

It is rather curious to note the amount of attention that has been given by modern scientific writers to Xenophon's account¹ of the poisoning of the retreating Greeks by eating poisonous honey, while no one apparently has paid any attention to Plutarch's story. The omission in the latter case is all the more remarkable because the loss of life in Antony's army was considerable while none of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus succumbed.

FLUECKIGERIANA.

BY EDWARD KREMERS.

V. Flueckiger letters to Power.*

Strassburg, 25th March, 1884.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

The translation (1) as mentioned in yours of the 8th inst., came duly to hand and gave me great satisfaction indeed. The translator as well as the publishers (2) may accept my best thanks. I have a little perused your work to-day and think you have pretty well succeeded. And the paper and types and binding are so very much superior to the original; I am sorry to think, that the publishers may perhaps not meet with the commercial success they are so greatly meriting. And as to yourself, let me hope that your labour will be duly appreciated in the pharmaceutical world, both in America and England (3).

I am happy to learn that you are greatly satisfied with your new position (4); your own new home (5) certainly contributes very much to your comfort. I always think, after all, that if one succeeds well in the family life and a little in science that is the best what can be expected on the earth. So I am happy, although things, as you know, at Strassburg are far from answering to my wishes (6).

Dr. Meyer (7) is still with me; he has published a good number of excellent papers (8)—yet without any real progress as to his position. There is no chair vacant which would suit him, so he must patiently wait and wait (9).

I am about to leave (10) for the Mediterranean shores, to pay a visit of 2-3 weeks to Mr. Thomas Hanbury (11), the brother of my late friend Daniel Hanbury (12). The former is the owner of a splendid villa, where I shall be, with my wife, very much delighted with the southern sun and brilliant vegetation.

With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Power (in which my wife cordially unites), I remain

Yours very truly,

F. A. FLUECKIGER.

The above letter was accompanied by a memorandum of corrections:

Corrigenda
in the "Cinchona Barks"

Page 11. Footnote: read how very little improbable.

Page 53. Line 4/5 from bottom read Koerner for Kerner (the former is the chemist of the manufactory of Milan, the latter of that of Frankfurt; the former is the only intended in this place).

(1) That of "The Cinchona Barks."

(2) The English translation was published by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., in 1884.

(3) Reviews of the book will be found in the following journals: *Am. J. Pharm.*, 58, 300. (Presumably by J. M. Maisch.) *Pharm. Rundschau*, 2, 94 (Fr. H.).

(4) Dr. Power had accepted the Professorship of Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Wisconsin in the summer of 1883, after the Department of Pharmacy had been established by act of the Legislature earlier in the same year.

(5) Having come to Madison in August 1883, Dr. Power was married to Miss Louise Meigs of New York State. Hence Professor Flueckiger's reference to "your own new home."

¹ Anabasis, Bk. 4, C8, 20. L. F. Kebler: "Poisonous Honey." *Proc. A. Ph. A.*, 44 (1896), 167.

* Continued from page 882.

(6) That Professor Flueckiger did not find professional life too rosy at Strassburg becomes apparent from other letters. The Kaiser-Wilhelms Universitaet was established in 1872 as a "Reichs Universitaet" not as a Prussian or other state university because Elsass-Lothringen were "Reichsland." Not only did Germany expect much from this "Staette deutscher Cultur" in the provinces that had been alienated more or less by long French rule, but every effort was made to attract students to the university. So far as pharmacy was concerned, these expectations were not fulfilled in spite of Professor Flueckiger's reputation, which was an international one. Whether it was the fact that his career had not been that of the regular German academician, whether it was due to his being Swiss, though "Deutsch-Schweizer," or whether it was due to the suspicion with which pharmacy was regarded at practically all German universities, it might be difficult to decide.

(7) This, the successor to Power as Flueckiger's assistant, was Dr. Arthur Meyer, later known as author of the "Wissenschaftliche Drogenkunde fuer Apotheker," published in 1891. Born March 17, 1850, in Langensalza, he studied in Leipzig and Strassburg, at which latter place, having received his doctorate in 1887, he accepted an assistantship at the Pharmaceutical Institute, which position he held until 1885. In that year he became docent at Goettingen and in 1886 Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacognosy at the Academy at Muenster. In 1891 he became Wiegand's successor at Marburg.

The writer recalls Professor Power's frequent references to Dr. Meyer in the course of our conversation. (8) For the papers which Dr. Meyer had to his credit at that time, also for further details and portrait, see B. Reber, "Galerie hervorragender Therapeutiker und Pharmacognosten" (1897), page 47.

(9) These thoughts were, no doubt, suggested by Dr. Power's happy independent position at Wisconsin.

(10) As the date of the letter indicates, this outing was planned between the winter and summer semesters, when German professors enjoy a somewhat longer vacation than do their American colleagues. It had long been a practice of German university professors to spend part of the spring vacation in Italy or the French Riviera. (Comp., e. g., Strassburger's "Streifzuege an der Riviera," also Flueckiger's "Oesterferien im Sueden" in the *Arch. Pharm.*, 227, 1013; "An Easter Holiday in Liguria," 1877, translated from *Buchner's Report. f. Pharm.*, 25, page 440.)

(11) It was Thomas Hanbury, who, in 1894, came to Genoa to bid the Flueckiger party farewell as the latter was bound for the United States. It was to the Hanbury villa that the returning party went from Genoa before going farther to Bern. See Fr. Flueckiger's (Mrs. Oesterle's) Diary, *N. Y. Apt.-Ztg.*, 49, 57. (Abfahrt von Genua) and page 58 (Aufenthalt bei Th. Hanbury in La Mortola bei Ventimiglia).

(12) Daniel Hanbury, as is well known, was co-author with Flueckiger of "Pharmacographia," the first edition of which had appeared in 1874. At the age of forty-nine, Daniel Hanbury had died in 1875.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN BALTIMORE, MAY 8 AND 9, 1930.

The First Session of the second annual meeting of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials was called to order by the Chairman Robert L. Swain, May 8th, at 10:00 A.M. Those present at the meetings were Messrs. Phelps, Arizona; Gilbert, Marsland, Connecticut; Dougherty, Delaware; Kemp, Sanders, District of Columbia; Monroe, Florida; Stead, Georgia; Christensen, Illinois; Funk, Kelly, Indiana; Gibson, Judisch, Slocum, Iowa; King, Kansas; Legendre, Louisiana; Bernhardt, Eberle, Kelly, Swain, Maryland; Heller, Peterson, Minnesota; Caspari, Missouri; Woehner, Montana; Dow, New Hampshire; Fischelis, New Jersey; Anderson, Dandreaux, Diner, Mather, Schaefer, New York; Ford, Freericks, King, Ohio; Roach, Oklahoma; Walton, Woodside, Pennsylvania; Adams, Texas; Kremers, Wisconsin; and others.

Chairman Swain delivered his address, and upon motion duly seconded, same was received for publication. (It is printed in July JOURNAL A. PH. A., pages 788-790.)

Secretary Ford made a verbal report of the activities of the Conference, and upon motion duly seconded, same was received and adopted.

He explained the reasons for not having a written report; the substance of his remarks is given in the following:

"Two very important meetings were held in South Dakota, last year, at which time enforcement methods were discussed. During the year, under the direction of Chairman Swain, he had sent out letters to all states—to those who are interested in the enforcement of pharmacy laws. Replies were received from all of them and numerous requests were made for information on law enforcement, and these requests, as far as possible, were complied with. He expressed the opinion that great progress had been made. There had been laxity in law enforcement; in Ohio progress had been made in restricting the sales of such items as carbolic acid.

It is hoped to obtain opinions regarding law enforcement from all State Boards of Pharmacy, from the State Attorneys and other enforcement agencies. Files have been started in the Secretary's office for convenient reference to information on laws and law enforcement, opinions rendered, etc. The states having had success in law enforcement will be able to aid states that have not been as successful. The Secretary's office can supply copies of many decisions. Coöperation in supplying information, should be given by members and secretaries of boards and associations. He referred to an experience when information was important; instead of securing copy