

## THE HANBURY MEDAL AWARD.

The Hanbury Medal was presented to Dr. Frank Lee Pyman on October 10th at the School of Pharmacy, London. He delivered the Inaugural Address at the opening of the school on "Contributions of Chemistry to Pharmacy and Medicine during the 20th Century." Dr. Pyman is an acknowledged authority on Chemotherapy. He was, for a time, director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories; since 1927, he has been Director of Research for Boots Pure Drug Company, Ltd.

**NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.**

The following notice has been prepared from comments received from members of the Board of Review of Papers and of the Publication Committee.

Manuscripts should be sent to Editor E. G. Eberle, 2215 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All manuscripts should be typewritten in double spacing on one side of paper 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 11 inches, and should be mailed in a flat package—not rolled. The original (*not* carbon) copy should be sent. The original drawings, not photographs of drawings, should accompany the manuscript. Authors should indicate on the manuscript the approximate position of text figures. All drawings should be marked with the author's name and address.

A condensed title running page headline, not to exceed thirty-five letters, should be given on a separate sheet and placed at the beginning of each article.

The method of stating the laboratory in which the work is done should be uniform and placed as a footnote at end of first page, giving Department, School or College. The date when received for publication should be given.

Numerals are used for figures for all definite weights, measurements, percentages, and degrees of temperature (for example: 2 Kg., 1 inch, 20.5 cc., 300° C.). Spell out all indefinite and approximate periods of time and other numerals which are used in a general manner (for example: one hundred years ago, about two and one-half hours, seven times).

Standard abbreviations should be used whenever weights and measures are given in the metric system, *e. g.*, 10 Kg., 2.25 cc., etc. The forms to be used are: cc., Kg., mg., mm., L. and M.

Figures should be numbered from 1 up, beginning with the text-figures (line engravings are always treated as text-figures and should be designed as such) and continuing through the plates. The reduction desired should be clearly indicated on the margin of the drawing. All drawings should be made with India ink, preferably on white tracing paper or cloth. If coordinate paper is used, a blue-lined paper must be chosen. Usually it is desirable to ink in the large squares so that the curves can be more easily read. Lettering should be plain and large enough to reproduce well when the drawing is reduced to the width of a printed page (usually about 4 inches). Photographs intended for half-tone reproduction should be securely mounted with colorless paste.

"Figure" should be spelled out at the beginning of a sentence; elsewhere it is abbreviated to "Fig.;" per cent—2 words.

The expense for a limited number of figures and plates will be borne by the JOURNAL; expense for cuts in excess of this number must be defrayed by the author.

References to the literature cited should be grouped at the end of the manuscript under the *References*. The citations should be numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance (their location in the text should be indicated by full-sized figures included in parentheses). The sequence followed in the citations should be: Author's name (with initials), name of publication, volume number, page number and the date in parentheses. Abbreviations for journals should conform to the style of *Chemical Abstracts*, published by the American Chemical Society.

(1) Author, A. Y., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 79, 289 (1927).

Papers presented at the Sections of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION's annual meeting become the property of the Association and may at the discretion of the Editor be published in the JOURNAL. Papers presented at these Sections may be published in other periodicals only after the release of the papers by the Board of Review of Papers of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Editor will appreciate comments from Board of Review and Committee on Publication, members, authors and others interested.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

### SOME EARLY PHARMACISTS AND THOSE DISTINGUISHED IN OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The *Weekblad* in an historical review cites early apothecaries of The Hague; among them Pieter Willems de Vryes, 1561; Gregorius van Moersele, 1562; Gregorius de Apothecker, 1563. The establishment of an apothecary in 1397 is mentioned.

Sir Henry Wellcome, member of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION for more than a half century, was outstanding in several other fields of activity. Reference is made to his biography in the July JOURNAL.

John Uri Lloyd, distinguished as an author, was a former president of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—See April 1936, JOURNAL. Henry Breasted, prominent antiquarian and Egyptologist, was a pharmacy graduate.

George E. Éwe presented an historical paper at Portland, on David Henshaw, who was a Boston druggist, and Secretary of the Navy in 1843.

Frido Kordon, in the *Pharmazeutische Post*, discusses the influence of pharmacists upon the development of chemistry. The following are included: Johann Kunkel, Joachim Becher, Stefan Franz Geoffroy, Johann Friedrich Boettiger, Wilhelm Franz Louelle, Sigismund Andreas Marggraff, Valentin Rose, Carl Wilhelm Scheele. Martin Heinrich Klaproth, F. J. Westrumb, Joseph Louis Proust, L. N. Vauquelin, Paul Traugott Meissner, Friedrich Sertuerner, Joseph Pelletier, Joseph Caventou, Heinrich Rose, Christian Frederich Schoenbein, Jean Baptiste Andre Dumas, Justus von Liebig, Karl Friedrich Mohr, H. von Regnauld, Karl Friedrich Rammelsberg, Hermann Hager, Max von Pettenkofer, L. Remiguis Fresenius, Ferdinand Runge, Marzellan Berthelot, Lukaszewicz, Wilhelm Merck, Eugen Dieterich, Ernst Ludwig, Wilhelm Gintl, Gustav Hell, Ernst Schmidt, Johann Karl, W. F. Tiemann, Karl Arnold, Hugo Schroetter, Hermann Thoms, Josef Tambor, Karl Dieterich.

The foregoing list was abstracted from the Abstract Section, Henry M. Burlage, abstractor.

The *Pharmazeutische Post* also published an historical review by Roderich Wald dealing with the careers of the following German apothecaries as poets and thinkers. The abstract was prepared by Henry M. Burlage. The names of the apothecaries are: Theodor Heinrich Meyer, Emil Uellenberg, Albert Trautmann, Arthur Hoger, Johannes Richter, Fritz Bouchholtz, Walther Zimmermann, George Loerke, Georg Trakl, Klara Bahrenburg, Kasper Ludwig Merkl, Adolfe Hermsenn, Louis Grellepois, Alfred Dorner, Ludwig Leiner, Rudolf Uhland, Franz Xavier Muenzel.

The account of the "Foxglove and Some of Its Medical Uses" was published by William Withering in 1785, 150 years ago, and represents the sesquicentennial of *Digitalis* in medicine.

### LIBRARIES.

The Army Medical Library has celebrated its centennial. It began with a small collection of books placed in the office of Surgeon General Lovell and has now grown to be the largest Medical Library in the world. The beginning of the Library was prompted by Dr. John Shaw Billings because in the writing of his thesis he was unable to find the required references in any one library and it was necessary for him to consult the libraries of various sections of the country. The space occupied by the Army Medical Library, in Washington, during its early years, was so small that in opening cases of books it was necessary to take them outside of the building. The Library now has nearly 450,000 volumes.

A collection of books relating to the history of the medical sciences recently was on exhibit in the Lima Library, Catholic University, Washington. Among the books are "The Drugs and Spices of India," by Garcia da Orta, printed in Goa, India, in 1563. This volume, written in Portuguese, contains one of the earliest descriptions of cholera and its remedy, and through it Europe learned of the plants and botany of the East. Other books include "A Natural History of Brazil," by William Tiso and George Marcgraf, printed in Amsterdam in 1648, which for over a century was one of the principal scientific works on Brazil, and "History, Natural and Moral of the Indies," by Joseph Acosta, S. J., also a treatise on the pestilence of Pernambuco by John Sarreyra a Rosa, containing one of the first descriptions of yellow fever known in Europe, printed in Lisbon in 1694.—From the Historian's Report.