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The 33rd annual meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 8, 1885. It was at this meeting that the third contribution on "Precipitates in Fluidextracts" was presented by our senior member, J. U. Lloyd. We now know the value of that research in pure and applied science. Dr. A. B. Prescott, in commenting on this work said, "The series of papers has been of great value;" he considered the work "a notable example of the fact that true research is reported from the field of applied science as well as that of pure science."

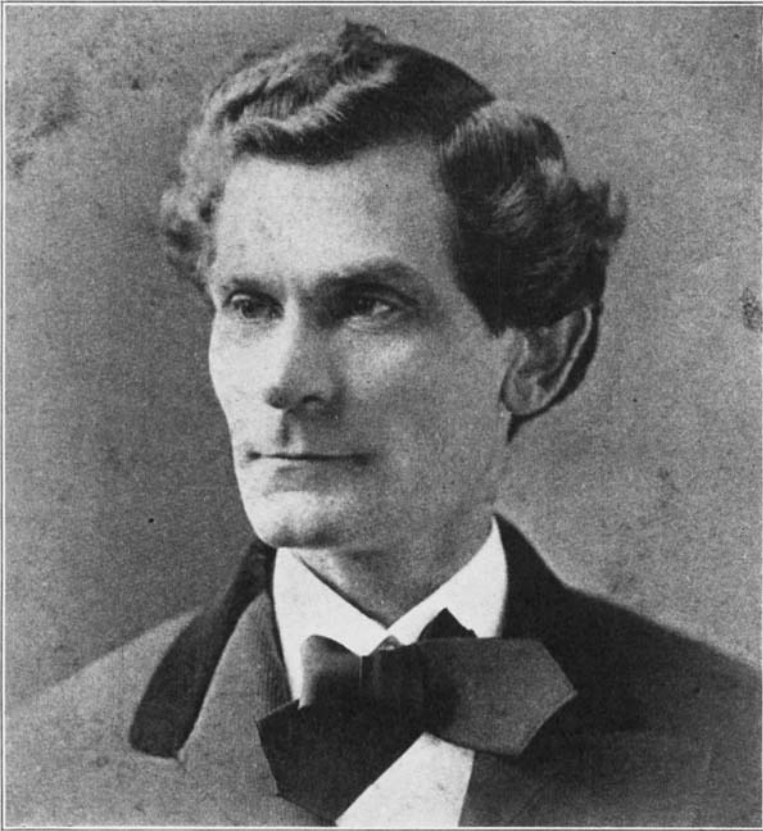
Mention is made of the foregoing, because during the more than sixty years our senior member served this ASSOCIATION, he carried the message of pharmacy to the public, and by his writings and other activities the fact has never been permitted to dim that he was and is a pharmacist.

John Ingalls, pharmacist of Macon, Ga., president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in 1885, was born in New Bern, N. C., in 1829, where he received his earlier education and, later, engaged as clerk in a drug store. Upon attaining majority he removed to Charleston, S. C., and thereafter was engaged in a pharmacy in Columbia, first as clerk and then as proprietor. In 1860, he became proprietor of a Macon, Ga., pharmacy, until his death November 12, 1898.

Mr. Ingalls was a courtly, polished gentleman of the old school, and of unusual moral and physical courage. He always endeavored to promote pharmacy, and gave his fellows a deeper appreciation of the profession and a high valuation of its service. He took an active part in association work and served as president of Georgia Pharmaceutical Association. Before his election as president of the A. Ph. A., Mr. Ingalls held vice-presidential offices and afterward became a member of the Council.

THE OREGON TRAIL.

The Oregon Trail was an emigrant route about 2000 miles in length, from Independence, Mo., to the Columbia River. Originally, like many of the main roads of the country, it was made in some parts by Indians and trappers. A part of it was blazed by Vérendrye in 1742 and the expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1804.



John Ingalls.