

declaration that Creolin-Pearson had produced death was, no doubt, due to the use of the word creolin, which is usually associated in the druggist's mind with the word Pearson, even though that word does not appear.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Murray for the trouble he had taken to come here for the purpose of clearing up the situation. The President appointed a nominating committee to prepare a list of nominees for the several offices to be filled and report at the next meeting.

Dr. J. H. Beal was given an ovation by the students present when he took the floor to deliver his illustrated lecture on "The Limestone Caverns of America." Dr. Beal presented many extremely instructive facts concerning the manner of formation of these extensive caverns, and gave the history of the three most widely-known, viz., the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, the Wyandotte cave of Indiana, and the Luray caverns of Virginia, together with many interesting and amusing incidents in connection with each. Dr. Beal opened with the statement: "The study of caves and their formation has a rightful place in pharmaceutical gatherings because they are all produced by chemical action; and, too, because they have been sometimes prescribed by physicians in the treatment of consumption, and every druggist ought to be prepared to fill all prescriptions that the physician may write."

In explanation of the latter statement the doctor cited an instance wherein a party of patients, all of whom were afflicted with consumption, had, under the advice of a physician, taken up their residence in Mammoth cave, where they lived for some time in the hope that by inhaling the dry air continuously their lungs would be healed. The experiment, however, was a failure for the reason that the quietness and depression of the environment overcame the healing properties of the air and many of them died. Dr. Beal showed a very large number of views taken by expert cave photographers of the most interesting and beautiful places found in caverns. At the close of his lecture Dr. Beal was given a most enthusiastic vote of thanks.

B. E. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

Obituaries and Memorials

Persons having information of the death of members of the A. Ph. A. are requested to send the same promptly to J. W. England, 415 N. 33d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Information as to the age, activities in pharmacy, family, etc., of the deceased should be as complete as possible. When convenient a cabinet photograph should accompany data.



SAMUEL MORTIMER SHIMER.

Samuel Mortimer Shimer, a prominent pharmacist of Middletown, N. Y., died on November 6, 1912, aged 56 years. He was born in the town of Mount Hope on September 8, 1857. He was a member of the firm of Ogden and Shimer, located in Middletown, and during his career had built up a large business. He joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1904. He was married on January 5, 1881, to Miss Harriet E. Wiggins, who, with three children, survive him. The funeral services were held at his late residence on November 19, 1912.

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 4.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 3 (Time of 1913 Annual Meeting at Nashville), and Motion No. 4 (Election of Members, Nos. 18 to 29), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

The following letters have been received by the Secretary.

H. H. Rusby writes:

"I desire to heartily second the remarks made by Professor Diehl, in his letter of November 15, regarding the desirability of having the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy published as it has been in the past."

A. H. Clark writes:

"I am opposed to any action leading to a reconsideration of the question involved in Prof. Diehl's letter (in Council Letter No. 3). I am opposed, also, to a National Apothecaries' Home, or rather to the American Pharmaceutical Association having anything to do with it."

W. B. Day Writes:

"I have Council Letter No. 3 and I have read it carefully. I sympathize with Professor Diehl and I think I understand his feeling regarding the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy in an annual volume, but I am fully convinced that the future of the Association depends very largely upon the success of its Journal and I believe that we ought to bend all our energies and expend all that can be spared of our income upon the Journal. While those of us who are teaching might find the annual report on the Progress of Pharmacy more convenient than monthly abstracts, still I believe that monthly abstracts would be much more widely read and would appeal much more strongly to the membership as a whole. I am not offering a motion on the subject as I take it that has already been acted upon and if a motion is brought forward it would be to reconsider the previous action of the Council and to this I am opposed.

"I believe that the decision of the House of Delegates in regard to the proposition of the National Association of Drug Clerks looking toward the establishment of a home should be approved by the Council. The matter is not yet in sufficiently definite form to make it wise for us to endorse it and if we do not endorse it we should not appoint the trustees from among our members as proposed by the N. A. D. C."

Motion No. 5 (Additional Appropriation for Journal, Printing, Postage, etc.) The appropriations for JOURNAL and for printing, postage and stationery having been exhausted, it is moved by J. A. Koch, and seconded by J. H. Beal that an additional appropriation of \$1200 for JOURNAL and \$500 for printing, postage and stationery be made.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary of the Council.



COUNCIL LETTER No. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 5 (Additional Appropriation for Printing, Postage, etc.), has received a majority of affirmative votes.

On account of the extra work involved in the publication of Volume 59 of the Proceedings and preparing the annual index for the JOURNAL, the General Secretary has found it impossible to arrange a date when he could attend the proposed Legislative Conference at Washington, D. C., prior to January 1, 1913. (See October (1912) JOURNAL A. PH. A., page 1106.)

The General Secretary therefore moves, seconded by J. W. England, that the latest

date for such Conference be changed from January 1, 1913, to February 1, 1913.

This motion will be regarded as *Motion No. 6 (Postponement of Date of Meeting of Legislative Conference)*.

Motion No. 7 (Appropriation for Expenses of National Syllabus Committee). Moved by J. H. Beal, seconded by J. A. Koch, that the sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars be appropriated as the A. Ph. A. appropriation for expenses of the National Syllabus Committee.

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary of the Council.



COUNCIL LETTER No. 6.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

The following communications have been received:

James O. Burge writes:

"I had intended answering your letter relative to the A. Ph. A. Receipt Book, but it was overlooked until now. I will take it up in connection with my discussion of Letter No. 3. I was glad to see Prof. Diehl's regarding the 'Report on the Progress of Pharmacy.' I was not at the Denver meeting and do not know what action was taken regarding the annual volume. It matters little whether we call it 'Year Book of Pharmacy,' 'Proceedings of the A. Ph. A.' or 'A. Ph. A. Annual.' I prefer the latter name, but I want to say that I would dislike very much to see its publication done away with. My reason for this is, that this volume has been a history of American Pharmacy from year to year, for so long a time, that it has got to be a regular "Reference Book" with many of us, and I always look anxiously forward each year to its coming.

"Now, I will tell you what I would like to see this volume contain. I believe it should contain the 'Progress of Pharmacy,' somewhat along the line it has been conducted, making the abstracts as full as the space devoted to its publication will admit of. I think it should contain the papers read at the annual meeting, the discussions of the same, and all important papers of general interest read before the different branches, such papers to be selected and passed upon by the Committee on Publication. The list of members in good standing at the end of each year, with their address, is a good thing and I think such titles or degrees as each member has acquired, either in Pharmacy, Medicine or Chemistry, should appear after his name. The formulas proposed in the Journal for the new Receipt Book, after being tried and criticised by the members, could be collected and published together here until enough were adopted to make a respectable sized book.

"This will give each member a ready bound

volume each year that will be worth something to him and which he will take care of, while if these things are given to us in the Journal only, not one out of ten at the end of the year will have his file complete, or have the same bound. I certainly favor the retention of the annual volume and believe in making it as valuable as possible. Some of our members who joined last year have been asking me about it, and one remarked that what he joined for was to get that volume."

J. M. Good writes:

"Professor Diehl's letter of November 15, 1912, discussing the matter of the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, appeals to me with a great deal of force. It is 'an earnest plea for the conservation of the Report—as a concrete publication of the Association in the form in which it has appeared in our Annual Proceedings for over half a century.' He sustains his plea with arguments which, to my mind, are convincing and conclusive.

"The 'Report on the Progress of Pharmacy,' growing in importance with the years, is Prof. Diehl's contribution to scientific pharmacy. His contemporaries appreciate it and those who come after us will acknowledge their obligations to him. Even if I had misgivings as to the form in which it ought to be continued, I would hesitate to put my judgment in opposition to his. On this subject 'One', with Professor Diehl, 'is a majority.'"

Thomas F. Main writes:

"I find myself in entire accord with Professor Diehl in his belief that the publication of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy piece-meal in the monthly Journal of the Association will by no means take the place of its former method of publication as a whole in the Annual Volume of Proceedings.

"There can be no question that the report when published in the Annual Volume was carefully preserved by every member of the Association and was more widely consulted as a reference book than any other work on pharmacy.

"It may be said that the report will be almost as accessible in the bound volumes of the Journal, but it will certainly not be as convenient, while it is doubtful if 50 per cent. of the membership of our Association will bind their Journals, and even when it is desired to bind them there is always more or less trouble connected with keeping the monthly numbers together, especially in pharmacies employing a number of clerks who are encouraged to read the Journal as it appears, as the larger the number of readers the more danger there is of numbers going astray.

"If a way can be found to publish the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy as formerly I think it should be done, as I believe it is more valuable to the members in the old form than any other than can be devised."

Motion No. 8 (Members to Board of Trustees Proposed by National Association of Pharmacologists (National Association of Drug Clerks)).

Moved by F. J. Wulling, seconded by W. B. Day, that the recommendation of the House of Delegates that no appointment of members to a board proposed by the National Association of Pharmacologists (see Council Letter No. 2, p. 7) be made at this time, be approved.

The Finance Committee submits the following:

PROPOSED BUDGET OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1913.

Item	
1. Salaries	\$ 5500 00
2. Journal	5000 00
3. Printing and Stationery.....	1000 00
4. Clerical Expenses, Secretary's Office	1000 00
5. National Formulary	1000 00
6. Miscellaneous Expenses	300 00
7. Stenographers	250 00
8. Traveling Expenses	200 00
9. Committee on Membership....	250 00
10. Committee on Unofficial Standards	300 00
11. Proceedings	100 00
12. Badges and Bars.....	50 00
13. Certificates	50 00
14. Premium on Treasurer's Bond	37 50
15. Freight, Expressage and Drayage	150 00
16. Journals for Reporters.....	35 00
17. Section on Scientific Papers..	25 00
18. Section on Education and Legislation	25 00
19. Section on Commercial Interests	25 00
20. Section on Practical Pharmacy	25 00
21. Section on Historical Pharmacy	50 00
	\$15372 50

Do you approve of budget of appropriations for 1913 as above proposed? This will be regarded as *Motion No. 9 (Approval of Budget of Appropriations for 1913).*

Motion No. 10 (Election of Members). You are requested to vote on the following applications for membership:

- No. 30. Oscar Brown, 500 Cottonwood St., Pendleton, Ore., rec. by J. H. Beal and J. W. England.
- No. 31. Elias Georges Aggan, 93 Luckie St., Atlanta, Georgia, rec. by J. H. Beal and J. W. England.
- No. 32. Ralph W. Showalter, 3338 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind., rec. by Frank R. Eldred and Francis E. Bibbins.

- No. 33. Otto Martin Harter, 2 West Main St., Norwalk, Ohio, rec. by J. H. Beal and J. W. England.
- No. 34. Louis A. Elisburg, 520 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., rec. by W. B. Day and A. H. Clark.
- No. 35. Henry W. Merritt, 1 S. Main St., Plains, Pa., rec. by J. H. Beal and John C. Wallace.
- No. 36. Augustus D. Daily, 4960 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo., rec. by Francis Hemm and J. W. Mackelden.
- No. 37. George H. Sommers, 4900 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo., rec. by J. W. Mackelden and A. D. Daily.
- No. 38. Ernest Monnier, 157 Federal St., Boston, Mass., rec. by John G. Godding and Harry W. Blake.
- No. 39. Max Riesenber, Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., rec. by Romanus Andrew LaGrindeur and J. W. England.



COUNCIL LETTER No. 7.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1912.

To the Members of the Council:

Motions No. 8 (Members to Board of Trustees proposed by National Association of Pharmacologists (National Association of Drug Clerks), No. 9 (Approval of Budget of Appropriations for 1913), and No. 10 (Election of Members: applications Nos. 30 to 39, inclusive), have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

In the Budget presented in Council Letter No. 6 no appropriation was made for the recently-created Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies, and on motion of A. H. Clark, seconded by J. W. England, an appropriation of \$25 (Item 22) is made to this section for 1913. It will be known as *Motion No. 11 (Appropriation to Committee on Pharmacopœias and Formularies)*. The appropriation is approved by the Committee on Finance.

The following communication has been received:

"To the Members of the Council:

In re subject of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy:

I have read with interest the remarks of various members regarding the question of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy. I am not in accord with the sentiments expressed therein.

I herewith present my views on the subject and before doing so I want to state that my sole object in desiring the Report to be published monthly in the form of abstracts is grounded in the belief that this is the only way that it will benefit a majority of our

members, thereby increasing the prestige and popularity of the A. Ph. A.

It is not through any enmity or ill-will for any one connected with this work, much less Professor Diehl. I well remember the time I first saw him. I was a country lad attending the Chicago College of Pharmacy for the first time, some twenty years ago. Professor Diehl delivered our opening address. Since then he has occupied a prominent place among those I have idolized for their personality and attainments in the realm of Pharmacy. Therefore, what I write must not be looked upon as an indication that I love Caesar less, but Rome more.

It seems to me a useless waste of money to print these articles partly, or wholly, in the JOURNAL from month to month, and then do the thing all over again at the end of the year in a separate volume. There is just as much reason for printing in a new volume all the papers, editorials, etc., that appear from month to month. And there is surely no reason for this.

Every up-to-date worker in any field wants to know what is going on around him at the present time, or as near the present time as is possible. Such workers *will get this information some way*, and therefore if *we* give it to them a year old it is useless because they already have it.

The advantage of a bound volume will be had when the JOURNAL is bound and indexed at the end of the year. The argument that the numbers of the JOURNAL will remain unbound, or be lost, has no force. Any one that does not place a value on them which will warrant the expense of binding will not be benefited by *any* information that they contain. If one positively cannot afford to bind them, the information will be as available in the unbound volumes as in the bound ones, provided a good index is supplied, and each volume kept together. Aside from all this, the Council at the Richmond meeting (1910) decided to supply every member with a bound volume if he so desires. To secure this volume all that is necessary is to notify the General Secretary or Editor, at the beginning of the year, that it is desired, and pay a small fee for the binding only; an entire new set of the twelve numbers being supplied free of cost. (I think this action very unwise, but do not recall having seen the action rescinded.)

As to the amount of work involved, I believe that with the money spent for salaries, printing, binding, etc., for a year book, the General Secretary could be provided with efficient clerical help, abstractors secured to look over the various publications and, in the end, money would be saved to the Association.

I really see no necessity for publishing a complete roster of members every year. Such a list can hardly be prepared that is accurate. Incidentally, considerable valuable space is wasted every month in the JOURNAL by publishing the long list of officers and committees.

The only argument that I can see against the publication of monthly abstracts, and one that will apply with equal force to an argument to abolish *both* the Year Book and monthly abstracts is this: we have delayed so long in this matter that we have allowed another society, the American Chemical Society, to step in and under the able leadership of one of our own members, supply the long-felt want for complete and up-to-date pharmaceutical abstracts. The manner in which these abstracts are appearing, *every two weeks*, not monthly even, is the most convincing argument I know of that *it is not too much* work to prepare them on time. We all know that Mr. Wilbert has many other things to do, but somehow he does this in addition to all the others.

A. H. CLARK.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 21, 1912."

The resolution referred to above as adopted by the Richmond (1910) meeting of the Association was as follows: "Members who notify the General Secretary *at the beginning of each year* may receive a bound volume of both the JOURNAL and the Report *at the end of the year* upon the payment of a price to be fixed by the Committee on Publication." (Bulletin, A. Ph. A., 1910, 356.)

At the Boston (1911) meeting, the whole subject of JOURNAL was reconsidered, and a resolution was adopted, that the size of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy should be the same as the JOURNAL, so that the two publications could be bound together, if desired, and as directed for members by the Association at the Richmond (1910) meeting. (Bulletin, A. Ph. A., 1911, 579.)

In Council Letter No. 20 (Motion No. 4), 1911-12, Edward Kremers moved, seconded by A. H. Clark, that "the Council reconsider at the Denver (1912) meeting the question of publishing the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy as a separate volume, and to add the money thus saved to the JOURNAL, which could just as well publish the abstracts and do this at a much earlier date. The Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy could be added to the editorial staff of the JOURNAL." The motion carried.

At the Denver (1912) meeting it was decided to publish the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy covering the period from June 30, 1910, to December 31, 1911, with the official data, etc., as a separate volume or Proceedings (Volume 59, 1911), and also, *that future Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy be published monthly in the Journal, beginning January, 1913.*" (Journ., A. Ph. A. 1912, 1070, 1103.)

On November 19, 1912, in Council Letter No. 3, Prof. Diehl's letter on the subject of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy was presented, and it has been discussed by members of the Council in Council Letters No. 4 (December 2, 1912), No. 6 (December 13, 1912), and the present letter, *but no motion has been offered to reconsider the action of the Denver (1912) meeting in abolishing the annual volume and providing that all future Reports on the Progress of Pharmacy shall be published monthly in the Journal, beginning January, 1913.*

Hence, the resolutions of the Denver (1912) meeting of the Council, approved by the Association, as above outlined, are in full force.

General Secretary Beal advises that Volume 59, 1911, of the Proceedings (covering the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy between June 30, 1910, and December 31, 1911), as directed by the Denver (1912) meeting, is now going through the press, and will be issued early in 1913.

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary of the Council.

415 N. 33d St.

THALLIUM ACETATE AS A DEPILATORY.

R. Sabouraud (noted in *The Prescriber*, May, 1912) says that thallium acetate has been tried in medicine, but had to be abandoned because of its tendency to produce alopecia. The author takes advantage of this very property by using the salt as a depilatory. He prepares a salve containing about 8 grains of thallium acetate in 1 ounce of cold-cream containing some zinc oxide. A very small quantity applied to the lip each evening will cause rapid disappearance of downy growth.—*Clinical Medicine.*

SOME MEDICINE OF 300 YEARS AGO.

"We know diseases of stoppings and suffocations are the most dangerous in the body, and it is not much otherwise in the mind; you may take sarza to open the liver, steel to open the spleen, flour of sulphur for the lungs, castoreum for the brain, but no receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart griefs, joys, fears, hopes, suspicions, counsels, and whatever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil shrift or confession."—*Essays of Francis Bacon.*