

Society becoming president 1913-1918, and chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference 1923-1925; he was connected closely with all the activities of the Society until his death recently. In 1890, Edward Frank Harrison was a Bell Scholar; his name will always call to mind his work during the Great War, when, holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and being Controller of Chemical Warfare, he invented the perfected Small Box Respirator, which will be gratefully remembered by every soldier; he died at the age of fifty from pneumonia aggravated by exposure to poison-gas, and on Nov. 2, 1921 a memorial to him was unveiled in the Examination Hall at 17 Bloomsbury Square by the then Secretary for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans. Dr. George Senter, now Principal of Birkbeck College of the University of London and a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society, was a Bell Scholar in 1895; in 1896 F. A. Upsher Smith held one of the Scholarships; he is well known to pharmacists in this country as the proprietor of a Digitalis Farm in Minneapolis. Thomas Tickle, John Evans and Horace Finnemore, Bell Scholars in 1892, 1897 and 1898, respectively, have all served on the Board of Examiners. C. H. Hampshire, a member of the Board of Examiners, who entered the medical profession and is now secretary of the British Pharmacopœia Commission, was one of the 1905 Scholars. In connection with the younger generation of Bell Scholars, it may be mentioned that F. Wokes (1912) and F. J. Dyer (1919) are working in the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society, B. W. Melhuish (1916) is still on the staff of the Society's School and G. R. Boyes (1917) is now one of the secretaries to the British Pharmaceutical Conference; Hugh N. Linstead, secretary and registrar to the Pharmaceutical Society, was a 1921 Scholar; other Scholars hold positions in wholesale houses, research laboratories, schools of pharmacy, etc. More names could be cited did space permit; the writer of this article does not fail to remember with a sense of pride that she held one of the 1917 Scholarships, remaining at the Society's School until 1925; for this reason it has been a great pleasure to her to gather up the information set down here.

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#### EX-PRESIDENTS OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION FROM BALTIMORE AS I REMEMBER THEM.\*

BY DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, M.D.

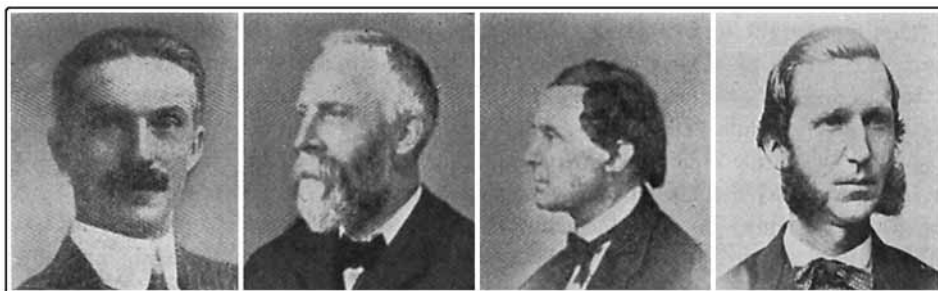
Of the seventy-eight presidents that have served this ASSOCIATION in as many years, only six have been chosen, *ad interim*, from Baltimore—just one more than the number of her accredited intermittent visits. While selection is made through compliment and merit, usually at the place of meeting to carry duties for a year hence, there have been occasional departures, at least temporarily, owing to well-meaning efforts going awry, until predicated justice could prevail. Thus, while of this favored contingent, Messrs. Andrews, Moore and Charles E. Dohme, came into their own according to this precedent—at Baltimore meetings—Mr. Hancock was elected at Richmond to serve at Louisville, Mr. Roberts at Pittsburgh—for Providence, and Dr. Dunning at Rapid City, in advance—for Baltimore.

Even though the terms of these six gentlemen have an interrupted inclusiveness of seventy-five years, it so happens that the writer knew and associated intimately for years, in their mature manhood, with all except Mr. Andrews, who enjoyed a slightly antedated period. However, as a fact, he died a few months after I, a young man, reached Baltimore to make it my future home, when, and subsequently, I heard so much of his final illness, honorable career and exceptional record, that the feeling has always been of personal friendship, as well as—a true knowledge in the flesh. Although this review aims to include only the non-living—the first five—it is fitting to add that our present—president, Dr. Dunning, still young, capable and enthusiastic, has already contributed commendable activity in

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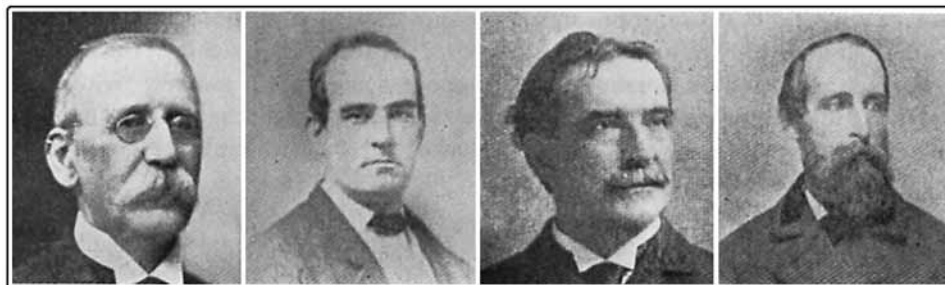
\* Read before Section on Historical Pharmacy, Baltimore meeting, May 1930.

various pharmaceutical directions and faces a future of larger accomplishment, while Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme, who being elected First Vice-President, 1917-1918, succeeded in mid-term, at the death of the then president, Charles Holzhauer, November 19, 1917, to all of the concluding official duties, which he performed with marked ability and satisfaction. Dr. Dohme, like Dr. Dunning,<sup>1</sup> is comparatively young, energetic and enthusiastic, with many successes to his credit and others to follow, so that we may predict for both gentlemen—a long, long wait ere the historian records deserving plaudits of “all things said, done and finished.”



A. R. L. DOHME. CHARLES CASPARI, JR. GEORGE W. ANDREWS. J. FARIS MOORE.

In taking inventory of the past Baltimore pharmaceutical outlay—presidential timber for this ASSOCIATION—one cannot escape Charles C. Caspari, Jr., Albion J. Corning, Louis Dohme, Columbus V. Emich, Henry P. Hynson, Elisha H. Perkins, James C. Rogers and others, who, had conditions favored, could have borne her banner with credit and distinction. But it was from the type that choice had to be made, and in that fortunately—no mistakes appeared. Of the five personages to be considered here, each stood for high ideals and the adoption by this ASSOCIA-



JOHN F. HANCOCK. JOSEPH ROBERTS. CHARLES E. DOHME. FREDERICK STEARNS.

TION of the best measures to govern the progress and interest of pharmacy for the benefit of mankind; each possessed individuality, characteristic humane traits, possibly eccentricities, without serious accentuation, save in friendship and a desire to render honest public service, so that with abundant side-lights to illumine and guide, they lived and bequeathed a beautiful memory of ability, comradeship, efficiency and industry. They meant more to their community than simply druggists. It is for what they were and upheld in this organization that they especially should be recalled and remembered.

<sup>1</sup> See January JOURNAL, 1929, page 2, for photo and sketch.

I. *George W. Andrews (1800-1877); President 1856-1857.*—This gentleman in spite of absence from the organization meeting, Philadelphia, October 6, 1852, was elected, simply from his well-known reputation and sympathy for the cause, its initial First Vice-President, a position that practically assured a further recognition—that which materialized five years later, September 9, 1856, by being chosen president, to preside at the 5th Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, September 8, 1857, *act.*, 57. However, this duty, owing to a prolonged stay in Europe, he was unable to discharge, which, in course, the First Vice-President, being sick, devolved upon the Second Vice-President, Frederick Stearns. Mr. Andrews was of medium height and weight; small type, smooth face but abundant blackish hair, suggestive of a toupee; always quiet, serious, but responsive—indications of the thoughtful, resourceful student; devoted much time to chemistry, making many important analyses, being recognized in that line to have few equals in our city. He was a member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences 55 years, president of the Maryland College of Pharmacy 31 years, and chief proprietor of a large, lucrative pharmaceutical establishment 52 years, throughout which he was held in high regard by men of letters, physicians, the public and his many apprentices—among them none being more out-spoken than Messrs. Moore and Charles E. Dohme.

Evidence is lacking that he prepared an address for the Philadelphia meeting, or conveyed to any one certain thoughts he wished developed, even though he inclined, whenever opportunity presented during his entire business life, to make important contributions to chemical and pharmaceutical literature.

Mr. Stearns' remarks covered one printed page, 500 words, and no doubt was given *ex tempore*, in which he: "congratulated the assembly upon the goodly numbers from the West, North and South, all having one common object—the elevation and improvement of pharmaceutical science; hoped for unity in deliberations, also a growth that would soon rank our ASSOCIATION among the most important, useful and scientific in our country, creating an influence toward elevating us as professional men and in promoting the public welfare; with final emphasis upon the abundant material in the hands of the several committees (standing, special executive, progress of pharmacy, etc.) which he believed to be sufficiently important and interesting food for all."

II. *J. Faris Moore (1826-1888); President 1863-1864.*—This gentleman, of loosely built frame and broad shoulders, gave the impression at once—of being a real man; about 5 feet 9 inches in height, 170 pounds in weight, with a fine suit of sandy hair, often a trifle long, and side-whiskers of good length, both toward the last, mixed with gray—no moustache—florid complexion, agreeable, middle gamut voice, slightly husky and monotonous, without inflexion; cheery smile, often audible laughter; plain practical easy-going habit—satisfied with simple living and surroundings; careless in business dress, but in a well-modeled black suit and silk hat impressed considerable ministerial dignity; he was a power in the Presbyterian church, void of envy or jealousy, and bore friendliness toward all druggists; very democratic, easy of approach, with much natural ability, making without apparent preparation effective religious, educational and political addresses with ease and composure, that which established deserved popularity. He knew his Bible and Pharmacopœia, and of the latter, having manufactured the

preparations in various ways, retained clearly the several *modus operandi*, while his ready tongue found the ASSOCIATION meetings a happy outlet for personal knowledge and views. He was elected president, Baltimore, 1863, and presided at the 12th Annual Meeting, Cincinnati, September 21, 1864, *aet.*, 38. His address was remarkable for brevity, shortly over two printed pages, and a lack of appreciative value. After regretting a continuance of the Civil War he: "hoped before we again assemble the blessings of peace may once more visit our land and we may be permitted to meet with friends long separated from us, and enjoy all the benefits of association so long denied us, and mourned our deceased members—Dr. Franklin Bache, *aet.*, 72, John Meakin, *aet.*, 61, but felicitated the prosperous condition of the Treasury—a large balance for the coming year," and suggested (1) withholding the PROCEEDINGS from all members in arrears for more than three years, (2) reducing the annual dues to one dollar, after ten years' membership, (3) taking definite action on resignation of members while in arrears—making a final plea for higher preliminary requirements for those entering upon the study of pharmacy. "Many being so woefully deficient in their general education; for pharmacy is a science, and in that one word is embraced a host of collateral branches of knowledge, the attainments of which are indispensable to him whose ambition aspires to the title of pharmacist in its proper sense."

III. *John F. Hancock (1834–1924); President 1873–1874.*—This gentleman of 165 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches in height, was well-proportioned and always neatly groomed, with full face, broad forehead, and a thick suit of dark brownish hair and moustache, both ultimately gray; clear, light complexion, inviting nature filled with kindness; deliberate action and speech, alert, comprehensive mind, familiar with and always ready to discuss intelligently, civic, educational and pharmaceutical problems; at times a trifle discursive, but ever gentle and considerate of opponents; versatile and well-informed on many subjects; deeply interested in municipal, charitable, public and professional questions; tongue very responsive but deliberate, using choice correct English in a self-possessed manner—as a rule, saying something quite worth while, qualities that made for confidence and commendation. He joined the ASSOCIATION, Baltimore, 1863, and ten years later was elected president, Richmond, presiding at the 22nd Annual Meeting, Louisville, September 8, 1874, *aet.*, 40. Just as Dr. Moore's address was impressively short, two printed pages, so Mr. Hancock's was correspondingly long, thirteen printed pages, being a most masterly history of medicine and pharmacy, including the parts played by Aesculapius, Hippocrates, Galen, Aristotle, Avicenna, Paracelsus, School of Salerno, etc., and stressing (1) the humble station of the early pharmacist: of whom, had there not been an occasional reference in sacred and profane history, nothing would have ever been known.

There was an ancient pharmaceutical art, but no science or organized bodies to promote trade or educational interests, as the apothecary and druggists were under the supervision of physicians by whom the *pro rata* numbers and charges were regulated and they themselves denied a share of the pharmacists' profits—once in such glaring abuse; (2) the advantages of organizations, like this, and colleges of pharmacy, both modern creations and so helpful in establishing an honorable independent existence commensurate with the more elevated learned professions; (3) the ancient secrecy in medicine, transmitted from father to son

with solemn oath not to divulge its mysteries—certainly a contrast to our day, when all knowledge is practically common property, no longer a possession of the few to be used as the chain of human slavery and to advance personal ambition to the injury of the masses; (4) the uncertainty of pharmacy's future—physicians to prescribe only simple palatable remedies, carried in a case along with them, and relying mainly upon the recuperative influence of nature under favorable hygienic regulations—a condition I cannot believe to be possible; (5) the disorganization of pharmacy, as at present practiced in all parts of the United States—commercial *versus* professional interests; (6) the importance of a good knowledge of Latin; (7) the laws to regulate the practice of pharmacy; (8) the higher standard of preliminary knowledge of college students to matriculate; (9) the growing friendship of physicians towards pharmacists; (10) the best method of marking unusual doses on prescriptions; (11) the scientific literature of the past year—chemistry, materia medica, etc. (Jesuits bark, eucalyptus, chloral hydrate, etc.); (12) the centennial of Priestley's discovery of oxygen, August 1774; (13) the death of noted members: Edward Parrish, William Procter, Jr., etc.; (14) the circularizing pharmacists towards increasing our membership."

IV. *Joseph Roberts (1824-1888); President 1885-1886.*—This gentleman, of rugged stout build, was 5 feet, 10 inches in height, 175 pounds in weight; smooth full face, high forehead and firm resolute upper lip; manner slightly brusque, speech clear, deep, penetrating, hurried, abrupt; mind forceful, thoughtful, serious, almost morose, without levity; quick in determining questions, as he was wont to say: "let us take the bull by the horns"—settle the matter now; judgment good, cautious, reliable; keen in resenting imposition or intentional slight; shirked no duty or obligation, the more disagreeable the more exacting the observance. Although a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy he appreciated highly the presidency of our college, as he did the presidency of this ASSOCIATION, and strove earnestly to live up to the demands of all positions. He divided time between his drug store and a detached business, which claimed most of the day, while a farm in the "Neck" near Sparrows Point, gave healthful diversion—summer and winter. His occasional contributions to pharmaceutical literature were creditable, since he was greatly interested in the various phases of educational and college training.

He was elected president of this ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, 1885, and presided at the 34th Annual Meeting, Providence, September 7, 1886, *act.*, 62, when the writer vividly recalls hearing him read his address, seven printed pages, and the special emphasis upon portions he considered most deserving. After a worthy tribute to the departed members he regretted the depressed and unremunerative condition of pharmacy, due, he thought to increasing demand and consumption of proprietary medicines, sold on small margin (owing to close competition) at the sacrifice of better paying prescriptions, and then discussed (1) the value of physicians endorsing and prescribing Pharmacopœial preparations; (2) the lack of the ASSOCIATION'S proper growth, due, he believed, to its preponderating scientific trend—that which should not be, as all interests are interwoven and should equally be looked after even though the social features be lessened; (3) the tendency of the ASSOCIATION'S management drifting into the hands of a few; (4) the evil of the ASSOCIATION establishing a *reserve fund* not less than \$25,000, for im-

pressing stability, permanence and, if need be, partial defraying of entertainments; which he apprehended might lead to extravagant expenditure, competition and possible disruption; that "pay as you go" is best for persons and organizations, allowing posterity to look after itself, as was the original intention, and as we are now doing—depending upon local hospitality of our brother pharmacists at the place of meeting; (5) the advantageous service of State Pharmaceutical Associations, a real new factor in progressive pharmacy that, with its interchange of committees, will prove an adjunct to this ASSOCIATION; (6) the apparent delay in publishing our PROCEEDINGS, which, owing to size is unavoidable. He then advised (1) abolishing initiation fees, and reducing annual dues—both to be simply sufficient to meet current expenses, (2) a liberal and just policy towards the majority of the pharmacists' interests, whose moral and pecuniary support, when confronted with our appeal in a wise cause, will be responded to most liberally—a *perennial fund* through goodwill and abundant new members being more salutary, far better than a *reserve fund*, (3) the permission of pharmaceutical journals to use our papers and deliberations in advance of our published PROCEEDINGS, since this will avoid delay of material reaching pharmacists, establish a more friendly relationship, and thereby aid our own interests, (4) establishing a secondary Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia to collect and record all criticisms and suggestions for the *new revision*, to make reports to this body and a final one to the authorized Committee of Publication prior to the Convention of Revision, (5) amending By-Laws—that no elected member of the Council be eligible to reelection within one year after expiration of his former term, thus minimizing centralization, (6) appointing a Committee of Materia Medica, or Pharmacognosy, five members, to investigate and report the value of new remedies, (7) against the multiplicity of colleges of pharmacy that tends to lower our accepted standards, (8) against a spirit of commercial rivalry and a competition for students.

V. *Charles E. Dohme (1849-1911); President 1898-1899.*—This gentleman was of large frame and stature, 5 feet, 10 inches in height, 220 pounds in weight; full face, broad, massive forehead; thick black hair and moustache, florid complexion; deliberate action, at times almost phlegmatic, but when necessary very alert and responsive; capable and efficient at any undertaking, with considerable personal magnetism; retentive memory, close reader; fond of literature, history, biography, even classic fiction; well-educated by study and travel. fine critic of art and music, with a trained deep bass voice used most effectively in oratorios, choirs, etc.; spoke German and pure English fluently; an affable engaging host—cherry disposition that on occasion could be impulsive—almost explosive; easy of approach, willingly imparting helpful knowledge acquired possibly by long laboratory and other experience, even when regarded as private. He was a graduate of our College, its able president for years and promoted its welfare in many ways.

He was elected President of this ASSOCIATION, Baltimore, 1898, and presided at the 47th Annual Meeting, Put-in-Bay, September 4, 1899, *act.*, 56. His address, eight printed pages, was thoughtfully prepared and well-received, in which he: (1) felicitated our country and association members for trade and commercial prosperity—happily shared by many pharmacists after a long waiting period; (2) expressed gratitude for success in our Spanish-American War and to Mr. Roosevelt for his imperialistic pronouncements, even though they antagonized Washing-

ton, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—not to interfere with European affairs. For these times differ from those, since we are now a world power in helping to shape international policies and relations, and in extending civilization—with a duty to take up the “white man’s burden,” to bear it manfully and cheerfully. We must transplant our many important pharmaceutical processes and galenicals, the result of our skill and ingenuity, to other countries; (3) congratulated our colleges of pharmacy for high-grade work. Those trained graduates are to extend an influence to benighted peoples that we are to enlighten and civilize, thereby giving an outlet for our excess of pharmacists, who, in a few years, will establish stores in the West Indies and Philippine Islands, only to spread the fame of our country and its colleges, (4) welcomed, in spite of the unfriendly attitude (its constitution excluding college professors and manufacturers) our competitive association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, in its hopeful ambition to make drug stores yield handsome incomes, and to remedy the cut-rate evil, neither of which our ASSOCIATION, in spite of desperate efforts, has been able to accomplish. We have ameliorated, even exterminated, some negative conditions, and will always try to be helpful, but I deny the press articles that claim—this ASSOCIATION not to be for the retail pharmacist, but simply for college professors and large manufacturers. For, as a fact, no one class of our members is benefited more than another—all profit by personal contact and interchange of scientific views. It is true, that all of each class have not gained equally, as some have moderate ability, unable to cope with competition, and all are subject to Darwin’s law. Our ASSOCIATION may foster and encourage the commercial branch, improve business, but it must not neglect the scientific side.

Compare our knowledge and the armamentarium of the physician and pharmacist of fifty years ago with the present—all due to science. We must continue to grow in efforts to open the crannies and let the light in to all sections (scientific, educational, legislative, commercial and practical pharmacy) each being looked after with increasing interest, and concluded by urging Congress to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, with comments upon the Pure Food and Drugs Congress, the Committee of National Legislation, date of Annual Meeting, death of prominent members and means of increasing our membership.

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FLUECKIGERIANA.\*

BY EDWARD KREMERS.

V. Flueckiger letters to Power, 1882-1890.

Strassburg, March 25, 1885.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Your letter of the 27th arrived just at the beginning of our holidays (1), so I am pleased to devote an hour to a reply. I am glad, however, that only my letter has to proceed to Madison, for  $-10$  or  $-20^{\circ}$  F. would by no means suit me; I am quite satisfied with the winter in this country where we had no more cold than, say  $+10^{\circ}$  F. for a few days only and no snow at all.

I am glad to learn that you are pretty well and, now, not too much busy (2). But as to the “Pharmaceutische Chemie” you must not suppose that I am so strong a worker as you (3). There is so much to improve and to reconsider and to add that my progress is but very slow. 260 papers (4) are ready and nearly 600 more are to be dealt with! I doubt whether I shall be

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\* Continued from the January JOUR. A. PH. A., page 8.