated that due to refinement in the technic of the metallographer and to the marvelous application of X-rays to crystal structure, the importance of constitution as well as the composition of metals and alloys is now thoroughly appreciated. Further, that researches in this direction constitute the most important advance in our knowledge of the metals during the last fifty years.

He pointed out that although Aluminum is almost twice as abundant as Iron in nature, over one thousand times as much Iron is produced annually as Aluminum, and prophesied that the recent production of aluminum alloys, which can to some extent replace steel, makes it probable that a great industrial advance will be made in this direction.

Dr. Baker mentioned that of interest to the teacher is the fact that increasing emphasis is now being placed upon the metals in introducing courses in chemistry. Several of the latest texts introduce the metals first instead of following the usual order—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Water, etc.

The January meeting of the Branch will be held at the Hotel Emerson on the evening of January 27th, 1925, 8.15 P.M. Dr. W. W. Randall, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Maryland State Department of Health, will speak concerning "Inert Gases of the Atmosphere."

B. OLIVE COLE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

CHICAGO BRANCH.

The 147th meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held January 9th at the School of Phar-

macy Building with President L. E. Warren in the chair.

The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the LaSalle Hotel at which a number of members welcomed Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Richtmann of the University of Wisconsin as guests of honor.

President Warren called the meeting to order as the annual meeting of the Branch. The following report from the Secretary-Treasurer was read and received:

"Eight regular meetings of the Branch were held during 1924, the 139th to 146th inclusive. Fifteen scientific papers have been produced by Branch members during the year. The meeting last January followed by a Conference of U. S. P. workers was very notable and the splendid lecture by Dr. Wm. O. Harkins on "The Atom" drew a large audience. The Sorority entertainment and reception of new members in December proved attractive and bids fair to become a regular annual event. At several meetings the attendance was 100 or over and averaged about 65.

The membership, owing to a careful revision of our list, does not show the usual annual increase; however, we have 504 members as against 480 last year. Ninety-three new members have been added and 7 have moved into Chicago, but 76 have been lost, 2 by death, 9 resigned, 54 suspended, and 11 have moved away from Chicago.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on Hand.....	89.25
Contributions.....	232.00
Commissions.....	86.00
Dinner receipts.....	95.60
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	502.85
Postage and Printing.....	134.57
Speakers.....	54.50
Dinner expenses.....	112.95
Sundries.....	37.30
Balance on hand.....	163.53
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	502.85

Under new business, the report of the Committee on Nominations was read and received, and with Dean W. B. Day in the chair, the following were elected and inducted into office.

- President*, L. E. Warren.
- First Vice-President*, J. A. Hynes.
- Second Vice-President*, E. H. Wirth.
- Third Vice-President*, Miss Hattie Dyniewicz.

Secretary-Treasurer, E. N. Gathercoal.
Delegate, C. M. Snow.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

- Membership*, Wm. Gray.
- Legislation*, S. L. Antonow.
- Practice*, I. A. Becker.
- Medical Relations*, Bernard Fantus.
- Publicity*, Samuel C. Henry.

President Warren then introduced the speaker of the evening who presented a very able and well illustrated address on the subject of "Camphor." Mr. Warren said in introducing Dr. Richtmann that there was probably no person in the United States, or perhaps in the world, better qualified to discuss this subject. The address was well received by an enthusiastic audience, and was accepted for publication.

E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

DETROIT.

The December meeting of the Detroit Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held December 12, 1924, at the Wayne County Medical Building.

In the absence of President Chostner, Mr. Rowe called the meeting to order at 8.00 P.M., following a dinner.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Rowe then introduced the speaker Mr. D. H. Moats, pharmacist of the Henry Ford Hospital, who spoke on Hospital Pharmacy.

Upon entering the Ford Hospital one is impressed with the complete absence of the hospital odor, the speaker said.

Cold Cream, Elixir I Q. and S., and other standard preparations, are manufactured in the pharmacy and sterile glucose solutions for intravenous solutions, saline solutions and boric acid are also made there.

Eight men are employed in the Dispensing Room and Pharmacy—three registered men, two assistants, two laboratory technicians and a messenger. These eight men work only eight hours a day, the pharmacy opening at 8.00 A.M. and closing at 6.00 P.M.

An average of 225 to 300 prescriptions a day are put up. December 6th, 375 were put up; most of these, however, are for outpatients. He described a code system used which greatly simplifies the work. The hospital has a capacity of 675 persons; 325 is the most it has held so far.

F. F. INGRAM, *Acting Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on Tuesday evening, January 11th, in the Library of the H. K. Mulford Co. President Harrison called the meeting to order.

The Secretary read the minutes of the December meeting of the Branch and also a letter which has been received from the committee in charge of the testimonial dinner being given by the N. Y. Branch of the A. Ph. A., in coöperation with the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and the Essex County Pharmaceutical Association to President Holton at Newark, N. J., on February 5th. This letter gave the details of the dinner and expressed the hope that Philadelphia would be well represented.

A letter from E. L. Newcomb was also read, requesting further coöperation and help from the Branch, for the A. Ph. A. Building Fund. Prof. Charles H. LaWall and E. G. Eberle spoke of the building project and a motion was passed reaffirming its coöperation and support to the Pharmacy Headquarters Building.

There being no further business to come before the Branch, President Harrison called on Mr. H. H. White, Vice-President of the H. K. Mulford Co., the host for the evening. Mr. White followed his welcome by introducing Dr. Paul S. Pittenger, who contributed to a most interesting and instructive program.

Dr. Pittenger never fails to hold the attention of his listeners with his most interesting papers, and this night was no exception. When he began to tell those present about glands and more glands and followed up his work throughout with fresh specimens, prepared with the utmost care, he had his audience completely lost to everything but glands and their products.

He discussed each gland separately, first describing its location and size in man, and then in the animal from which it is obtained. The characteristics of each gland were also considered, the methods used in collecting, dissecting and preparing the glands and, finally, the products obtained from each, and their general use.

The following glands and their preparations were discussed: Suprarenal Gland, Epinephrin, Whole Pituitary Gland, Pituitary Posterior Lobe, Pituitary Anterior Lobe, Whole Ovarian Gland, Corpus Luteum, Ovarian Residue, Parathyroid Gland, Testicular (Orchic) Gland, Mammary Gland, Thymus Gland, Pineal Gland and Thyroid Gland.

The speaker reviewed the principles involved and many of the difficulties met with in the manufacture of these products, their standardization, sterilization and, finally, gave some very interesting data relative to the number of glands required to produce given amounts of finished product, figures which would almost make one believe that our entire supply of cattle would be killed off very soon.

Following this part of the program Mr. R. H. Hutchison discussed the therapeutics and uses of the various endocrine products. His work was illustrated with slides and was extremely interesting.

The above talks were followed by a practical demonstration by Dr. Pittenger of Epinephrin and products of the Suprarenal Gland on the blood pressure of a dog, with details as to the employment of these reactions as a means of standardization.

The action of Pituitary Extract on the isolated uterus and the methods of standardization were also demonstrated.

The members of the Branch were then conducted through the Endocrine Department, where the dissection of glands on a large scale was demonstrated.

Next the Branch members were taken to the Insulin manufacturing department where the working principles were demonstrated and the various pieces of apparatus were shown in actual operation.

This completed one of the most entertaining and instructive meetings the Branch has ever had and too much praise cannot be given our hosts and the speakers. The Branch gave a rising vote of thanks to all concerned in the evening's program.

ADLEY B. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

 PRESCRIPTIONS FOR MEDICINE SALES PROPOSED AT BOSTON.

A proposition to require a physician's prescription for the sale of a proprietary medicine was argued January 21 before the Massachu-

setts Legislature's committee on public health. Coleman E. Kelly, Boston attorney, said the business in some patent medicines has increased 500 per cent. on account of people buying them for the alcoholic content.

THE SECTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION.ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SESSIONS HELD IN BUFFALO, N. Y.,
AUGUST 25-29, 1924.*

SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. Ph. A., was convened at 9:00 A.M., August 27, by **Chairman Clyde L. Eddy**. He spoke in part as follows: "The Section on Historical Pharmacy, for two years, has been working on a History of American Pharmacy. Those of you who have been attending the sessions of this Section know how it happened that we decided to prepare this history and something of the work that has been done. After my election as Chairman of this Section the preparation of a History of American Pharmacy suggested itself. The undertaking required the coöperation of quite a number who were familiar with one or the other branch of pharmaceutical history, and we were successful in selecting twelve or fourteen men qualified for the work; for instance—the chapter on the 'U. S. Pharmacopœia' is being prepared by the Chairman of the U. S. P. Revision Committee—that on the 'National Formulary' by Chairman W. L. Scoville, etc. For each division we have some one who is an authority on the assigned subject.

"The work of the first year was largely preliminary. At the Asheville meeting only three of the four completed first drafts of chapters were presented; among these—the one on Pharmaceutical Education, on Practical Pharmacy, Manufacturing Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Journalism—these have been discussed by the Section and some will be revised, or rewritten after consultation with other authors and authorities.

"The work of last year has proceeded along similar lines. At the Asheville meeting two new chapters were added, and one of the authors resigned and this vacancy has been filled—so progress is being made.

"During the past year Chairmen Cook and Scoville have completed their first drafts of the chapters on the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, respectively, and I am well pleased that the Section decided to do this work, for there is no book in which pharmaceutical history in its different phases is recorded—there are records in publications, textbooks, etc., but that implies search which in the 'History of American Pharmacy' will be under one cover. 'The History of the First Century of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science' presents events bearing on pharmacy, but largely as they relate to the history of the institution.

"As Chairman of this Section, and editor of this work, it is my idea to make this the foundation of the history of American Pharmacy—a record that pharmacists of a later day will refer to as authority up to this time—hence, that which is not historical, anything that is erroneous, must not go into the final draft. While it is my hope that the history will be completed in 1927, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Association, it must be right, if it requires ten years for completion; this, however, seems unnecessary as some of the chapters requiring most research have already been completed.

"Preliminary reports will be presented on—Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy, Commercial Pharmacy, Wholesale Distribution, and Biographical Sketches. The work of the Section during the past two years has been taken up chiefly by the 'History of American Pharmacy.' This now being so well under way other subjects and papers will continue to be part of the program of this Section, and I recommend that the collaborators on the 'History of American Pharmacy' be constituted a committee to carry the work to completion."

Chairman Clyde L. Eddy stated that papers by Frederick B. Kilmer, Caswell A. Mayo, Joseph Jacobs, J. U. Lloyd, and E. Fullerton Cook, would be read at one or the other of the sessions of this Section.

E. G. Eberle, as acting chairman, said that the Chairman's report contained a recommendation to constitute the collaborators on the "History of American Pharmacy" a committee to bring the history to completion.

* See also p. 1067, November 1924, JOUR. A. PH. A.

Caswell A. Mayo moved that the collaborators be constituted a committee as stated, with C. L. Eddy as chairman and editor.

H. M. Whelpley seconded the motion, and said the work should be carried on so that pharmacists of foreign countries will take note of this undertaking, and to make this an historical record which will bear the stamp of authenticity and serve as a foundation for later historians.

P. Henry Utech voiced the points made by the preceding speaker.

The motion was called for and carried by unanimous vote.

W. F. Sudro inquired whether the chapter on "Pharmaceutical Education" would include the history of pharmaceutical educational institutions.

Chairman Eddy replied that it would.

E. Fullerton Cook said the work should not be hurried—after the draft of the editor has been completed it should be submitted for criticism and correction so that proper revisions may be made, if necessary. Some of those in the audience had personal acquaintance with the revision work of earlier pharmacopœias, which was hearsay to him. Every chapter should be circulated among those who were qualified to judge so that misjudgments and errors may be removed and leave the history as an accurate, unbiased record.

James H. Beal supported the remarks of the preceding speaker—the History should be reliable, and unless this was the case it would have little value. He seconded Professor Cook's motion that the drafts of the chapters be submitted to those competent to judge, and ask for their criticism before final action and adoption.

Chairman Eddy said he hoped the motion would prevail so the Chairman of the Committee would then have instructions. Personal feeling should not enter into this work, it should be history—participation in its preparation is not for passing of compliments.

Walter M. Chase said that he had received communications from members of the Association along the lines indicated by previous speakers. He said it might be information to some, and of interest, to state that in the Colonial Army there was an Apothecary-General, *i. e.*, the Apothecary-General of Massachusetts was made Apothecary-General in the Colonial Army.

Caswell A. Mayo said that a properly prepared history of the early practice of pharmacy in the Army would constitute propaganda in itself.

Chairman Eddy stated the motion—"That after the chapters of the 'History of American Pharmacy' have been edited, they are to be mimeographed and circulated among persons qualified to pass on the subject."—The motion was carried.

E. Fullerton Cook, to whom has been assigned the chapter on brief history "The United States Pharmacopœia," covering the periods from 1820 to 1920, presented abstracts from the manuscript. This informal presentation of the intensely interesting history of the United States Pharmacopœia was accompanied by an exhibition of the eleven Pharmacopœias represented, it being brought out that two official United States Pharmacopœias were issued under the authority of different Conventions in 1830. An interesting fact made strikingly evident by the Pharmacopœias on display was the smallness of the book and the inexpensive style of printing enforced by the financial conditions of the Civil War. The volume sold at retail for \$1.00—wholesale, \$.60.

A careful study of the history of our Pharmacopœia reemphasizes the debt of gratitude due Dr. Lyman Spalding for his persistence and skill in securing a harmonious Convention in 1820, which created a Pharmacopœia and a plan of revision which made possible the establishment of uniformity of standards for this country. Many of the leading names in American medicine and pharmacy of the last century are found to be associated with the Pharmacopœia and our generation should recognize our debt to those savants of the two professions.

Wilbur L. Scoville outlined in brief the chapter on "The National Formulary," quoting in abstract interesting phases of the revisions.

Chairman Eddy said he was glad to have these reports from two very busy men and these chapters would serve as models for other contributors.

The Historian presented his report in abstract. The report, in full, follows:

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

The historian has with him on this occasion an index of photographs, sketches, prints and clippings, of the year, comprising more than fifty pages. Some of these items may not have great historical value, but most of them are taken from magazines, daily papers, pharmaceutical and related literature. Garfield said, "History is constantly repeating itself, making only such changes of program as the growth of nations and centuries requires." We may apply this by substituting the words "the development of pharmacy and the drug industries" for the growth of nations. All of this matter records events in pharmacy or contributory activities in some way, whether it be by sketch or illustration. Lamartine had the right conception, when he said, "History teaches everything, even the future."

The discoveries in the burial places of the past have brought to light some things which have a bearing on every activity of the present. Deciphering of clay tablets and of papyri have given us knowledge of medicinal agents employed in the centuries of long ago. "The Chou Ritual" of the period in China of about 3,000 years ago contains a detailed account of the state medical service, comprising five departments, under the control of the prime minister or "officer of heaven." The first of these five was what we may perhaps term the ministry of health, presided over by a chief medical officer whose staff numbered thirty. His functions were to supervise medical practice and pharmacy throughout the State, and himself to treat the emperor and high officials.

So by eras or years we can advance toward the present day making applications of President Garfield's conclusions. At the International Congress of the History of Medicine in London last year, Editor J. P. Gilmour, of the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, presented an historical article on pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland; he quotes a letter of James IV in 1509 to the Town Council of Edinburgh, in which the King requests them "to let a vacant booth in the bellhouse to our familiar and daily servitor Maister Stephane, apothecary, so that he may use the same with his material and spicery." Here and there we may connect pharmacy of the past with that of the present, but only a few museums or permanent exhibits for pharmacy have been established. There are the ones at Nuremberg, at various pharmaceutical institutes, colleges, schools, etc., at the German Apothecaries' Society, British Pharmaceutical Society, etc., and at the Smithsonian Institution there is a fine exhibit, showing the progress of pharmacy and medicine.

Martin I. Wilbert interested our Senior President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Prof. J. U. Lloyd, in this exhibit, and the project to contribute to the exhibit was encouraged by Dr. Murray Galt Motter, and F. L. Lewton, Acting Curator of the Division of Medicine of the Museum, who addressed this Section at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.¹ The exhibit has now been placed in the Museum, and the following is quoted from a personal letter to the Historian by Professor Lloyd.

"The exhibit consists of a complete line of *materia medica* specimens introduced and used by the Eclectic School of Medicine, including also those employed in domestic practice, and American drugs of the other sections in American medicine. These are in sealed bottles, labeled inside and out, poisoned with anti-fungoid and anti-insect treatments, the hope being that they will be permanently preserved for the future.

"A complete set of fine and rare chemicals that I made in 1879, and placed in a cabinet in the Exposition of Cincinnati, where it took the first premium for fine and rare chemicals, considerably over 100 items.

"A suppository mold made by Professor W. B. Chapman, sixty-four years ago, which so far as I know antedates any other metal suppository molds used in the Middle West. He was the fourth President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and I was so fortunate as to serve under him while he was head clerk in Gordon's drug store, in 1865. The suppository mold was made by himself, and presented to me personally by him. Before that date, we used paper cones set in the necks of wide-mouth bottles for making suppositories.

"A collection of implements used by Professor John King, the 'Father of American *materia medica*,' which was first made conspicuous by his American Dispensatory, in 1852. When King found that he was about to die, and just before his demise, he divided his office implements among

¹ See pp. 44-47, *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, Vol. VIII, 1919.

his professional friends. To me he gave his entire chemical and experimental outfit. He was an expert glass blower, as well as an expert in microscopy. I take it the ampuls of different liquids made by him were the first ampuls made west of the Allegheny Mountains.

"A set of counter balances employed in the pharmacy where I was an apprentice in 1863, 64 and 65. For two years, every morning it was my duty to scour these balances, all of brass, and a mighty task it proved to be, as I very well recollect. They are accompanied by two sets of weights, one a set for Troy weight, for compounding medicines and prescriptions; the other a block wood set of avoirdupois weights, for commercial purposes. These two sets stood beside the balances, and it was my duty to keep them shining bright each morning during my apprenticeship time."

This has been included in the report because thereby the importance of this feature of the Headquarters Building is impressed. As Dr. J. H. Beal has so well stated in his presentation of what the Headquarters is to be—among other facilities, there will be provision for "an Historical and Research Library where there can be gathered and preserved for reference the literature pertaining to pharmacy both past and present; an Historical Museum where can be preserved the scattered implements and articles showing the development of pharmaceutical art, and which without such a permanent place of preservation will be lost forever."

The further purpose of these references is to repeat what has been said before: In many pharmacies, laboratories, wholesale and retail stores, libraries, publication offices, colleges of pharmacy, perhaps in some homes, there are books, utensils, etc., of historical interest, which should be preserved, so that they may find permanent place in the Headquarters Building. Every one of us knows of some material of this kind—bound volumes of publications, books, apparatus, etc., not worth much, perhaps, to the possessor, but greatly enhanced when made part of an historical exhibit or collection or library. Make a mental note; the time is fast approaching when search will be made for such material by the American Pharmaceutical Association. At that time also a limited number of pages, perhaps only a page or two, should be given to historical pharmacy and the museum in the JOURNAL. At present there is only one publication devoted to this division of pharmacy—*The Journal of the Pharmaceutical Historical Society*, of France.

The Third International Congress of Medicine met in London July 17–22, 1922;¹ while most of the members are medical men, membership is open to pharmacists and the Committee of Honor included the Master of the Society of Apothecaries, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and our fellow member Henry S. Wellcome; Dr. Edward Kremers is a member and others of our own numbers. The Wellcome Museum, so well known for its instructive and priceless exhibits relating to medicine, entered largely into the program of the Congress. A number of papers relating to pharmacy were presented, Editor J. P. Gilmour of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* contributing a comprehensive historical sketch on "Pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland."

It is not intended to extend this report by inclusion of many chronicles, but a few, perhaps, should be included. History concerns itself not only with past events but with those of the present, so the records of the Association, whether of 1852–1853 or of 1923–1924, have historical value, and, perhaps, particularly those at this time that relate to the progress toward a Headquarters Building. In the August number of the JOURNAL the history of the Association meeting at Niagara is recalled by the pictures of Peter Wendover Bedford who presided at that meeting, and of Charles Heinitsh, who was elected at its close; the Heinitsh Pharmacy in Lancaster has been continued by the same family since 1780; the death of Henry T. Kiersted, an ex-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who was active in the organization days of the New York College of Pharmacy, now approaching its centenary, was reported at one of the sessions.

The Massachusetts College of Pharmacy celebrated its centennial last November, state and municipality joining in the celebration. The "Oldest Apothecary Shop in Boston" was written up and illustrated in the Boston Evening Transcript of September 22, 1923. It was founded by Thomas Hollis in 1821 and since 1826 has been at its present location.

About 150 years ago John Harrison was born, in Philadelphia; the drug business he founded grew into a manufacturing establishment, still in existence, and here sulphuric acid was first manufactured successfully on a commercial scale.

William Procter, Jr., Father of American Pharmacy, died fifty years ago—February 10, 1874.

¹ Fourth Congress meets this year in Geneva.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, internationally known physiologist, of Rockefeller Institute, died February 11, 1924.

The Fourth General Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation was convened in London, July 23rd of last year. Delegates from most European countries were present; those appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association were Wortley F. Rudd and W. L. Cliffe. A brief account and a picture of the delegates will be found in the September 1924 *JOURNAL*.¹ This meeting and others of pharmaceutical importance gave Mr. C. L. Butchers, prominent in Australasian pharmaceutical affairs, the opportunity of a visit to this country on his homeward trip. The misfortunes of Japan, as a result of the earthquake, brought into evidence the American spirit of sympathy in which the pharmaceutical industries had a large and important part by supplying medicine, disinfectants, etc.

American Pharmacists also gave aid to children of German Pharmacists, and a number of appreciative letters were received by the German Pharmaceutical Relief Committee.

At the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, March, 1874, a specimen of coca was exhibited as a new remedial agent. In the *Repertoire de Pharmacie* of March 25, 1874, experiments with jaborandi at the Hospital Beaujon, Paris, were reported. Ginseng was an exchange in early American commerce with China, and recent Government reports indicate that, to some extent, it is still so used.

The Nobel Prize for medicine of 1923 was awarded to Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. J. R. MacLeod, of Toronto, for their discovery of insulin.

The Flueckiger Gold Medal, 1922, was awarded by the Swiss Pharmaceutical Society to Dr. Frederick B. Power.

The Remington Honor Medal, for 1924, was awarded to George M. Beringer by the New York Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association.

The home of the National Research Council was dedicated by President Coolidge, April 28th.

Additional recognition and representation have been obtained for American Pharmacy in the National Research Council through the Committee on Pharmacognosy and Pharmaceutical Botany of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council.

The National Conference on Pharmaceutical Research is now fully organized; the third meeting was held in Buffalo, August 23.

The American Pharmaceutical Association Research Fund grant for 1923-1924 was made to Edward Kremers, K. H. Rang and W. J. McGill.

A Laboratory Seminar on Pharmacognosy, Plant Chemistry and Botany was held at the University of Minnesota, August 20-25, 1923, and also prior to this meeting in Buffalo.

A Pharmaceutical Laboratory Conference was convened at Foster Hall, University of Buffalo, August 21-23, 1924.

The Report of the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in Government Service made at Asheville, printed in *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, pp. 262-263, indicates the interest in pharmacy of the Surgeon-Generals. Enlistments are urged by Surgeon-General Ireland and the help of pharmacists is invited for the Reserve Section of the Medical Administrative Corps.

The Chicago Branch, *A. Ph. A.*, arranged a program for an Unofficial Conference of U. S. P. and N. F. Revision Workers during January, 1924, the results of which were eminently satisfactory.

The Silver Anniversary of the National Association of Retail Druggists was celebrated in Boston during the week of September 24, 1923.

The Golden Jubilee meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists will be held in Atlantic City during the week of September 22, 1924.

The Centenary of Jean Henri Fabre's birth was celebrated December 21, 1923; while not directly concerned with pharmacy, his studies have a related value for all sciences.

M. Maurice Soenen, French Pharmacist, Major of the Army Reserve and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, who wrote a history of pharmacy at La Rochelle, died April 20, 1924.

Professor Lucien Courchet, of the Faculty of Pharmacy at Montpellier for more than thirty years and awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor, died last April.

"A Study in Pharmacy" by J. U. Lloyd, printed in May and April numbers of the *JOURNAL*,

¹ See also report in January *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 1925.

aside from the value of the contribution, has historical interest because the studies were instituted in 1879.

The articles by E. M. Holmes, "New Drugs Introduced during the Last Fifty Years," and that by Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr., on "The Present Trend of Therapeutics as Illustrated by the New Drugs Recommended for Admission to the U. S. P.," have historical significance; the former is printed in August JOURNAL for 1923 and the latter in the December issue.

The article by H. A. Langenhan and Ruth M. Davis, published in the earlier numbers of the JOURNAL for this year, may be designated a "Century of Hypochlorite Solutions."

The U. S. Pharmacopeia has been translated into Chinese.¹ All papers of the Asheville meeting presented before the Section on Historical Pharmacy except those of the History of American Pharmacy and the two submitted by title by Dr. Edward Kremers, have been published.

NECROLOGY.

The following members died since last report; all of them served faithfully for pharmacy and every division of pharmacy was represented in the loss.

Charles Byron Allison, Mission Hill, S. D.; Charles Ascou Apmeyer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Peter John Arbes, Ada, Minn.; Otto E. Betz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Emil Black, Baltimore, Md.; Stephen Oscar Blair, Monroe, N. C.; Alfred Wm. Clark, Denver, Colo.; R. R. D. Cline, Galveston, Texas; Charles B. Criss, Gosport, Ind.; John Miller Francis, Detroit, Mich.; Henry Gahn, Wilmington, N. C.; O. P. Gilbert, City Island, N. Y.; Miss Jean Gordon, Chicago, Ill.; Edward E. Haller, Forrester, Ill.; John Francis Hancock, Baltimore, Md.; George Hohmann, New York City; Charles F. Mann, Detroit, Mich.; Edward P. Manville, Whitehall, N. Y.; Turner Ashby Miller, Richmond, Va.; Ferdinand A. Mueller, Sr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Edgar Leonard Patch, Stoneham, Mass.; John Austin Roberts, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Rubenstein, Seattle, Washington; Ingvard Martinus Scott, Chicago, Ill.; Paul Silvester, Washington, D. C.; George M. Soper, Sioux City, Ia.; Louis L. Staehle, Newark, N. J.; Arthur G. Wagner, Everett, Mass.; William Edgar Warn, Keyport, N. J.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Canada; Charles Alexander Weidemann, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notices of the decease of most of these members have appeared in the JOURNAL so we only speak briefly in this report of a recent death—that of Mr. Charles F. Mann, of Detroit, who died August 15. The deceased was one of the organizers of the National Association of Retail Druggists and, later, President of the organization. He was an organizer of the Detroit branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of the Prescott Memorial Fund for helping young men through the College of Pharmacy at the University of Michigan. He was an ex-president of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association and, at different periods, held other important offices. He was active in a number of pharmaceutical and civic bodies. Mr. Mann was sixty years of age and is survived by his widow and a daughter. Brief references will also be made to the passing of two of our ex-presidents—John Francis Hancock and Edgar Leonard Patch; the former had been a member of the Association for more than sixty years and the latter had passed the half-century milestone of membership; both had served well, achieved success and were highly regarded in civil and professional life. The latter soon followed his friend, but he was permitted to pay a tribute to him in the January JOURNAL in these words: "Such lives as his (Dr. John F. Hancock) are a blessing to earth and any who come under their influence should be extremely thankful." Reciprocally, the same can well be said of Edgar Leonard Patch.

The History of American Pharmacy now being written, aside from its usefulness, will serve as a dedication to the past of American Pharmacy and a re-dedication of its future when the Historical Museum has been established as a most interesting part of the Headquarters Building for American Pharmacy.

On motion, seconded and carried, the Historian's report was referred for publication.

Hugo Kantrowitz exhibited a prospectus of New York College of Pharmacy for the year 1869. (Mr. Kantrowitz explained that it was not for presentation at this time.)

Chairman Cook exhibited a copy of the U. S. P. in Chinese.

Chairman Eddy stated that another paper should be entered on the program—"Cinara, Carduus and Scolymus of the Ancients" by E. V. Howell.²

¹ See JOUR. A. PH. A., July 1924, p. 662.

² See December JOUR. A. PH. A., 1120 (1924).

Jacob Diner gave an abstract of the chapter on "Federal Laws Affecting Pharmacy."

Caswell A. Mayo presented an outline of the chapter on "Biographical Sketches," and also his contribution in part, to the program on "Medicine and Pharmacy in Ancient Egypt." Mr. Mayo brought with him a number of volumes relating to the subject and these were on exhibition.

W. M. Chase said he could not report much progress on the chapter—"Pharmacists in Government Service." Much of the information he had secured had been given by Dr. Mayo, and he is now making an effort to secure data from various government departments.

Mr. Mayo explained that books from the Congressional Library can be obtained through the local libraries; some books they do not send out, however. The John Crerar Medical Library sends out books provided a deposit covering the value of the books is made. The Lloyd Library sends out books. The first session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was on motion adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was convened by Chairman Clyde L. Eddy, at 9:00 A.M., August 29.

The Chairman stated that nothing had been added to the chapter on "Pharmaceutical Journalism" by Francis B. Hays, so this may be considered a completed draft.

Chairman Eddy gave an outline of the chapter on "Manufacturing Pharmacy," by **A. R. L. Dohme**. Reference was made to the history of the larger manufacturing houses, a survey of the manufacture of fluidextracts, tablets, capsules, etc., with historical data relating to the foregoing. In a related way the Chairman reported on the chapter by **C. H. Waterbury** on "Wholesale Distribution."

Robert S. Lehman reported on his chapter dealing with "The Practice of Pharmacy in Retail Stores."

Chairman Eddy stated what he proposed to do relative to these various chapters—they would be read, if possible, with the author; portions that required revision would be re-written to that extent and again read; thereafter the mimeograph copy would be sent to persons qualified to pass on subject.

Messrs. Lehman, Eberle, Army, Mayo, Beal, Lascoff, and others, spoke of old American pharmacies—those of Charleston, Philadelphia, Lancaster, New York, Boston, Rochester, etc., were mentioned. Mr. Lehman gave an interesting account of "patent medicine" history.

James H. Beal referred to almanacs and advertising used in proprietary medicine advertising. He thought the Commission on Proprietary Medicines would undertake the collection of such material if endorsed by the Section on Historical Pharmacy.

H. V. Army moved that a chapter on Proprietary Medicines be made part of the History of American Pharmacy, seconded by **Caswell A. Mayo**, and Dr. James H. Beal was named as the editor of the chapter.

H. V. Army said that an illustrated lecture dealing with the subject, as outlined by Mr. Lehman, would be most interesting. He also made mention of the first wholesale druggist in Cincinnati, as reported in an historical paper by the late Prof. Joseph Feil—Thomas W. Dyott.¹

H. C. Christensen reported progress on his work, as contributor, on "Pharmacy Laws in America." The information from some states is slowly coming in. He said the leading factors relating to introduction of pharmacy laws were similar; pharmacists were most active in bringing about regulations for pharmacy and their object was in most instances protection of the public. In records of state associations and of boards of pharmacy there are numerous references to the laws in the respective states and the reports give the reasons for the enactments. The fact that pharmacists were most active in securing protection for the public, even though they were inconvenienced by regulations, speaks well for those so engaged and the public should be made better acquainted with these facts.

E. G. Eberle suggested that where there is repetition in enactments, and whenever a law is not reported in full, or even if it is, references should be made so that any one requiring more complete information can find it without going through the search now being made by Mr. Christensen. He also referred to compilation of laws which served a good purpose but, unfortunately, the dates of enactment are often omitted. Frequently it is essential to have such data. Not

¹ See JOURNAL A. PH. A., November 1921, pp. 857-865.

very long ago it was necessary for him, in order to controvert what were purported to be official statements, to trace records from several sources in order to supply authentic information and dates. The outline of the legislation had been given, but the dates of enactment were omitted and these were essential.

Caswell A. Mayo referred to a complete abstract of pharmacy laws by James H. Beal, in *The American Druggist* of 25 or more years ago.

H. C. Christensen supported the statements of E. G. Eberle relative to the difficulty of determining priority in legislation.

Lyman F. Kebler referred to the compilation of laws by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and Proprietary Association of America as a source of information. He also spoke on some earlier legislation relating to pharmacy. Dr. Kebler said he would gladly assist in compiling the records.

Chairman Eddy made mention of the difficulties in securing information.

P. Henry Utech, as chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the names of the following nominees:

<i>Chairman,</i>	Robert S. Lehman, New York
<i>Secretary,</i>	L. K. Darbaker, Pittsburgh
<i>Historian,</i>	E. G. Eberle, Philadelphia
<i>Delegate to the House of Delegates,</i>	Caswell A. Mayo, Cincinnati

There being no further nominations the nominees were duly elected.

E. G. Eberle asked whether it was understood that the Committee on "History of American Pharmacy," with Clyde L. Eddy as editor, was continued. Chairman Eddy said that it was.

Chairman Eddy stated that the \$100 voted the Section for use in the preparation of the "History of American Pharmacy" had not been expended and the Section should request Council to apply this amount for the coming year's work.

It was so voted.

Lyman F. Kebler said he had been conducting some research which required reference to "Pliny" and he was astounded to find the information available as early as the year 70 A. D.

Caswell A. Mayo made some further references to his paper on "Medicine and Pharmacy in Ancient Egypt."

Chairman Eddy read the titles of papers presented to the Section:

"Drug Clerks and Belladonna,"¹ by F. B. Kilmer.

"A Review of the Principal Events in American Medicine," by J. U. Lloyd.

"Some of the Drug Conditions during the War between the States," by Joseph Jacobs.

"Dr. E. R. Squibb; Flückiger's Visit to the United States," in abstract, by Edward Kremers, and "Seidlitz Powders" by A. H. Neumann and Edward Kremers.

The latter follows:

DR. E. R. SQUIBB: I. FLÜCKIGER'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1894.*

BY EDWARD KREMERS.

The conventional appreciations of one of the foremost pioneers in pharmaceutical manufacturing were written in due season and have long ago been placed *ad acta*. The centenary of his birth will, no doubt, afford the historically inclined journalist an opportunity to revive what to the young pharmacist of the future will be regarded as the Squibb myth. Meanwhile, his memory is allowed to rest in peace.

Appreciative as most of the brief biographies of "old" Dr. Squibb are, they leave untouched some of the lesser known and hence forgotten aspects of his life that are fully as significant as the better known phases which are referred to again and again in well nigh every sketch of his life work.

¹ See p. 1131, December JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1924.

* Frederick August Flückiger, born May 15, 1828, at Zeugelthal, Switzerland, died in Berne, December 11, 1894.

Edward Robinson Squibb, born July 4, 1819, at Wilmington, Del., died in New York City, October 25, 1900. For sketch of the former see PROCEEDINGS A. PH. A., 1895, p. 43; of the latter, JOURNAL A. PH. A., December 1918, p. 1023.

The Flückiger letters to be published may seem more like a contribution to Flückigeriana than to the life of Squibb, and such, to an extent, they are. Yet they bring out a relation of friendship in the life of Dr. Squibb known to very few, for not only was Flückiger Squibb's guest while on this side of the Atlantic, but the entire trip was made possible by Dr. Squibb. The immediate reason for publishing these letters is not so much to call attention to the visit on our shores of the father of modern pharmacognosy, as to cause any one who has letters of either Squibb or Flückiger to loan them to the writer.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

BY A. H. NEUMANN AND EDWARD KREMERS.

To most pharmacists, not to mention either the general historian or the general public, it must seem like a far cry from England's continental policy of the balance of power to Seidlitz Powder. Yet, after all there is a connection no more remote than the development of the soda industry in England and the patenting of medicated Soda Powders by Savory, Chemist in New Bond Str., London. The mere guesses that Seidlitz is a corruption of Seignette, or of Selterser are but brain fancies without background of any kind. The true connection is specifically expressed in Savory's patent, overlooked by would-be historians and philologists. The romance, however, is not found in the wording of the patent, but may be found in some of the well-known facts of European history.

The papers by John Uri Lloyd and Joseph Jacobs were referred to the Committee on the History of American Pharmacy.¹

J. G. Beard stated that since the Asheville meeting he had found very little time to give to the chapter on "Pharmaceutical Associations." There were several libraries he desired to consult as soon as this was possible, for further information. His recent correspondence with state association officers had not been productive of important results.

Chairman Eddy said he would cooperate with Professor Beard in securing data.

On motion the Section on Historical Pharmacy was adjourned.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In an article published in *Clinical Medicine*, February, 1925, Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming gives a history of this Service and writes of its activities.

Paragraphs relating to some of the functions of the Department are reprinted, as follows:

"An important function of the Service is the dissemination of general public health information. Scientific information is promulgated by bulletins prepared by the Hygienic Laboratory and the Division of Scientific Research. State and local health authorities are advised as to the prevalence of diseases by the weekly publication of the Public Health Reports, in which appear, also, articles of general interest to sanitarians. State and municipal laws and regulations and judicial decisions relating to public health are compiled and published. The broadcasting of information by radio has been practiced by the Service for about two years.

"The present legalized functions of the Public

Health Service may be summarized as follows:

1. The protection of the United States from the introduction of disease from without.
2. The medical examination and inspection of all arriving aliens.
3. The prevention of interstate spread of disease and the suppression of epidemics.
4. Coöperation with State and local health departments in public health matters.
5. Investigation of the diseases of man.
6. The supervision and control of biologic products.
7. Public health education and dissemination of health information.
8. The maintenance of marine hospitals and relief stations for the care and treatment of certain beneficiaries, as prescribed by law.

"The Public Health Service has broad basic authority relating to Federal matters. The present need, therefore, is adequate facilities for the exercise of this authority."

¹ The papers have since been returned to the JOURNAL Office.—EDITOR.