

## PROGRAM FOR THE ATLANTA MEETING.

It is intended to publish the entire General Program in the July issue of the JOURNAL. It will therefore be greatly appreciated if the secretary of the Sections, AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries, Conference of Pharmaceutical Law Enforcement Officials, National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research and the Plant Science Seminar will mail their copy to the JOURNAL office at the earliest possible date in order that manuscript may be put in shape for the printers and set in type so as to have the July JOURNAL in the mails on time.

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## PREPARATION OF PAPERS.

All manuscripts should be typewritten in double spacing on one side of paper 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 11 inches, and should be mailed in a flat package—not rolled, to the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. Papers to be submitted at the annual meeting should be forwarded to the Secretary of the appropriate Section. The original and one copy must be sent together with an abstract of not more than 250 words. The abstract should include a summarization of the conclusions and recommendations, if any, reached by the author or authors of the paper. 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 or other place in which the work is done should be uniform and placed as a footnote at end of first page, giving Department, School or College, etc. 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 of figures and plates, not exceeding three, 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, as follows:

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

Papers presented at the annual meeting become the property of the ASSOCIATION and may at the discretion of the Editor be published in the JOURNAL. Papers presented at the annual meeting or those accepted by the JOURNAL may be published in other periodicals only after the release of the papers by the Board of Review of Papers of the ASSOCIATION.

Historic Stabler-Leadbeater Pharmacy in Alexandria, Va., now open as a Museum; Gift Shop at the right. Below, interior of Museum, all of which is original.



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## THE STABLER-LEADBEATER PHARMACY—NOW A MUSEUM.

This pharmacy, 107 S. Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va., was established in 1792 by Edward Stabler, a Quaker, on a borrowed capital of 100 pounds or less than \$500.00. The original stock and equipment, including about 150 items, came from London through Townsend Speakman of Philadelphia and cost approximately 120 pounds. The original bill, dated June 1792, has been preserved and three of the items of equipment mentioned have been in constant use, notably the bottle labeled, "Spt. Nitre." The loan was repaid within one year and the pharmacy was conducted by Mr. Stabler and his family successors until 1933, or a period of 141 years when the last descendant, Mr. Edward Stabler-Leadbeater, died and the pharmacy was sold to close the estate. It was not closed during the War of 1812 or during the Civil War. An interesting chronological history of the institution will be found in the *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, for April 1934.

Through this continuous family ownership the original fixtures and equipment and the progressive records were preserved to a remarkable degree. The pharmacy was patronized by many of the distinguished families who lived in or near Alexandria, including the Washingtons, Lees and Masons, to name a few. Its proximity to Washington brought into its patronage also many outstanding citizens whose names are household words in every section of our country. Because its existence practically parallels that of the United States, because of the great events which took place in or around it and because of the great men and women who were its patrons, this pharmacy is a veritable storehouse of historical material, pharmaceutical and otherwise.

When the pharmacy was disposed of in 1933, the stock, equipment and records were purchased through friends, including L. Manuel Hendler and others, and their preservation was assured. Later, the Landmarks Society of Alexandria bought the original building in which the pharmacy was conducted and the one adjoining. The Society has had the coöperation of many persons who were interested in having the buildings preserved, and they have been faithfully restored to their original condition. It was understood that if the buildings were restored and

a plan to conduct the pharmacy as a museum was developed the stock equipment and records would be left as they were. The members of the Landmarks Society have arranged for the careful supervision of the museum and to support it by the proceeds from a Gift Shop conducted in the adjoining building.

The buildings are gems of Colonial architecture. The glazed doors which are original had lain in the attic for many years as had the curved mahogany shutters which were put up and taken down each day. The circular and paned windows were designed to display the apothecary's showglobes. The quaint and dignified interior of the pharmacy has been repainted in the original colors but otherwise remains unchanged. Busts of Washington and Franklin are located on either side of the arch in the rear. On the counter to the left can be seen the General Robert E. Lee plate. Here the great leader stood visiting with the then owner, Mr. Leadbeater, when J. E. B. Stuart, later the noted cavalry chieftain, brought to him the news of the John Brown raid and orders to proceed to Harpers Ferry to quell the rebellion.

The entire stock of furnishings is authentic and belonged to the pharmacy. Hundreds of hand-blown medicinal bottles, old scales with the royal crown, castor oil feeders, "Perfection" eyeglasses, little wooden medicine chests fully equipped, mortars and pestles of every size (the largest mortar measures two feet across, and one has to stand in order to use the pestle), are among the many relics to be seen. The documentary records are probably without equal in any pharmacy in America. Bales and bales of them are preserved, and it is interesting to speculate on what a careful study of them will bring to light.

The Stabler-Leadbeater Pharmacy is a definite part of the Historical Museum in the American Institute of Pharmacy. It is located within a short drive from the Institute. Here one can visit, in its original setting, a Colonial pharmacy, fully representative of that period and one that has been conducted during the intervening years by members of the same family. It is truly a connecting link with the past and speaks eloquently of what pharmacy meant in those days. Against this permanent background, the Historical Museum can depict what has happened to the profession in the meantime.

The old clock at the back of the store has run all this time and is still ticking away. It is hoped that the people of America, and particularly the pharmacists, will come to Alexandria to visit the Stabler-Leadbeater Pharmacy, to relive a chapter from the past, and to recapture the spirit of the early days when the great and near-great came and went through its doors.—E. F. K.

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#### D. C. FAIR TRADE BILL.

The District of Columbia Fair Trade Bill, H. R. 3838, was passed by the House of Representatives on June 12th, without debate or objection. This is the second time the House has passed such a measure within a year. The bill was sent to the Senate and was there referred to the District Committee of which Senator King, of Utah, was chairman. It is expected that the bill will have early attention by the Committee and will be reported to the Senate in time for action during this session of Congress.