
BRITISH PHARMACISTS AND CORONATION.

British pharmacists are preparing displays for the coronation of King George VI, as a part in this important event. The publications of Great Britain and Possessions are giving much study to the details, but as far as we have noted the decorations do not include subjects related to Pharmacy Week displays. The Coronation is an outstanding historical event, but it does not seem out of place to display the status of Pharmacy. As in connection with Pharmacy Week, prizes for displays are being provided and given by most of the industries and activities.

The Coronation Banquet of the Pharmaceutical Society will be held by permission of the corporation of the City of London, in Guildhall on April 6th; the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs will be present on this occasion.

Great Britain has had a large part in the Pharmacy and there is a wonderful opportunity for pharmacists to bring out its history in a way that will attract public interest and impress that further recognition in various government services implies advancement and a greater value of the profession.

The reduced title page of the London Pharmacopœia of 1745 shown here, is from the Library of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION; it was published in the reign of George II. The English Apothecaries' Coat of Arms was described in the June JOURNAL for 1926. The motto of the Coat of Arms is "Opiferque per Orbem Dicor," translated, it reads, "And I am called a 'bringer of help' throughout the world."

The first definite allusion to an apothecary in England (According to "Woottons Chronicles of Pharmacy") occurs in 1345, when Edward III granted a pension of sixpence a day for life to Coursus de Gangeland, an apothecary of London, in recognition of his services in attending on the King during his illness in Scotland. An earlier mention of an apothecary is to John the Apothecary (Scottish Exchequer Rolls, 1329). Dr. J. Mason Good, who wrote a History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the "Profession of the Apothecary," in 1795 mentions on the authority of Regner that J. de Falcand de Luca publicly vended medicines in London in 1377, while Freind ("History of Medicine" 1725) states that Pierre de Montpellier was appointed Apothecary to Edward III in 1360. (The latter references are also from "Woottons Chronicles.")

SACRÆ MAJESTATI
SERENISSIMI CELSISSIMIQUE
PRINCIPIS
GEORGI
SECUNDI,
DEI GRATIA
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ, et HIBERNIÆ
REGIS,
Fidei Defensoris, &c.
Ducis Brunswicensis et Lunenburgensis,
S. R. I.
ARCHITHESAURARII et ELECTORIS,
COLLEGIUM MEDICORUM
LONDINENSE
HANC SUAM
PHARMACOPOEIAM

Humillimè Offert Consecratque.

The London Pharmacopœia of 1745.