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WILLIAM HULL WICKHAM.

William Hull Wickham is probably better known to the older generation of pharmacists than to the present, although his drug trade activities have covered a period of half a century down to the year of 1916. Mr. Wickham is a native Long Islander and dates his ancestry back to the famous English architect, William of Wykeham, who built the wonderful cathedral of Winchester. His father, Joseph P. Wickham, was a successful merchant and William Hull Wickham was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Princeton University, from which he graduated in June 1866, securing his M.A. degree three years later.

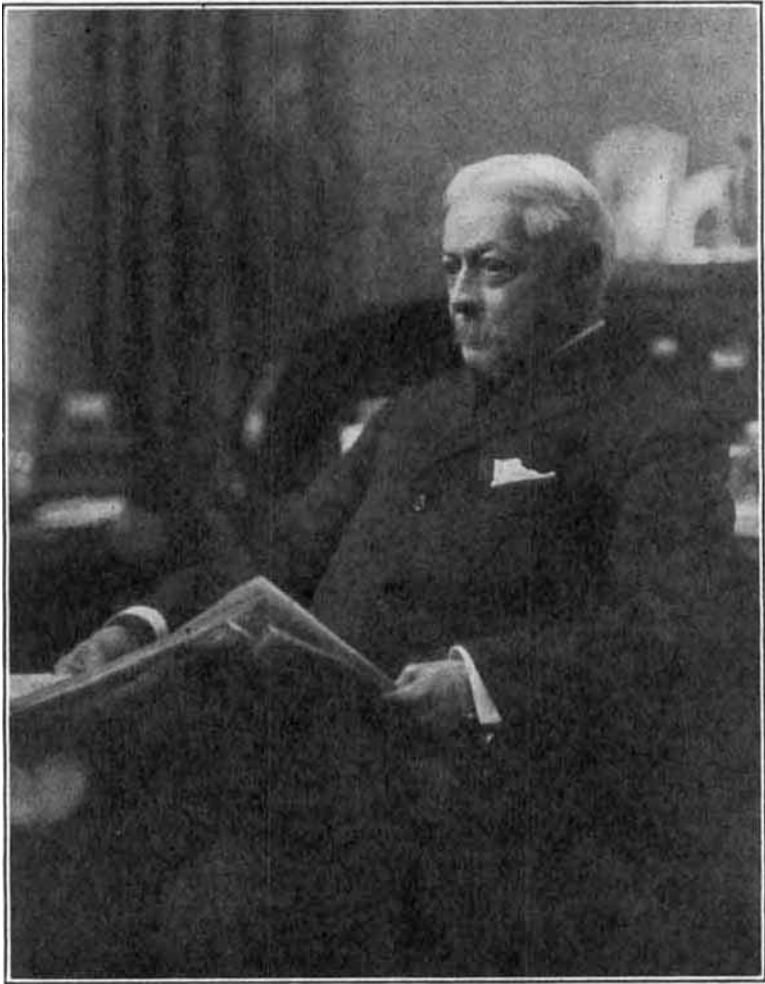
In October 1866 Mr. Wickham entered the employ of McKesson & Robbins, beginning at the bottom of the ladder. His polished manners coupled with ambition and hard work attracted early attention and made him a most successful salesman with the result of his being taken into partnership in 1870. Soon after, he took charge of the newly established manufacturing department and was primarily responsible for the rapid development of this branch of McKesson & Robbins' business. He belonged to the school which placed quality in medicines first, and any movement towards the advancement of pharmacy was always sure of his support. He took great pride in the appearance of products, and the medals won by this corporation at various International Exhibitions are tributes to his management of the manufacturing department. Mr. Wickham also started the firm's "Annual Prices Current," a monumental publication in its day and the most complete list ever published by any drug house. It included every product that the druggist was likely to have a call for and was as much a reference book as a price list.

Mr. Wickham retired from McKesson & Robbins in December 1916, after fifty years' activity, during which he was always recognized as one of the hardest workers in the business. At the time of his retirement Mr. John McKesson and Mr. Wickham were the senior partners in the business. The former joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1867, and the latter in 1870.

He is a member of the University, Union League and Princeton Clubs, the St. Nicholas Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and the South Side Sport-

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NEW YORK

Affiliated with the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1870.



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men's Club of Oakdale, N. Y., where he spends almost half of his time. He occupies an apartment at 270 Park Avenue, New York City, with his daughter.

His apartment is filled with a remarkable collection of bric-a-brac and antiques, chief among which are a collection of weapons from all parts of the world, a wonderful exhibit of Japanese sword guards and a collection of antique watch and snuff cases, one of the finest in existence.

Mr. Wickham has always been a great lover of outdoor sports. At Princeton he was an all-round athlete and served for four years as the regular catcher of the 'Varsity baseball nine. He was an ardent tennis player for many years and a devotee of golf up to the present time. Fishing and hunting have also appealed to him and for many years the office of McKesson & Robbins carried trophies of his prowess as a hunter.

E. G. E.

COÖPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRIES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Relating to the subject indicated by title, President R. F. Ruttan, of the Society of Chemical Industry, said in part, in his presidential address at the Annual Meeting in Glasgow, July 4-11, 1922:

"The attempts to obtain satisfactory coöperation between industries and universities since the war have proved a very qualified success; many schemes have been suggested and tried on the American continent as well as in the Empire, and, except in isolated cases, the universities have not proven of any great or permanent assistance to the manufacturer. Successful collaboration occurs when the problem is one quickly solved and which can be handed over to the factory in a completed form ready for commercial development. Such conditions are rare. Most industrial problems require continuity of study by the same investigators and along the same line of research extending over a long period, and call for special apparatus, often of a kind unsuitable to a university building. It is further recognized in factory practice that the inventor of a process or substance should himself carry it through the semi-commercial stage and be able by his experience, to meet the new conditions and difficulties of large-scale operations. Many of the universities of England, Canada, and the United States are situated in industrial centers, in very intimate relations with the industries of the place, and naturally identify themselves, with the needs of these industries. They find on the spot the subjects for research and also frequently an opportunity of trying out their ideas in factory practice. Coöperation between the factory and the university in this way is highly desirable and decidedly to the advantage of the university. Research in the abstract sciences and the study of their applications are not incompatible.

The universities should be chiefly the training ground for research men. The undergraduate is frequently so fully occupied during his regular course in acquiring a knowledge of the essentials of his science that he cannot acquire originality in meeting new conditions or that independence of thought and intellectual dexterity which comes from the result of being thrown on his own experience. University researches are specially designed for training advanced students in principles and habits of work which underlie all research. Capacity for research is the valuable product the countries of the Empire expect from the scientific departments of the universities. Therefore any State system designed to develop industrial research should especially consider the needs of the universities. A State endowed research institute would aid British science by encouraging research along the border lines between the sciences. The associated development in the same organization of abstract and applied science in closest contact with each other is the most recent stage in the evolution of the problem. We find a movement on all sides towards this end."