

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

LUCIUS L. WALTON.

Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"The things that truly last when men and times have passed,
They are all in Pennsylvania this morning."

—*Kipling.*

We convene to-day for the seventh time in Annual Meeting in this historic city, where 150 years ago our national consciousness first asserted itself in that great Magna Charta, The Declaration of Independence. Here was founded a "new nation on new principles," and here great events and great personages of olden times are now brought to life. We are confronted on every hand by the things that endure.

This city was the home of William Procter, Jr., the Father of American Pharmacy; of Parrish, Maisch and Remington, beloved by all who knew them, and whose devotion to the cause of pharmacy has left an everlasting imprint on the profession for which they labored; the seat of the first



L. L. WALTON.
President, A. PH. A.

college of pharmacy in America and the first medical college.

Looking backward 74 years we see a little group of resolute pharmacists, not more than twenty-five or thirty, including the eighteen delegates and invited guests, assembled in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to organize this ASSOCIATION. It was the first convention of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, having been preceded by a meeting held the previous year in New York City as a result of a call sent out by the New York College of Pharmacy. The specific object of the latter meeting was to adopt standards for imported drugs, but there grew out of the discussions a realization of the need for a national pharmaceutical association, and the determination to effect its organization.

The call for the Philadelphia meeting, which elected the first President, Daniel B. Smith, of this city, set forth the objects of the proposed association as follows: improvement of the practice of pharmacy; regulation of pharmaceutical apprenticeship; encouragement of research and promotion of pharmaceutical education. These objects were approved and there was added the further object of drug standardization. It is interesting to note the high ideals portrayed, the altruistic nature of the work required for their accomplishment, and the entire absence of anything relating to the material welfare of the pharmacist. They indicate an exalted conception of the duties of a pharmacist and the service which marks a true profession.

On these ideals there has been erected a pharmaceutical organization which is

without parallel in the history of any country. It stands to-day as a monument to the courage, wisdom, self-sacrifice and patient endeavor of its founders, while its institution is an epoch in the history of American Pharmacy.

Thus these words of Kipling impress us as pregnant with truth in relation to Pharmacy as well as to other things, for the *things* in American Pharmacy which truly last are in Pennsylvania to-day, and in every State in the Union where pharmacists uphold the ideals of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

As we contemplate conditions in respect to our organization, we find much that is satisfying and encouraging. The Council has approved the applications of over 500 new members, the majority being students or recent graduates in pharmacy. We extend a hearty welcome to all new members and are particularly pleased to see so many young men, who are just beginning their pharmaceutical careers, becoming interested in the ASSOCIATION, for on them its future success will depend.

The activities engaging our attention have made satisfactory progress. The Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary have been completed. The subscriptions to the Headquarters Building Fund have passed the half-million mark. We are now ready to determine the location of the building and decide upon the plan for its construction. The JOURNAL has been maintained on its usual high plane and continues distinctly representative of our scientific work and professional ideals. It is not self-supporting and cannot be with our present membership. However, it is encouraging to note that for the calendar year 1925 there was a favorable gain in receipts to the ASSOCIATION from this source. The editing of the Recipe Book is progressing but has been curtailed somewhat owing to the unfortunate illness of its Editor.

The office of the ASSOCIATION and the JOURNAL was established in Baltimore on January first of this year. Very satisfactory quarters, including fire-proof storage, were obtained at reasonable rentals. The records and historic documents were removed from Chicago and Philadelphia and placed in these archives. The full-time Secretary and the Treasurer filed the necessary bonds and took office at that time, as provided at the Des Moines meeting. The consolidation of the offices is proving a great convenience to our Secretary and the Editor of the JOURNAL as they are directly associated and the dispatch of business is facilitated.

THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY.

The publication of the United States Pharmacopœia, 10th revision, and the National Formulary, 5th edition, recalls the important part this ASSOCIATION and its members have had in the preparation of these books of legal standards. For the last six decades the Chairman of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia, and a majority of each Committee, as well, were members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, while the National Formulary has always been entirely the work of our Formulary Committee.

There is, perhaps, no work that we do which is so important or far-reaching in its relation to the public health and the practice of medicine and pharmacy as that done in assisting to determine the formulas, tests and standards of quality and purity for the drugs and preparations included in these books. Through this service the ASSOCIATION has won for itself a high place among professional and sci-

entific bodies, and merits the good will and support of both the pharmaceutical and medical professions, and of all the people who, in the last analysis, are the beneficiaries.

The new Pharmacopœia witnesses the constructive and steady achievement in pharmacy and the allied sciences relating to drug standardization. It evidences quite successfully the trend in recent years of the medical profession to discard the *Materia Medica* of the garden for that derived from the tar-barrel and the packing-house. It is rather disquieting to see so many drugs and remedies going into the discard which pharmacists have long been in the habit of dispensing, but the responsibility for it rests with the physicians of the Committee on Scope.

The work of the revision committee was performed promptly, nearly a year less being required for the production of the book than that of the ninth revision. In all of its details, both scientific and mechanical, the U. S. P. X reflects great credit upon this committee and promises to sustain the reputation of the U. S. P. IX as being the "Autocrat of Pharmacopœias."

I feel that I voice the sentiments of the ASSOCIATION in extending hearty congratulations to Chairman E. Fullerton Cook and the other members of the committee in having so promptly and successfully completed their labors.

The National Formulary V was published in May and it became official by action of the Council on July first. It contains many new features which add to the usefulness of the book. These will be discussed in detail in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on National Formulary. It reflects the progress made in the pharmaceutical art since the last edition. Typical of the *Materia Medica* of the past it remains the depository for some of the drugs and preparations which have been relegated by progressive American physicians to the field of the obsolete.

It is a wise provision that the scope of the Formulary admits of the preservation of standards and definite formulas for drugs and preparations which, though declining in use, will be demanded to some extent for many years. Progress in the general use of the new remedies is slow, likewise the yielding of the old. There are many physicians who may be said to temper their choice of remedies by the old adage:

Be not the first by which the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to cast the old aside.

For these the pharmacist must be prepared to serve products of specific description, quality and strength. The National Formulary will always be a useful aid in performing this duty and will assure physicians a legal standard for the drugs and remedies it contains.

The new edition of the N. F. probably will be used more largely than any of its predecessors and is destined to become the work-book of the practical pharmacist, replacing the Pharmacopœia. Each revision shows the latter is directed toward a standard for simples. The ASSOCIATION, the medical schools and the pharmacists, generally, need to give more attention to acquainting physicians with N. F. products and the therapeutic merits of its formulas.

We owe a large debt of gratitude to the Committee on National Formulary V. Their work covers a period of seven years and reflects great credit upon the members and the talented, self-sacrificing and efficient Chairman, Professor Wilbur F. Sco-

ville. The book is not perfect. No one expects it to be, but it has been brought to a degree of perfection which gives the ASSOCIATION cause to be very proud of the accomplishment. It represents the gratuitous service of experts which no amount of money could replace. That is the glory of the achievement. It is exemplary of the work of professional men who do much for the love of their calling without material reward.

It might seem in order to recompense the Committee by granting the members honorariums from the ASSOCIATION, or in some other manner making special recognition of their work. I am of the opinion, however, that no financial reward we could make would adequately compensate any member of the Committee; that should the ASSOCIATION undertake to grant them honorariums it would cheapen the honor which they have won for themselves through this altruistic service for the general welfare of medicine and pharmacy. However, some official evidence expressive of the ASSOCIATION'S appreciation of the inestimable service rendered by the members of the Committee should be given them. I therefore recommend that the ASSOCIATION authorize the preparation of a suitable testimonial, to be handsomely engrossed and signed by the officers, for presentation to each member of the Committee on National Formulary.

PHARMACY WEEK.

The characteristics peculiar to the occupation of a pharmacist lie in the selection, preparation and distribution of remedies for the sick, and in the sale of poisons. These are distinct prerogatives. Technical training is essential to their proper execution. They involve professional service, affect the public health, and may not be performed lawfully without authority from the State.

Encroachments upon these duties by dispensing physicians and dealers narrowed the field of the pharmacist's activities in recent years and added to his struggle for existence. He was becoming unable to maintain himself. The only means by which he could be sustained was to engage in merchandising not directly associated with the practice of pharmacy.

The introduction of the sale of exotic wares into the drug business thus became a necessity. It is the means of saving the professional service of a pharmacist to many communities. There is, therefore, no need whatever that selling of commodities be dissociated generally from the pharmacist's business. There is great need, however, for an awakening on the part of the pharmacist to the danger of losing his prestige through undue accentuation of merchandising.

There is noted already a considerable decline in professional status which is in natural sequence to the subordination of the pharmaceutical aspects of the drug store to commercial features. A conspicuous example is the removal of all evidences of the scientific side observed in many pharmacies to-day. Therefore, the success attending the celebration of Pharmacy Week, from the pharmacists' standpoint, will be measured by the extent to which it inspires a return to professional emphasis in the conduct of drug stores all of the time.

The committees representing the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association of Retail Druggists, under whose direction the celebration will be carried on this year, ought to receive the enthusiastic support of every pharmacist. There is no better way to beget the confidence and appre-

ciation of the public for the pharmacist's service than to coöperate in mass demonstration of the scientific and educational qualifications required in the conduct of a pharmacy. This is the object of Pharmacy Week, and no more important effort in behalf of pharmacy has ever been suggested. The movement recognizes the growing tendency of pharmacists to depreciate their calling, and this it seeks to overcome by having every pharmacist establish a proper professional atmosphere for his business.

PROMISCUOUS DRUG DISTRIBUTION.

The retailing of original package drugs by others than pharmacists is increasing rapidly the number of unqualified drug distributors. Formerly, storekeepers in districts remote from a pharmacy carried a few commonly used packaged medicines. Now it is not uncommon to find good assortments of U. S. P. and N. F. products being offered for sale by all kinds of dealers in every town and city, notwithstanding supplies are plentiful and readily obtainable from the pharmacists.

It is unfortunate that the services of a pharmacist, in the vending of all drugs to the public, cannot be enforced exclusively under our pharmacy laws. The present regulations are not comprehensive of the intent of these laws or the protection needed. Original package drugs, except a few poisons, liquors and narcotics, specially restricted under state and federal statutes, do not come within the purview of *dispensing and selling* drugs restricted to pharmacists only.

The protection the public should have in the distribution of drugs to consumers is therefore being nullified by this growing traffic in original package drugs by unqualified persons. I am of the opinion that Pharmacopœial and National Formulary drugs and preparations, barring a few exceptions, should be distributed at retail for medicinal use by pharmacists only. They are in a different category from ordinary merchandise and should not be handled as such. Technical knowledge of their composition, properties and uses is required for their intelligent selection, preservation and safe vending, regardless by whom prepared or how offered.

The restriction of such distribution to pharmacists would be in the interest of the public health and welfare and a proper application of the police power for the reasons stated. The matter is here brought to the attention of committees on legislation of pharmaceutical associations as a proper subject deserving consideration in proposals for strengthening pharmacy laws.

BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The obligation, which rests upon boards of pharmacy, to determine the qualifications and fitness of applicants for license as pharmacists requires that the members of the board shall have definite ability. It is sometimes made the duty of persons who are unfitted by education, experience, or temperament, because of weakness in the pharmacy law.

A provision common to many laws confers upon the Governor of the State the power to appoint the board. Any registered pharmacist of 5 or 10 years' practical experience may be selected. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent the appointment of a pharmacist who may be incompetent and devoid of proper comprehension of the duties and responsibilities of the position, nor to restrain such from seeking it. Moreover, these gubernatorial appointments may be influenced

occasionally by considerations quite foreign to the best interests of the profession.

If the commission should be given as a reward for political activity, to please a friend, or to remove a competent or courageous board member who may have displeased the appointing power, or without regard for the requisite ability of the appointee, inefficient administration of the law would result, the profession becoming discredited thereby.

The vital relation of the personnel of the boards to capable administration of their duties ought, therefore, to be better protected. The laws creating these boards do not assure creditable appointees as members in every case. Perhaps at the time they were enacted our political methods were not so complex, or the ambition of the unfit marked by so much determination to secure professional honors as has developed since.

The persons who sit in judgment on the qualifications of those seeking admission to the profession of pharmacy, and administer the pharmacy laws, should be trustworthy and well qualified technically. They ought, also, to be free from all political, social or friendly interest. There is no duty which may fall to the lot of a pharmacist that requires such broad knowledge, careful discrimination, good judgment, keen appreciation of justice, and conscientious preparation, as that of examiner on a board of pharmacy.

A member of a board of pharmacy should be a registered pharmacist of outstanding professional ability; certified to the appointing power of the State by the department of education as having had the preliminary and professional education required for license as pharmacist at the time of his appointment. He should have had not less than 10 years' practical experience as a pharmacist and have been recommended for the position by the State Pharmaceutical Association.

These qualifications should be the minimum for appointment as member of a board of pharmacy and ought to be specified in the law. Their adoption would materially strengthen the provisions of a number of the existing pharmacy laws that create the boards, and assure the appointing power of proper aid in determining the fitness and requisite ability of the appointees. Moreover, it is not only unwise but unfair to impose such an important duty upon a public official without providing the means for intelligently performing it.

THE ALL PHARMACY HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

The ASSOCIATION soon must determine the location of the Headquarters Building, and decide upon the plan for its administration. This magnificent gift to the cause of American pharmacy is a conspicuous manifestation of the loyalty of its devotees and their faith in its future advancement. It has been given by the generous contributions of members of every group composing the forces associated in the protection and development of pharmaceutical affairs, with the understanding that the building is to be used for the benefit and service of all pharmacy and to offer an opportunity for an organization center.

We believe that the cause of pharmacy, historical, educational and commercial, and the obligations of pharmaceutical organizations will be most successfully fulfilled if all the national bodies avail themselves of the privilege of using the building as their headquarters. Indeed, it is our desire that they shall do so, but to determine a plan, we ought to know what organizations desire to occupy it.

I recommend, therefore, as soon as the location of the building has been determined upon, that a cordial invitation be extended by the ASSOCIATION to all national pharmaceutical bodies to make the building their official headquarters.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

While we are in the midst of the celebration of the founding of that greatest federation, under which our country has attained first place in power, wealth and influence among the nations of the earth, we may pause to recall that it was the great loyalty of the fathers to the cause for which they labored, and their willingness to make every sacrifice necessary to bring their plans to fruition, that brought them success.

We cannot contemplate the struggles of these early patriots in behalf of their ideals without feeling that had there been displayed greater emulation of their devotion by the pharmacists in all of our organizations, that federation of all pharmaceutical associations, long ago proposed and sought, might have been realized.

During the last ten or more years the A. PH. A. has striven to awaken interest and action that would bring to pharmacy this much needed and greatly to be desired coöperative body. Two presidents of this organization have discussed the matter in their annual addresses. The ASSOCIATION approved the proposal and appointed a strong committee to study the question and try to interest the other pharmaceutical associations in its development.

We are indebted to Dr. Hynson and Presidents Wulling and Dohme for their admirable and exhaustive presentations of the need for federation and the benefits that would accrue to pharmacy could it be effected. They caused federation to be generally recognized as essential to proper coördination of the power, influence and activities of organized pharmacy. However, the first step necessary to its accomplishment is the official sanction of the respective bodies, and this so far has been given by only one other national association, The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

The A. PH. A. Committee on Federation appointed in 1917 consisted of some of the ablest and most devoted members of the ASSOCIATION. They endeavored to obtain the approval of the other organizations. They called a conference on the subject in 1918 to which representatives of all national pharmaceutical bodies were invited. Delegates from six of them attended and took part in the discussions.

As might have been expected, in a conference representing seven associations, only two of which had endorsed the idea of federation, the result was unfavorable. The following resolution was passed, three delegates from the A. PH. A. and one from the Faculties voting against it:

That it is the sense of this informal meeting that the mergence of such organizations in a larger federation at this time is not practical.

At a subsequent conference of the same delegates it was recommended that the National Drug Trade Conference be enlarged to admit representatives from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. Approval was given, also, to a previously proposed plan of federation of State associations in the House of Delegates of the A. PH. A.

While these recommendations were essential steps they did not support completely the federation outlined by Presidents Wulling and Dohme. Nevertheless,

the National Drug Trade Conference and the A. PH. A. made them effective. The A. PH. A. revised its organization and provided representation in the House of Delegates for all State and national pharmaceutical organizations. It transferred a number of its governmental powers to the House, fulfilling its obligations to its Committee on Federation in every particular.

If, as the conference found, the proposed federation was not practical at the time, why did it appear so? It was to have been founded on the basis of each association continuing its existence and managing and directing affairs in its own special sphere. I can find no record of any exception having been taken to these propositions. Was it then because only two national bodies had acted on the matter or was it fear that there might be necessity for some subjugation of self-interest that fostered this conclusion? There would be, of course, some such necessity but this should not make an association unwilling to do that which, admittedly, would be best for pharmacy. Moreover, such attitude towards federation is not consistent with the record of pharmacists for altruistic endeavor. There are no more self-sacrificing members of any profession. Witness the laws placed upon our statute books by pharmacists themselves for the regulation of their own business to protect the public.

Why, then, was it regarded not practical? It seems to me it was because the movement did not take the right direction in the beginning. It ought to have been preceded by a consolidation of the A. PH. A. and N. A. R. D. They are the two great national organizations whose membership represents the largest group rendering pharmaceutical service, the dispensing and retailing pharmacists. If that had been done the foundation for federation would have been laid in a strong organization, having the membership and financial strength that is needed to make federation a worth-while project for all concerned. But notwithstanding the direct effect on federation of such a consolidation, it ought to be done anyway. It involves a duty which both organizations owe to pharmacy.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Consolidation of like interests in business and other activities is the trend of the times. It has become essential to economic service in a large way. It is being resorted to in trade, transportation, industry, religion and finance. Industrial corporations, banks, churches and educational institutions are being united that they may effect economies, increase resources and extend their service. Even the government is suggesting the consolidation of railroads. Medicine, Law and Chemistry, among the professions—each has only one national association and labor is federated.

What of Pharmacy with her two greatest organizations having the same objective but their forces divided? Should *they* not be consolidated? Is there any good reason for them to continue a separate existence any longer? They surely need each other and pharmacists need so badly one large, powerful, financially strong and influential service organization which it is within the power of these associations to provide.

The A. PH. A. needs the membership and resources of the N. A. R. D. to help

maintain the pharmacists' professional standing, carry on its scientific and educational work, and increase and better its service for pharmacists and humanity.

The N. A. R. D. needs the influence and resources of the A. PH. A. in its work of protecting the pharmacists in the fields of legislation and unfair commercial practices.

The scientific and commercial welfare of pharmacy is interwoven. The success of the one means the success of the other. The destruction of the one means the failure of the other. The late lamented Dr. Whelpley aptly said: "Without professional pharmacy there can be no commercial pharmacy."

The business of the pharmacist is founded on the relation it bears to several of the sciences. The maintenance of that relation is fundamental to the preservation of the pharmacist's existence. It is threatened with destruction by economic tendencies that must be overcome. All the forces that pharmacy can muster are needed for its preservation.

President Dohme, referring to pharmaceutical federation in his annual address to the A. PH. A. in 1918, said:

There is not room enough for the A. PH. A. and the N. A. R. D., if the maximum of service and the maximum of progress in the science of pharmacy are to be achieved. Both associations as now organized and conducted are working more or less at cross purposes and not in sympathy. They thus divide their influence, their strength, standing and their potentiality in half.

That is a picture of the two greatest national pharmaceutical associations as drawn by a thoughtful observer. I do not agree that these organizations work at cross purposes, but I am of the opinion that both are doing some work in duplication and neither doing all that can be done for the benefit of pharmacy; that were they consolidated better results could be obtained in some directions at less cost to the pharmacists; that through economies and increased membership funds would be made available for carrying on important work which is now only slightly touched or not done at all by either; and that new features could be introduced in the organization's service which would be of such value that the pharmacist could not afford to be without them, and these would go far toward increasing and maintaining membership.

The President of the National Association of Retail Druggists in 1922, writing in the *JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.* of that year, said:

Our objective being one and the same, the National Association of Retail Druggists bespeaks the counsel and cooperation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and pledges a reciprocal attitude toward a continuance of the constructive efforts of the A. PH. A. on behalf of American Pharmacy.

We may expect, therefore, that should the A. PH. A. declare in favor of action looking to the closer union of the forces of pharmacy for the purpose of effecting a larger and more efficient service for pharmacists, through consolidation, the N. A.-R. D. would consider such overture from the A. PH. A. as constructive effort, and worthy of its sincere cooperation.

Nation's Business, commenting on a recent address on "Organization," made by the Hon. Elihu Root before the American Law Institute meeting, and reported in the N. A. R. D. Journal, said: "Forty men working separately are just forty men.

Forty men working as a unit in one organization are forty times forty." This magazine reminds us further that: "It's as true today as it ever was that 'In union there is strength.'" The same principles apply, in ratio to respective alignment, to organizations having the same objective.

We can multiply the powers of the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. by using them to build one great body, and render a lasting benefit to the cause of pharmacy, if in our building we are guided by these lines from Ruskin:

When we build let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for the present delight nor for present use alone; let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for.

If each association will approach the subject of consolidation in a spirit of fair-mindedness, with the determination to keep uppermost the ultimate welfare of the profession in the consideration they may give to it, we may hope to find a way to consummate union. The recompense for any sacrifices both organizations may need to make will be found in benefits to pharmacists.

I suggest that the ASSOCIATION take action on this proposed consolidation, and, if favorable, I recommend that the Council of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION be authorized to appoint a Committee on Consolidation of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and National Association of Retail Druggists, with power to propose and consider plans for the consolidation of these bodies; that the ASSOCIATION request the National Association of Retail Druggists, at its Annual Meeting to be held next week, to authorize its Executive Committee to confer with this A. Ph. A. Committee with the object of effecting a consolidation of the associations into one organization.

OUR DEPARTED.

And we go,
And we drop like the fruits of the tree,
Even we,
Even so.

Death's transfiguration into the dimly outlined image of Eternal Love makes sacred our beloved. We are quickened to new resolves and impulses to better living by the blessed lives thus transmuted into our lives, and this birth in death tempers the sadness of the passing of our associates.

In the last year, among those of our number who have entered into rest were two distinguished members, a Past-President and a Past Honorary President, both of whom were actively identified with the ASSOCIATION for many years.

Ex-President Henry Milton Whelpley answered the call of the Master on June 26th. Apparently in the best of health, he had gone to Kansas City to attend the Annual Meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, and there he was stricken. Widely known and beloved, his sudden death was a great shock to his many friends, and is an irreparable loss to this ASSOCIATION. For 39 years he was a regular attendant at the Annual Meetings, and had served as President, member of the Council, Secretary of the Council, Treasurer and Chairman of the Section on Scientific Papers. His services in all of these varied capacities were marked by constructive effort and exceptional ability. He exhibited business acumen and

sagacity in the consideration of the problems of the ASSOCIATION that made his counsel eagerly sought and highly regarded.

He was pharmacist, physician, teacher, lecturer, editor, historian and scientist, and, be it to his everlasting honor, devoted his extensive knowledge to the uplift of pharmacy. He never lost an opportunity to speak of the usefulness of the ASSOCIATION, nor to urge pharmacists to do their duty and support it. To those who labored for its advancement he was ever helpful. I desire to record here my personal indebtedness to him for many kind and encouraging words which have smoothed my pathway and added greatly to the joy of my membership in this organization.

The sympathy of the ASSOCIATION goes out to the bereaved one who never failed to accompany him to the Annual Meetings, and whose presence always added so much to the pleasure of their many friends at these reunions.

Albert Brown Lyons entered into rest at his home in Detroit, Mich., on April 13th, following a protracted illness of many years' duration which threatened to end his life at any moment. He joined this ASSOCIATION 41 years ago and was a Life Member. He was pharmacist, physician, botanist, geologist, zoölogist, astronomer and mathematician, in all, an accomplished representative of the Fifth Estate and highly honored at home and abroad for distinguished attainments.

He served the ASSOCIATION as Secretary of the Scientific Section, Chairmen of the Section on Education and Legislation, Chairman of the Committee on United States Pharmacopœia, and he was elected Honorary President in 1913. The ASSOCIATION is specially indebted to him for exceptional service connected with the issuing of the NATIONAL FORMULARY IV.

It is difficult to say what was the greatest service of this versatile member to American pharmacy. Perhaps it was the development of alkaloidal assaying. He was a pioneer in this work and his book on the subject has long been a standard authority in this country. However, another outstanding accomplishment in a recent field of great usefulness and scientific value to pharmacy was his work in the preparation of the mathematical tables of the United States Pharmacopœia, which he performed while Chairman of the Sub-committee on Tables of the Committee of Revision during two decades of membership on that Committee.

He is spoken of by those who knew him intimately as a man of noble character, devoted to his church, patient and courageous in the performance of duty, modest, yet always cheerfully assisting in every call for advancing the higher interests of pharmacy.

He died in his 86th year, honored by church, society and nation, respected as a citizen, and highly esteemed as a scientist. By his death pharmacy lost one of its brilliant exponents.

In conclusion I thank you for your courteous attention and record my indebtedness to the officers, committees and chairmen of the sections who have so ably and cordially aided me in the performance of my duties, and to whom should be given all the credit for whatever progress may have been made in the work of the ASSOCIATION. I ask your forbearance in the conduct of my remaining duties and hope that each and all present at this seventy-fourth Annual Convention may realize a great deal of pleasure and profit from the meeting. Let us not forget the

purpose for which we are assembled and honor the various sections and sessions by prompt and full attendance.

In a few days I shall transfer to another the duties of this exalted office which it has been my great honor to hold and faithfully perform to the best of my ability. May it be that what shall have been done will add some little measure of benefit to the cause we love so well.

TSCHIRCH, MASTER OF PHARMACOGNOSY.*

BY OTTO RAUBENHEIMER.

Those men eminent in their respective professions are truly styled "Masters." In Pharmacognosy we also have a master, namely Dr. Wilhelm Oswald Alexander Tschirch, Professor and Director of the Pharmaceutical Institute at the University Berne, Switzerland. Well known throughout the world, with former students



BUST OF DR. A. TSCHIRCH.

scattered all over the earth, Tschirch and with him his Pharmaceutical Institute, have gained a world-wide, well deserved reputation. Credit belongs to Tschirch of raising Pharmacognosy from a dead science to a live one and of creating Pharmacognosy and especially Applied Pharmacognosy as a separate and interesting study. I cannot help but recall the quotation of Tschirch which he expressed in London on September 29, 1909 when he was honored with the "Hanbury Medal," namely: "Pharmacognosy is not only an appendix to Botany, but an independent science."

On October 17, 1926, Tschirch will celebrate his 70th birthday—three score and ten of an extremely useful life in the interest of pharmacy. This is a good time for the presentation of a paper on Tschirch before the Historical Section of the A. Ph. A., of which he is an honorary member, at the Philadelphia convention in September 1926. I have divided the subject into the following chapters:

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| I. Biography. | VI. Principal Achievements. |
| II. Honors conferred on Tschirch. | VII. Biographies of Tschirch. |
| III. Bibliography. | VIII. Students of Tschirch, who are University Teachers (in akademischer Stellung). |
| IV. Orator and Necrologist. | IX. Conclusion. |
| V. Disappointments. | |

I. BIOGRAPHY.

Wilhelm Oswald Alexander Tschirch was born in Guben, Prussian Niederlausitz in Silesia, on October 17, 1856, the son of the Protestant Pastor Adolf Tschirch, a

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, Philadelphia meeting, 1926.