

## SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Commercial Interests was held Thursday, August 31st, at 9:00 A.M. The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman Funk. The following papers were presented and discussed: "Publicity and the Pharmacist," by Miss A. E. Garvin; "Profits and Prophet," by C. Leonard O'Connell; "Actual Time and Costs of Some U. S. P. and N. F. Preparations," by Henry Brown; "National Drug Store Survey—Drug Retailing," by Charles F. Beach; "Pharmacy," by William Rodman.

Following the reading of Mr. Rodman's paper a recommendation was made that the Section on Commercial Interests provide for a committee to study the subject of "visible prescription departments."—Carried.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for officers of the ensuing year: *Chairman*, John A. J. Funk, Indiana; *Vice-Chairman*, Henry Brown, Pennsylvania; *Secretary*, Wm. Rodman, New Jersey; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, Russell B. Rothrock, Indiana.

On motion duly seconded, there being no further nominations, the nominees were elected. The officers expressed their appreciation of the honor, following their installation.

The Section recommended that a committee be appointed to study the subject of Prescription Departments, and a motion was made by C. Leonard O'Connell, seconded by Anton Hogstad, Jr., that the Chairman of the Section appoint a Committee on Prescription Department.—Carried.

The Section on Commercial Interests was then adjourned.

## SECTION ON HISTORICAL PHARMACY.

## FIRST SESSION.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Louis Gershenfeld, at 9:25 A.M., August 31st. The first order of business was the reading of the Chairman's address—"Why the History of Pharmacy?" J. T. Lloyd presided. The address follows:

## WHY THE HISTORY OF PHARMACY?

BY LOUIS GERSHENFELD.\*

Custom decrees that the chairman of your section shall at the interval of a year following his service deliver before you appropriate remarks. It has occurred to me that I could best command your interest to a brief consideration of data which concern this section and which as a problem must sooner or later concern every scientific worker associated directly or indirectly with pharmacy. No occult reason for the title of these remarks lies behind them. Perhaps the only thought I would like to convey in some slight degree is to again demonstrate that to understand and appreciate pharmacy to its fullest extent you must understand and appreciate its history. History has a real lesson to teach which I think many in pharmacy have learned too late and even more have not learned at all, though greater progress is being made to-day. It was Cervantes who said: "History is the depository of great actions, the witness of what is past, the example and instructor of the present and the monitor of the future." Goethe has expressed himself by stating that "the history of a science is science itself." The great discoverers themselves with few, if any, exceptions do not fail to acknowledge that without the work of their predecessors their achievements would not have been possible.

It is indeed to be regretted that there are some men of science who doubt the value of the history of their respective subjects. They find therein merely a pleasing branch of literature, and accordingly they may even question the wisdom of devoting any time to its study. One may possess the historic spirit but be lacking a knowledge of the facts of history. The errors, the trials and tribulations and the steps of the real progress of any branch of science not only record its evolution but make possible a better understanding and appreciation of its existence and progress. If we have no proper appreciation of the previously existing conditions and upon which new principles are imposed, considerable value may be lost and, in fact, one may never understand what these new principles challenge.

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\* Chairman, Section on Historical Pharmacy.

Knowing much of the history of pharmacy we can gain information which would permeate the teaching, practise and research of pharmacy of the future. Here, as well, it is also true that "without a historic setting for his work, a man is almost as helpless as is the man who lacks a sense of humor." It is most unfortunate that in some instances even the history of pharmacy has been "wounded in the house of its friends." There are some who have denied its value in pharmaceutical education and have refused to admit that those who are not familiar with the history of their profession lack a proper vision and perspective of their calling. There are other over-zealous advocates who (perhaps unconsciously) may have wavered somewhat from the true facts when in their attempt to advance the boundaries of pharmaceutical knowledge, they may have made the worse appear as the better, or even in few instances ready-made facts (but somewhat distorted) may have been presented for special interests. The position that pharmacy should take is that not only all in its ranks but all educated in pharmacy should have some knowledge of its history.

It is pleasing to note that "Charters' Basic Material for a Pharmaceutical Curriculum" makes the following potent comments: "The history of pharmacy should be taught as a major means of developing professional morale. It should include (a) a description of the origin, evolution and present status of the profession and (b) a study of outstanding pharmacists of the past and present in connection with their contribution to the art and science of healing. This material should be as vivid as possible and should reveal the romance of pharmacy. It will fail in its object if it is a mere recital of bald facts. The textbook on history should be a volume of dramatic literature of compelling interest." The Pharmaceutical Syllabus (Fourth Edition, 1932) in the subject matter suggested for a four-year curriculum designates the "History of Pharmacy" as a required subject and allots a minimum of 32 hours for its study, with "the object of the course to stimulate the student to think about the evolution of his calling, rather than to drill him so that he may be able to write a creditable examination paper at the close of the course." In concluding the introductory remarks to the outline of the latter, the Syllabus in referring to what the Student may have gotten out of the course remarks: "He may even have gotten an inkling of how the present has developed out of the past and thus be enabled to plan more intelligently for the future. If he be not particularly proud of the present, he at least need not be ashamed of the past, and the mere glimpses that he has obtained of the past should impart hope for the future."

"I have always thought," wrote Ferdinand Hoefer in the introduction of his "History of Chemistry" (1842), "that the best method of popularizing scientific studies, generally so little attractive, consists in presenting, as in a panorama, the different phases a science has passed through from its origin to its present conditions." Yet let us not forget the words of G. M. Trevelyan, "Every true history must by its human and vital presentation of events force us to remember that the past was once real as the present and uncertain as the future." In presenting pharmaceutical history, shall we not concern ourselves with a close analysis of the materials of which this history is composed rather than with a superficial and slipshod presentation of a picture of such history, which in this manner appears formless and even lifeless? Let us not generalize when only insufficient data is available. With a proper sense of proportion and perspective let all who can help to extend the field of our historical observations and criticisms, but let them be presented not for effect or for specific exploitations but with the compelling force of telling the truth for these true experiences of the past may serve as anchors or guide-posts for the future of pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical workers are to be presented (in biographies) not as lovable curiosities or with the thought of boasting of their achievements, merely because they were associated with pharmacy. True facts concerning their accomplishments, mentioning their worth-while deeds as well as their struggles and failures, should be given so that one may be able to gather the romance, the unselfish activity and frequently the hardship of the life of these workers, for such information may help as useful guides and incentives to others. Young scientists may then be able to gather valuable information from the great traditions of the past, build on this heritage for their own future and thus aspire for higher ideals. Even when presenting occasionally a mere catalog of names as may be found advisable, pointing out briefly the accomplishments of workers in pharmacy necessitates frequently (as is customary in a consideration of historical science) having at least some idea of the conditions which prevailed during the various periods in the development of the branch of science under consideration, if these very names which are to be mentioned are to

convey some meaning, especially when judgment is to be rendered in the light of present knowledge.

The preservation of historical pharmaceutical records is a matter of great importance. It is deplorable, but a fact, that in this country suitable conveniently located housing facilities are not available to any great extent to adequately preserve these records. This lamentable neglect may be remedied soon when the National Pharmacy Headquarters will be established in Washington. It is to be expected that the pharmaceutical archives will be adequately housed here and that a suitable historical museum thus centrally located and under satisfactory supervision will be available. Let us not forget that a properly organized museum can supply a panoramic view of the historical development of pharmacy. The mental impressions thus gained predominantly through the eye, as in models, pictures, specimens, are just as valuable and, perhaps, more so than the printed word. Their perusal can give a good idea of the progress of the knowledge which they embody. They make no demands on one's linguistic powers and they appeal in the same manner and through the same medium through which one may be more frequently accustomed to receive current scientific impressions.

With the thoughts in mind as expressed herein, your chairman therefore desires to make the following recommendations: (1) That the Historical Section recommend and urge that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION shall arrange to publish at frequent intervals a request for the donation of historical documents, relics, etc., which will be placed in appropriate places in the Headquarters Building. There are many pharmacists and institutions who do not have conveniently located storage space who would gladly make such presentations:

(2) That the Local Branches, State Associations and other large pharmaceutical organizations be requested to arrange for the appointment of historical committees, the chairmen and members of which shall aid in the procuring of historical relics, documents, etc.;

(3) That the Deans of the various Colleges of Pharmacy be asked to cooperate more liberally with the Section on Historical Pharmacy. Each College of Pharmacy should be represented annually on the program of this Section by at least one paper; and it is suggested the Dean should be requested to assign annually a title for a paper to a member of his staff. If any member of the instructional corps of the several pharmaceutical institutions has served pharmacy for 25 years or more, the Dean or his representative should arrange for the presentation of a biographical sketch of such member to be presented to the Section on Historical Pharmacy, if one has not been sent at a previous occasion;

(4) That the various veteran associations should be requested to appeal to their members and that the older members of our own ASSOCIATION be requested to contribute more liberally of their personal contacts and information concerning Historical American Pharmacy; and

(5) That the secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be requested to arrange to have available typewritten copies of permanent resolutions made from year to year at the meetings of this section so that the officers of this section may be guided accordingly.

Mr. Lloyd said he had some experience in gathering old and apparently valueless historical specimens. Some years ago he attempted to get some things for Mr. Whitebread from one of the veteran druggists—an old-timer, who had a glass globe that he considered valueless, but as soon as he knew that the Smithsonian wanted it, he put it in his window and you couldn't pry it away from him for anything. Diplomacy is needed to put any old possession in the museum. It is human nature to want what some one else wants.

The Chairman's recommendations were read:

(1) "That the Section on Historical Pharmacy recommend and urge that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION shall arrange to publish at frequent intervals a request for the donation of historical documents, relics, etc., which will be placed in appropriate places in the National Headquarters Building. There are many pharmacists and institutions who do not have conveniently located storage space who would gladly make such presentations."

Motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted.—Carried.

(2) "That the Local Branches, State Associations and other large pharmaceutical organizations be requested to arrange for the appointment of historical committees, the chairmen and members of which shall aid in the procuring of historical relics, documents, etc."

Moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted.—Carried.

(3) "That the Deans of the various Colleges of Pharmacy be asked to cooperate more

liberally with this Section. Each College of Pharmacy should be represented annually on the Section on Historical Pharmacy program by at least one paper; and it is suggested, the Dean should assign annually a title for a paper to a member of his staff. If any member of the instructional corps of the several pharmaceutical institutions has served pharmacy for 25 years or more, the Dean or his representative should arrange for the presentation of a biographical sketch of such member to the Section, if one has not been prepared on a previous occasion.

After some discussion on motion of C. O. Lee and a second, a change was made as follows: That "the Dean should be requested to assign annually a title for a paper to a member of his staff."—Carried.

(4) "That the various veteran associations should be requested to appeal to their members and that the older members of our own ASSOCIATION be requested to contribute more liberally of their personal contacts and information concerning Historical American Pharmacy."—Adopted.

(5) "That the secretary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be requested to arrange to have available typewritten copies of permanent resolutions made from year to year at the meetings of this Section, so that the officers may be guided accordingly."—Carried.

The report of the Secretary was called for and presented. It reported the activities of his office; the report was accepted.

Chairman Gershenfeld appointed the following Committee on Nominations: *Chairman*, H. W. Youngken, Arthur Osol and C. J. Zufall. "An Historical Note on Official Rosin Cerates," by J. W. England, was read by F. P. Stroup.

The next paper was read by Lieut. Commander L. H. Roddis on Henrik Ibsen. (No discussion.)

An illustrated paper by J. T. Lloyd on "The Development of the Mortar and Pestle" was presented. The author stated that mortars had been intimately connected with pharmacy and had grown up with it. He called attention to the development taking place in mortars since very early times up to the present day. The greatest change has been in materials. Previous to the Wedgewood mortars, marble, brass and bronze were used for mortars. The latter were not suited for chemicals. The author commented briefly on the pictures as shown on the screen.

The next paper was entitled, "An Interesting Collection of Mortars," by Charles H. LaWall and Millicent R. LaWall, which was shown with lantern slides by Arthur Osol.

The Secretary made reference to a Chinese mortar which he had seen in a Chinese drug shop. He also referred to a mortar in the same establishment where water power was used in connection with mortars. In the discussion, the dates of early mortars were asked for and it was brought out that one dated back to 1000 B.C. It was also stated that in New York there are quite a number of stores devoted entirely almost to the sale of mortars.

C. W. Ballard said that there is an antique shop near the pharmacy of Mr. Costello, who is well known for his collection of mortars, in which a specialty is the sale of mortars and pestles.

The next paper presented was on "Superstition, Credulity and Skepticism: Three Bugbears with Which Pharmacy Has Always Had to Contend," by Charles Whitebread. In the absence of the author it was read by the Secretary.

The report of the Historian, E. G. Eberle, was presented. It is part of these minutes.

#### THE HISTORIAN'S REPORT.

BY E. G. EBERLE.

Former editor J. P. Gilmour, of the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, closes an article on "The Origins of British Pharmacy" by saying: "Before any piece of research work can safely be entered upon, the would-be investigator, if he is to avoid the risk of having been forestalled, must read up the literature of the relevant subject. Similarly, if there is to be a correct orientation and interpretation in other pharmaceutical interests and issues, there must be at least a reconnaissance of the ground to be traversed."

Ground was broken for the Headquarters Building on July 1, 1932. Introductory remarks were made by Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, chairman of the Building Committees in charge of the ceremonies, and were followed by brief addresses by: Dr. Charles Moore, chairman, Commission of Fine Arts; Mr. Walter D. Adams, president, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; Dr. Harry A. Fowler, president, Medical Society of the District of Columbia; Sir Henry S. Wellcome, honorary president of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Dr. W. Bruce Philip,

president-elect of AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Dr. S. L. Hilton, chairman of the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, raised the first shovelful of earth.

Dr. Charles Moore said in part:

"When the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION came to the Commission of Fine Arts with their project for a building to occupy a portion of the frontage of the square between Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets, the Commission joyfully embraced the opportunity to peg down the last of the five spaces with a building appropriate to its close proximity to the Lincoln Memorial and devoted to a purpose at once significant and important to human welfare. It has been difficult—at times it seemed impossible—for the American pharmacists to meet the requirements of additional purchases of land, of costly materials and of gifts to the Government for widening Twenty-Third Street. Perhaps John Russell Pope's inspiring design for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Building had much to do with the successful outcome of the tempestuous voyage through cross-seas stirred by conflicting winds, Congressional and otherwise. At any rate, we are here to-day to break ground for a building which shall stand as a symbol of ethics in trade, honesty and fidelity in ministering to human needs, and constant advance in the science of good health."

The building is now completed and Chairman Dunning's report will advise regarding the structure. Above the entrance is the following inscription:

"The American Institute of Pharmacy is dedicated to those who have given of their thought and endeavor to the improvement of Public Health and to the further advancement of Science in Pharmacy."

A number of pictures of the steps of progress are shown. A history of the Headquarters building is in contemplation. Fifty years ago in Chicago at the meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION steps were taken to establish an international codex for potent medicaments. Quoting from a report of the secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, Dr. T. Potjewijd, published in the October JOURNAL for 1932—in 1898 the proposition started in Chicago was taken over by Dr. Rommelaere who requested the Academie Royale de Medecine de Belgique to support a motion in which the Belgian Government was invited to take steps in this direction. Finally, in September 1902, the conference of Brussels took place, resulting in a number of medicaments being codified as to their method of preparation, composition and quality of active elements. In 1905, the resolutions of this conference were signed, through which fact conventional agreements on these potent medicaments were adopted. The last International Congress of The Hague in 1913 took over the proposition of the conference of Brussels to found a Secretariat International de Pharmacopœs. Prof. A. Tschirch and Prof. L. Van Itallie reported on the methods in which a similar secretaryship ought to function. In 1922, the Federation resumed its activities and expressed its wish that a second conference should be held. This conference convened in Brussels in 1925. The report is continued and accepts the decision that an international pharmacopœia is becoming more and more desirable, and careful consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing an international pharmacopœia. In addition, this report indicates the lines along which, in the viewpoint of the members of the Commission, a pharmacopœia of this type can be created. In conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly of the Federation this report was handed to the Belgian Government and to the Hygienic Department of the League of Nations.

In speaking of the Toronto meeting Secretary R. B. J. Stanbury said: "The Canadian-American Pharmaceutical Convention was unique in that it drew together representatives of the three great Anglo-Saxon Pharmaceutical Associations—those of the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

"It has undoubtedly brought about a better understanding both pharmaceutically and nationally between pharmacists of these three countries. It has served as a stimulus and inspiration to the members of the three organizations, who, on account of contact with one another, have received a new vision of their opportunities and responsibilities.

"Canadian druggists feel happy in having had an opportunity of giving a welcome to our cousins from across the line and our brothers from across the sea. Pharmacy is a profession of service, and we are grateful for having had some share in cementing its bonds."

The ASSOCIATION has considerable historical material which should as soon as possible be properly filed and arranged, as the conveniences for doing so have been inadequate. There has

been no great effort made for collecting material, but quite a number have expressed willingness and desire to contribute. The Leadbeater Pharmacy, Alexandria, Va., was acquired at an auction sale for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION on July 19, 1933; the purchase price was provided by L. Manuel Hendler of Baltimore; other contributions will be made, and as soon as it is possible to list the items a history of the pharmacy will be prepared for the records of the ASSOCIATION, with due credit to the donors.

The stock which laid the foundation of Edward Stabler's pharmacy in Alexandria was invoiced at £96, 2s and 3d. It was bought through the agency of Townsend Speakman, wholesale druggist of Philadelphia, June 25, 1792. The latter cautioned the buyer to reduce quantities ordered, "apprehending it most for thy interest for thee to have smaller quantities at first . . . till thou hast had some experience." The venture was a success—the stock, purchased by note, was paid for and doubled by the end of the first year, and the young apothecary married Mary Pleasants.

The first stock included three quart flint-glass bottles with glass stoppers, at 5 shillings each. Two of these bottles disappeared—one remains, which was billed as containing spirit of nitre and is part of the purchase for the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. An association in Alexandria contemplates establishing a museum in the storeroom and keeping it open for the public; if so, it is tentatively agreed that the articles purchased will remain in Alexandria so long as the museum is maintained. If not, the items will be moved to the Headquarters Building in Washington.

The clock dates back to the earlier years of the pharmacy. There are many records, books, orders, prescriptions, etc., which connect the history of the pharmacy with the present. A plate on the front counter records where Robert E. Lee received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry to apprehend John Brown.

A partner in one of the firms was Richard H. Stabler, a former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 1870-1871. He died November 18, 1878, aged 58 years; was born and educated at Alexandria, Va., learned the drug business with his father, William Stabler, in this store. He was professor of Pharmacy in the School of Pharmacy of the National Medical College and afterward of the National College of Pharmacy at Washington.

Edward Stabler's earlier pharmaceutical experience was gained in the drug store of his brother, William, at Leesburg, Va. The Leadbeaters first entered into the history of this business in 1830, when John Leadbeater came to this country and was employed in this pharmacy, then owned by William Stabler, the son of Edward. Mr. Leadbeater married a daughter of Edward Stabler and became a partner in the firm of William Stabler & Bro., in 1844, and sole owner in 1852.

The "Spirit of Nitre" bottle, part of the first invoice, the order from Martha Washington, record books, book of formulas, orders from early Alexandria families, counter blotters and prescription files are probably the most valuable part of the purchase.

An outstanding historical collection was brought to this country by the purchase of E. R. Squibb & Sons from Jo Mayer of Wiesbaden. This has been described by Charles H. LaWall and made the subject of his report before the Conference of Pharmaceutical Research on Saturday, August 26th.

The Pharmacy exhibit at the "Century of Progress"—Chicago World's Fair—presents an outstanding opportunity for acquainting the public with the part of Pharmacy in the advancement of civilization, medical progress and public health service. Pharmacy has been allotted liberal space in the fountain circle—on the ground floor of the Hall of Science, among the groups that are related to pharmacy, completing its story to be told by the exhibit and dramatized in a manner that will impress its significance on the visitors.

The Remington Honor Medal for 1932 was formally awarded to E. G. Eberle on October 12th. The formal award for 1933 will be made to Secretary E. F. Kelly, probably in October. The Remington Medal was established in 1918 by the New York Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION by suggestion of Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer. The following have been recipients of the honor: James H. Beal; John Uri Lloyd; H. V. Arny, H. H. Rusby, George M. Beringer, H. M. Whelpley, H. A. B. Dunning, Charles H. LaWall, Wilbur L. Scoville, Edward Kremers, E. Fullerton Cook, E. G. Eberle and E. F. Kelly.

A number of pharmacopœias have become official since last report. Danish, British, Japanese and a new edition of the Chinese Pharmacopœia has appeared.

The *Annalen der Pharmazie*, *Das Chemische Zentralblatt*, completed their centenaries.

It is regretted that the *Apotheker-Zeitung* (New York) has been discontinued after fifty-three years of useful service. Hugo Kantrowitz, the editor, has been an active member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for many years, and has been connected with the publication since its founding. During these many years our fellow-member has ably served the readers, most of whom are members of the New York German Apothecaries Society.

The Fourth Edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, outlining the Course of Instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, has appeared. Chairman J. G. Beard has ably directed the work of the Committee and the coöperation of the members and has given us a Syllabus which is not only useful and helpful, but reflects credit on pharmacy.

Leaflet No. 14—"Pharmacy as a Career" is one of a series devoted to a discussion of the professions as a career. It covers the following subjects: Definition and brief history of pharmacy, standards, functions, qualifications, opportunities, women in pharmacy, salaries, census, state requirements, registration, state board examinations, the schools and colleges, degrees, student expenses, closing with a table of schools and colleges, showing for each the total expense, enrollment and degrees awarded in 1932. The inclusion of a leaflet on our profession in this Career Series by the Office of Education is a further recognition of pharmacy by the Government, and the quotations taken from it are both encouraging and significant:

"As the educational requirements for entering the profession of pharmacy have increased there has been a corresponding recognition on the part of the Government of the professional qualifications of pharmacists."

The Council on Medical Education and Hospitals has adopted a resolution commending as one of the Essentials of a Registered Hospital that "the pharmacy of a hospital should be adequately supervised and should comply with State laws."

The centenary of the discovery of chloroform was celebrated by scientific bodies throughout the world. Three scientists are entitled to consideration in connection with the discovery; namely, Samuel Guthrie, of the United States; Baron von Liebig, Germany; and Eugene Soubeiran, of France.

The Fourth International Congress on Medicinal Plants and Perfume-Yielding Substances was held in Paris during the week of July 16th.

The Liebig celebration was held at Giesen, Germany, July 19th, arranged for by the Society for Chemical Industry. Baron von Liebig in his early years was employed in a German pharmacy.

On June 8th a collection of apothecary's ewers and drug jars was sold at Southey's sale rooms in London. This was Glogowski's collection from Berlin. Mr. Geoffrey Howard, an authority on the subject, commenting on the collection, said: "I doubt if such an extraordinary collection of fifteenth-century pots has been offered for sale within a lifetime. The remarkable thing about these is that, whereas until the sixteenth century figures and inscriptions are hardly ever found, here we have a number of beautiful examples of fifteenth-century drug jars adorned with heads and the names of drugs. Even so, the fifteenth-century jars are distinctly crude in design compared with those of the following century."

A recent brochure of The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, dated 1932, contains a twelve-page description (pages 7 to 18) of the collection of the works of Paracelsus (1490-1541) which belonged to the late Dr. Constantine Hering and is now the property of the College. The works of Paracelsus are of deep interest to the student of the history of chemistry. Dr. Hering collected 189 volumes of the original works, commentaries and translations.

The Seventh International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, under the presidency of Dr. José Gonzalez-Granda, Inspector of Military Hygiene, was held at Madrid, May 29 to June 4, 1932. The outstanding entertainment function was held in the National Palace when the members of the Congress were received by the President of the Republic, S. E. D. Niceto Alcalá-Zamora; thirty-five nations were represented.

Sir Henry Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research of England, was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new Merck Research Laboratory on April 25th.

The National Drug Trade Conference has undertaken the preparation of a reference list of drugs and chemicals which properly bear the poison label when dispensed otherwise than upon the prescriptions of physicians. It is a matter of impossibility to form a definition for poison which will serve as an accurate guide in every case, hence this work is very timely and will meet a neces-

sity long recognized. The Committee having this work in charge is composed of A. G. DuMez, S. L. Hilton, Robert L. Swain, A. C. Taylor and James H. Beal, *Chairman*.

During March 1932, biologists and medical men celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery by Robert Koch of the tubercle bacillus.

The 50th anniversary of the Red Cross was celebrated May 21, 1932. Florence Nightingale was born May 13, 1820; Jean Henry Dunant, May 8, 1828.

Among the Golden Anniversary celebrants of the state pharmaceutical associations in 1932 were the Maryland, Louisiana, Arkansas and Alabama associations. Mississippi celebrated this year.

The limitation of world manufacture of narcotics and the control of drug distribution is undertaken by an international convention signed by the United States at the Geneva Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs. A copy of the report of the American delegation to this conference was made public by the Department of State, March 7, 1932, in which the delegation urged ratification of the convention by the Senate.

Decision has been rendered in Chile that only pharmacists holding degrees from the University of Chile can practice pharmacy. Responsibility for enforcement of the law is vested in a "director general of public health."

Final reports of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care have been issued, a result of five years of intensive work and involving the expenditure of more than a million dollars.

The Pan-American Medical Congress was convened at Dallas; Theodore J. Bradley presided as chairman of the Section on Pharmacopœias.

Our fellow-member (1875), of London, England, Dr. Henry S. Wellcome—prominent pharmacist, researcher, archeologist and head of many other undertakings—was knighted by King George.

Professor Charles F. Heebner, of Toronto, was elected honorary president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Prof. H. G. Greenish, after 43 years of service on the staff of the School of Pharmacy (British Pharmaceutical Society) and as dean for many years, has retired. After making this note we learned of his death which occurred on August 2nd, aged 78 years. His work has been of great value in pharmacopœial revisions and standards for drugs and vegetable powders.

The *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* for October 1932 is a "memorial number" commemorating the life and work of the late Dr. Leon Grimbert, who died September 25, 1932, aged 72 years. He was an outstanding member of the Commission for the revision of the French Codex. A list of titles of his contributions requires nine pages and, taking the character of the work represented into consideration, speaks for a record seldom surpassed.

Dr. W. A. Puckner, secretary of the Council, on Pharmacy and Chemistry since its organization, died October 1st. Prior to this service he had been a member of the faculty, School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois.

Emil Louis Boerner, first dean of the College of Pharmacy of the State University of Iowa, died May 28, aged 78 years. He had been a member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for 56 years. Gustave Scherling, of Sioux City, died May 13, aged 71 years; he had been a member of the ASSOCIATION for forty-nine years.

Henry P. Thorn, former president of New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, died October 6th, aged 79 years; he had been a member of the A. PH. A. for fifty-four years.

Mrs. Emma Rouse Lloyd, wife of our veteran member, John Uri Lloyd, died November 28, 1932, aged seventy-four years. During the year prior to her death, Mrs. Lloyd had completed a genealogy of the families to which she belongs—"Clasping Hands with Generations Past."

Mrs. Catherine Diehl, widow of the late C. Lewis Diehl, died at her home in Louisville. Professor Diehl is remembered by his work for pharmacy.

In the foregoing death list of members, those who held membership for fifty years or more are given. The following have served pharmacy and record is here made of work well done; in the memory of the deceased we pause for a moment: Charles F. Beeton, Denver, Colo.; Alfred S. Burdick, Chicago, Ill.; S. Ross Campbell, Ventnor, N. J.; Nettie Canary, Chicago, Ill.; Sol. L. Clarke, Baltimore, Md.; Parker Cook, Baltimore, Md.; August Diehl, New York City; Raymond M. Duncan, Pierz, Minn.; John B. Ebbs, Waterbury, Conn.; Wilhelm Elfstrand, Lindstrom, Minn.; David M. Fletcher, San Francisco, Calif.; Seth Parker Grandy, Mesa, Ariz.;



Louis Frederick Grewe, St. Louis, Mo.; Julius Greyer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Lebrecht Gustav Heintz, Holyoke, Mass.; Francis Emlen Holliday, New York City; Lewis B. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; John Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y.; Peter M. Lockie, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert McNeil, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clare Arthur Onweller, Hudson, Mich.; Martin L. Porter, Danforth, Mo.; John A. Proben, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; William August Puckner, Chicago, Ill.; Carrie Ritter, Springfield, Ohio; Carl Saalbach, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gustav Scherling, Sioux City, Iowa; Lauriston S. Smith, Santa Monica, Calif.; Edward E. Stacy, Tuscola, Ill.; William Forsaith Steever, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward Strahlmann, San Francisco, Calif.; Henry Prickett Thorn, Medford, N. J.; Carl W. Thurston, Wentworth, S. Dak.; Malcolm O. Tribble, St. Louis, Mo.; Nicholas Weisner, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. A. Wishart, Oakland, Calif.; John Austin Yates, Edmonton, Ky.

A paper on "C. Lewis Diehl," by John E. Kramer, was read by Arthur Osol. (No discussion.)

A paper by R. D. Bienfang on, "Dr. John Tennent and Seneca Rattlesnake Root," was read by title. Also a paper, "Binding Up a Wound," by Fred. B. Kilmer.

"The History of Sharp & Dohme," by A. R. L. Dohme and C. W. Brown. (Not complete.)

"The History of Smith, Kline & French Co. and Valentine H. Smith & Co., of Philadelphia," by J. W. England.

Then followed "The History of Frederick Stearns Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.," "The History of E. L. Patch Co.," "The Growth of Parke, Davis & Co.," "The First Hundred Years of Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.," "Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Drug Institute of America, Inc.," "Story of the House of Squibb."

The Secretary stated that Chairman Gershenfeld had secured papers, on the history of some manufacturing houses and that he had promises of further papers along the same lines from other establishments. This material will be placed on file for a time and eventually made use of for the historical records presented by them.

J. T. Lloyd presented a paper on "Fragment of Early Drug History in Ohio, the Shakers of Lebanon," by his father, John Uri Lloyd.

He also gave a paper in abstract on "Gifts of the Gods to Primitive Man."

A paper on "The Early Days of Pharmacy in the West," by John T. Moore, was read by title.

Heber W. Youngken presented a paper on "American Pharmacognosists of the Nineteenth Century." This paper was illustrated and shown by lantern slides. Appreciation was expressed to the author of the paper.

The Secretary added his personal appreciation of the late Professor Sayre, who was sketched in the paper by Dr. Youngken and with whom he was associated for a while.

C. W. Ballard stated that some of the slides made by the late Dr. Otto A. Wall were used by him in some of his lectures.

Dr. Youngken remarked that in having slides made, Dr. Wall always had duplicates made up which he presented to teachers who were sufficiently interested to use them.

The First Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was then adjourned.

#### SECOND SESSION.

The Second Session of the Section on Historical Pharmacy was called to order by Chairman Louis Gershenfeld, at 2:10 P.M., September 1st.

A paper on "The History of Pharmacy in Kansas" was presented by title by Secretary Reese, of the Kansas Association.

Clyde M. Snow presented "A Résumé of the Activities of the Chicago Branch of the A. Ph. A."

The Chairman stated that "this is the first of the local branches that we have a history of. We have been trying to get a history of all the state associations and the local associations, and I think this is probably the first of the local associations that we have a complete history of."

President W. Bruce Philip expressed his appreciation for the work of this Section.

The Chairman recognized Dr. Edward Kremers; he said in part: "It was in 1902 that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION established the historical section. After the committee had demonstrated the desirability of such work, the ASSOCIATION granted us a Section. It was the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, therefore, that started organized work in connec-

tion with the history of pharmacy. The French followed, and the Germans were the latest to follow. It has been my privilege to point out from time to time the desirability of doing detailed work in Pharmacy. If I have preached too much text, it has been to point out the lack of information that we have on so many aspects of the history of pharmacy."

Dr. Kremers read the paper—"The First Pharmacopœia."

Dr. Edward Kremers read excerpts from "A Contemporary of Lucca Landuci," and commented briefly in answering questions of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.

The following papers by the same author were read by title: "Dover's Powder," "The Names by Which Paracelsus Has Been Known," "Paracelsus in Literature," "The Apothecary in Literature: A Contemporary of Lucca Landuci," "Rewriting of the History of Percolation." The following papers were also read by title: "History of the Iowa Pharmaceutical Association," by J. M. Lindly; also "Early Pharmacy and Pharmacists of Montana," by Charles E. Mollett, and "Historical Pharmacy in Minnesota," by Frederick J. Wulling.

The Chairman called on Dr. A. R. L. Dohme to present "The History of Sharp & Dohme." He did that interestingly, but very briefly, touching on the mile-stones of the history only. The history, when completed, is to be presented to the ASSOCIATION.

The Committee on nominations was called for and presented by Chairman Heber W. Youngken as follows: *Chairman*, Louis Gershenfeld; *Secretary*, C. O. Lee; *Historian*, E. G. Eberle; *Delegate to the House of Delegates*, J. T. Lloyd.

On motion duly seconded and carried, Dr. Edward Kremers was requested to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees. It was so announced.

There being no other business, the Section on Historical Pharmacy adjourned.

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MONOGRAPHS.

(See Minutes, Scientific Section, A. PH. A., page 1165.)

The Monograph on Aconite consists of five complete, full chapters: Chapter I on Botany, Chapter II on Pharmacognosy, Chapter III on Chemistry, Chapter IV on Pharmacology and Chapter V on Therapeutics.

All the chapters, with the exception of IV and V, are now ready for publication. The latter, however, will be completed this Fall.

Following the corrections and criticisms of the typewritten monograph by the Committee, the monograph should be finished sometime this year.

The Committee on Monographs.

E. E. SWANSON, *Chairman*,  
W. J. HUSA,  
C. J. ZUFALL,  
H. W. YOUNGKEN,  
J. C. MUNCH.

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#### THE VALUE OF THE A. PH. A. RECIPE BOOK.\*

BY J. LEON LASCOFF.

"Chairman E. Fullerton Cook has asked me to select from the Recipe Book for exhibit purposes, about 30 or more of the most important preparations for which there is a large use in this country at this time. Knowing that 30 preparations are not sufficient to do justice to the importance of this volume, I have prepared about double that number.<sup>1</sup>

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\* Report made to Joint Session, Scientific Section and Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. Also, as part of the Symposium on Practicing Professional Pharmacy.—See page 1021, October JOURNAL.

<sup>1</sup> These were exhibited.