

CHRISTMAS COMPETITIONS

The Journal had a tremendous response to all the Christmas competitions, including over 300 entries for the spot the difference competition. Answers are printed below.

Christmas quiz

There were only two correct entries to the Christmas quiz (*PJ* 20/27 December 2003, p878). The winner is Karen Wood, MRPharmS, from Glasgow, who will receive a set of British Society for the History of Pharmacy mugs. Runner-up Celia Kellett, MRPharmS, from Worcestershire, will receive a mug and a set of coasters.

Crossword

The Christmas crossword (*PJ*, 20/27 December 2003, p875) winner is Naomi Raeburn, MRPharmS, from East Sussex, who will receive a £50 voucher to buy books from the Pharmaceutical Press. Runners up, Leslie Sanders, MRPharmS, from Cumbria and Ruth Simmons, MRPharmS, from East Sussex, will each receive £25 vouchers for the same purpose.

Spot the difference

Angela Mitchell, MRPharmS, from Bath, is the winner of our spot the difference competition (*PJ*, 20/27 December 2003, p890) and will receive a box of chocolates.

Christmas crossword solution

P	H	A	R	M	A	C	O	G	N	O	S	I	S	T
R	R	I	A	U	C	N	R							
O	R	C	A	N	M	A	N	I	C	O	T	T	I	
P	H	I	E	S	U	R	C							
E	N	D	O	M	O	R	P	H	R	O	A	C	H	
R	U	A	I	R	O									
I	N	C	I	S	E	S	P	R	E	T	E	R	M	
S	A	C												
P	A	L	F	I	U	M	R	E	T	R	A	I	N	
O														
M	E	A	N	T	D	Y	S	P	H	A	G	I	C	
E	R	I	B	T	E	E	I							
N	A	S	A	L	H	A	I	R	I	D	L	E	D	
O														
N	O	N	M	A	T	H	E	M	A	T	I	C	A	L

Spot the difference competition answers

The photograph, from the Society's museum collection, was posed for the Society's photographer in 1959. The differences are circled below.



Christmas quiz answers

1. C: Oil of the flesh of foxes

This was prepared by boiling fox flesh in olive oil and flavouring the product with dill seeds and thyme. It was chiefly used as an embrocation for chest diseases.

2. A: Penicillin culture vessel

The vessel, donated to the Society's museum by Norman Heatley, was used as part of Professor Florey's team's ground-breaking work on penicillin at Oxford between 1940 and 1942. Up to 400 of these vessels were used to produce the quantities of the fungus *Penicillium notatum* required for the laboratory and clinical trials that brought penicillin into use for the treatment of humans.

3. A: 1. Cholic

The caricature, by George Cruikshank, was published on 12 February 1819 by G. Humphrey, 27 St James Street, London.

4. B: Bloomsbury Square

The Society's headquarters was situated at number 17 from 1841 to 1976. The building still stands.

5. C: The opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)

Also known as the white poppy, the source of opium has been cultivated in England. However, it originates in south-eastern Europe and western Asia.

6. A: William Martindale (1840–1902)

William Martindale is best known for 'The Extra Pharmacopoeia', now known as 'Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference.'

7. C: Tincture of mummy

Mummy was advocated for abscesses, rashes, fractures, migraine, nausea, bruises and to treat the plague. Pearl was recommended to destroy acids and treat stomach complaints, including gripe in infants. Coral was used to treat epilepsy and as an ingredient in a panacea for venereal disease, plague and palsy.

8. B: Digoxin

William Withering (1741–99) was the author of the first detailed medical account of treatment with digitalis, published in 1785.

9. B: Liquorice

Liquorice root is used medicinally; its rhizomes are used for propagation. Rhubarb rhizomes are used medicinally.

10. C: 1922

F. G. Banting and J. J. R. Macleod discovered insulin at the University of Toronto. They won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1923.

11. B: The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries

The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries is a livery company, formed in 1617. The arms feature Apollo (the god of healing) killing the dragon of disease, supported by two unicorns (from King James's royal arms), and a rhinoceros as the crest (the powdered horn was believed to be medicinal). The motto, from the first book of Ovid's 'Metamorphoses', is translated as "I am spoken of all over the world as one who brings help". Jars and pill tiles with the arms were probably displayed by members of the society to proclaim their professional standing to their customers.

12. B: It was thought to be a real lamb that grew from a plant

Vegetable lamb of Tartary (*Agnus scythius*) was alleged to produce lambs from its fruit. It was not until 1698 that Sir Hans Sloane showed that the plant was a fern that sometimes looked like a lamb, and not a sheep-producing plant.

13. A: He is receiving hydrotherapy

This caricature, "The Mummy State", dates from the 1820s and 1830s when home water cures were all the rage. The satirical caption ends, "obviously those who thus expect to be cured, will suck in any thing, any quantity, and at any price!"

14. Company names in date order:

Mahlon K. Smith & Co, pre-1875
Smith, Kline & Co 1880
Smith Kline & French 1891
Smith Kline & French Laboratories 1929
SmithKline Beckman 1982
SmithKline Beecham 1989
GlaxoSmithKline (2000)
(Taken from GlaxoSmithKline website)