

ciation, and whether they joined at once or not, they will at any rate not be kept from joining through their former misconception which we all know to be a general one.

The program was so arranged that the state meetings did not interfere with the A. Ph. A. at all. Two short general sessions of the State Association were sufficient for the transaction of its business. Besides this, there was one joint session with the section of Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, at which was demonstrated the educational side of our work, and one joint session with the Commercial Section which emphasizes the interest of our Association in the commercial efforts of the retail druggists. This constituted the official program of the State Association, although of course, the state members mingled with the association members at other sessions.

In the work of publicity throughout the state, the Commercial Travellers Organization of our state were of material assistance throughout the nine months preceding the meeting.

Concerning the organization of the committee something might be said. The same general plan was employed as was utilized at the Nashville Convention. That is the committee was divided into suitable sub-committees whose chairmen constituted the Executive Committee.

Members of the General Committee were selected either on account of their prominence in local pharmaceutical circles or on account of their special fitness for the work in hand. For obvious reasons the chairmen of the various sub-committees and the resulting executive committee were selected altogether from the latter class. By this arrangement it was necessary to call the General Committee on only two or three occasions to receive reports of progress from the Executive Committee, which met every week for the last two or three months prior to the convention.

It is with full realization of many short comings in the conduct of the past meeting that the Committee makes this report, but it is in the hope that progress may result; that meetings may become more efficient, and that the work of the future Local Committees may constantly approach nearer perfection by the making of such a report by this and succeeding committees for the benefit of their successors.

L. A. SELTZER.

CHRY SAROBIN IN PSORIASIS.

In an article entitled "Summary of Research Studies in Psoriasis" the authors state that "Chrysarobin, the most powerful and efficacious drug known in psoriasis, has practically no germicidal power; calomel, on the other hand, which we have found to be highly germicidal and capable of destroying the cocci in the skin, has but a feeble effect on the patches of psoriasis."—J. F. Schamberg, A. J. Renger, G. W. Raiziss, and J. A. Kolmer (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, August 29, 1914).

GEORGE HENRY SCHAFER

Honorary President, American Pharmaceutical Association, 1914-1915.



Mr. Schafer was born at Ft. Madison, Iowa, July 15, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and academy of his native city, and rounded out that education at the Western Union College and Military Academy at Fulton, Illinois. He entered the profession of Pharmacy in 1862, at Ft. Madison, under the tutelage of the firm of McFarland & Eckhart.

In 1868, Mr. Schafer became a member of the firm with which he had formerly been employed, and in 1872 he became the head of the present firm of George H. Schafer & Co., his son, Mr. Robert Schafer, being the other member of the firm.

Mr. Schafer became a member of the A. Ph. A. in 1871. In 1880 he was elected First Vice-President, and at the request of the President, Mr. James T. Shinn, who was unable to be present, he acted as President at the meeting in Kansas City, in 1881.

In connection with this meeting, it is interesting to note that it was probably the cause of the extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from Kansas City to Chicago by way of Ft. Madison, and the consequent great development of this Section of the West.

The first suggestion in regard to this extension occurred in August, 1881. Mr. Schafer, upon arriving at Kansas City a few days before the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at which he presided, found that three railroads to the Rocky Mountains had united on a rate twenty times that of an excursion rate which the western delegation of pharmacists had promised the preceding

annual meeting at Saratoga, N. Y., as an inducement to hold their succeeding annual meeting in Kansas City. Mr. Schafer at once wired the Santa Fe officials at Topeka to get the presidents of the several roads to redeem their promises to incoming delegates from all parts of the U. S. and Canada, keeping the wires hot for several days. It resulted in Mr. Strong, General Manager Wheeler and Traffic Manager White meeting Mr. Schafer at Kansas City and consenting to redeem the pledges made to western delegates at Saratoga by making the special rate of \$1.00 to the Rocky Mountains for all delegates attending the Kansas City meeting. This happy conclusion and Mr. Strong's good heartedness encouraged Mr. Schafer to then ask Mr. Strong and the officials present why the great A. T. & S. F. Ry. did not extend their lines from Kansas City to Chicago. While no direct answer was made, Mr. Strong began propounding such interesting questions to Mr. Schafer and the attending officials, that upon Mr. Schafer's return to Ft. Madison he took the matter up with some of the leading citizens and a public meeting was called. The result of this agitation was that the extension of the road was decided upon. He served also as a member of the Committee on National Formulary from 1888-1894, and a member U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention of 1890.

A brief sketch of his activities in Iowa Pharmaceutical affairs may be summarized as follows: Author of the Iowa Pharmacy Law of 1880, first drafted and submitted to the Legislature of 1878, which was considered of such force and state-wide effect as to be taken as a precedent for modern pharmacy legislation, since enacted in 32 states of the Union, especially so as the draft for this law received the enthusiastic support of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association organized at Des Moines, February 10-11, 1880, with Mr. Schafer as its first President. Upon the enactment of this law March 22, 1880, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the State of Iowa, serving from 1880 to 1888, during which crucial period his original draft, initiative administrative regulations, amendments, etc., were subjected to many contests in the State, Legislature and Courts by which the fundamental principles of modern pharmacy laws were fully sustained, notwithstanding the important innovations on statutory laws they were and are held as constitutional and for the public welfare.

He was elected Honorary President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Honorary Member of the National Boards of Pharmacy at Detroit, August, 1914.