

## THE WORK, PRINCIPAL PURPOSES AND IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.\*

BY J. H. BEAL.

**T**HE details of the achievements of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION during the nearly seventy-six years of its existence are recorded in 59 volumes of PROCEEDINGS, 13 volumes of the YEAR BOOK, 6 volumes of the BULLETIN and 16 volumes of THE JOURNAL, making 94 volumes in all, comprising a total of more than 76,000 printed pages, without including the five separately published revisions of the NATIONAL FORMULARY.

In this extensive library, perhaps the largest and in a practical sense the most valuable compilation of pharmaceutical literature issued by any national association, there may be found information upon almost every topic of pharmaceutical interest, a compilation so vast that an index of subjects and authors only would fill a volume of 1000 to 1200 closely printed pages.

To compress within the limits of a paper of reasonable length even a bare synopsis of the material to be found in nearly one hundred volumes of published literature is a manifest impossibility.

All that can be accomplished within a few minutes is to present a brief bird's-eye view of certain outstanding lines of work and of some principal purposes and ideals. The great bulk of the work of 75 years cannot be even mentioned, and all that is mentioned must be inadequately treated.

**What the A. Ph. A. Represents.**—In a country as young as ours an association which has had a continued active existence for three-quarters of a century and which has issued close to eighty thousand pages of literature bearing upon the particular problems to which it is devoted cannot be without some special significance.

Through all these years, covering more than half the life of the Republic, the Association has conducted its labors without ostentation or self-advertisement. Its existence has been and is practically unknown to the great public whose interests it has so faithfully tried to serve, and sadder still to state, its existence and purposes are but indifferently well known even to the great mass of retail druggists who receive a direct daily and almost hourly profit from its contributions to the art and science of pharmacy. If there is discredit in this, it rests upon those who are either too blind to see or too selfish to confess their indebtedness to the influence upon which their very business life depends.



JAMES H. BEAL.

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\* Presented at Diamond Anniversary meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, August 24, 1927, St. Louis, Mo.

The casual customer in a modern pharmacy on a busy corner, seemingly a combination of quick-lunch counter, candy shop and Woolworth store, might be puzzled to discover any connection between a professional society such as ours assumes to be and the conglomerate of unrelated items displayed before him. And yet behind the glitter of even the most commercialized type of drug store there is something of real pharmacy, a slender thread, perhaps, but nevertheless the thread of life for the establishment, which if the fates should sever would leave it without excuse or reason for existence. It may not constitute an important element in the gross volume of daily sales, but it constitutes a very vital element in the total of things. It is this central, vital element which the A. Ph. A. represents: the element which makes the druggist more than a merchant, and from which is drawn the entire commercial value of the title Drug Store. It represents the ideals and spirit of scientific research which have perfected the Pharmacopœia and produced the National Formulary, which have brought into existence our splendid colleges of pharmacy, which have built up the great pharmaceutical laboratories with their products of constantly increasing therapeutic efficiency—it represents the living, spinal cord which connects and coordinates the entire world of pharmacy.

**Constructive Study of Pharmacy Legislation.**—The constructive study of legislation and of statutory enactments having relation to pharmacy began with the first foundation of the society, in fact was one of the chief incentives to its organization, and has ever since been one of its leading activities. The preparation of model laws regulating the general practice of pharmacy, regulating the dispensing and labeling of poisons, laws prescribing standards for drugs and medicines or prohibiting their adulteration, and laws restricting the sale of habit-forming or other dangerous drugs began almost with the first session. Nearly all existing state and national enactments bearing upon these subjects have been based directly upon A. Ph. A. models, or have grown out of them, though in some cases, as notably the so-called Harrison Act, their original forms have been greatly modified or mutilated by subsequent amendment.

**Advancement of Pharmaceutical Education.**—A second leading activity which the Association from the first proposed for itself was the advancement of pharmaceutical education. The society was organized primarily through the efforts of the faculties of the colleges existing at the date of its creation, and at its first meeting the Association adopted a resolution urging the creation of new colleges of pharmacy in sections where there were none, in order that apprentices everywhere should have the opportunity of adequate and systematic instruction in the art and science of pharmacy. All of the earlier colleges founded after the organization of the Association were the direct result of this original resolution, while those of later genesis, such as the University Schools of Pharmacy, may be regarded as the legitimate outgrowth of the same stimulus.

For many years the Association continued to furnish the standards of collegiate education in pharmacy in the United States, until it was realized that a more immediate directing influence was needed, when under the patronage of the Association there was created the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

From the first the A. Ph. A. has been the patron of pharmaceutical education,

and may be regarded as the mother or foster mother of every teaching school of pharmacy in the United States to-day.

**The Creation of State Pharmaceutical Associations.**—A third outstanding line of activity to which the Association, by resolution, devoted itself at its first meeting was the creation of state and local pharmaceutical associations. From the beginning it was realized that the A. Ph. A. could only expect to represent pharmacy in a large and national way, and that local and state organizations would be necessary to advance the separate interests of the pharmacists of the several states. Secretary John M. Maisch was especially diligent in this propaganda, and from each annual meeting groups of members returned to their respective states enthusiastically determined to create such organizations. All of the earlier state associations were created by A. Ph. A. members acting under this direct stimulus, while the later ones naturally followed in continuation of the original movement.

It was the original thought that the sending of delegates from the state organizations to the annual convention would serve to unite them with the national body so as to make what would practically amount to one great organization. By an oversight difficult to understand, no recognition was provided for such delegates beyond reading their credentials in open meeting and printing their names in the annual proceedings. As a result the office of delegate came to be regarded as purely perfunctory, and many associations either stopped sending delegates to the annual conventions or sent them only at irregular intervals.

**Development of United States Pharmacopœia.**—Another major activity which the A. Ph. A. proposed for itself at the very beginning of its existence was the development and support of proper official standards for drugs and medicines.

The "Committee on Improvement of the Pharmacopœia" was one of the first committees created, and not a meeting since the first has passed without substantial contributions to the improvement of pharmacopœial drugs, processes or preparations. Indeed, in the case of at least one revision the bulk of the changes made consisted in the adoption of recommendations made by A. Ph. A. committees.

When the American Pharmaceutical Association was organized, the United States Pharmacopœia, then 30 years old, and never generally accepted as a standard, either in medicine or pharmacy, was already declining in influence. If it had not been for the new and enthusiastic support contributed by the A. Ph. A., it would in all probability have been allowed to lapse and long before this its place would have been taken by some government-issued standard.

**Creation of the National Formulary.**—Notwithstanding the liberal list of drugs and medicinal compounds provided by the Pharmacopœia, there have always been a large number of non-official drugs and preparations in use by physicians. In the early eighties of the last century, the so-called "Elixir period," the number of such preparations, because of their great variation in composition and nomenclature, had already become burdensome. Preparations widely differing in components and potency were known by the same title, while many of practically identical composition were prescribed under widely different titles.

To remedy the confusion various colleges of pharmacy and local pharmaceutical societies compiled and published standards for the combinations most commonly prescribed in their several localities, but there was still lacking a standard

formulary of national scope. Perhaps the most important of the local standards was a formulary compiled by a joint committee of the New York College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Society of New York and the Kings' County Pharmaceutical Society, the property rights to which these bodies in 1885 generously donated to the American Pharmaceutical Association. At the annual meeting in 1886 an A. Ph. A. committee submitted the first draft of a National Formulary, which after a thorough revision was published as a part of the Proceedings in 1888 and distributed, without cost, to all members.

Since then the National Formulary has undergone four additional revisions, and is now one of the outstanding publications of its kind in the world, and second in importance and influence only to the Pharmacopœia.

As is well known, the profits remaining from the sale of the National Formulary, after deducting costs of revision and publication, are devoted by the Association to the promotion of pharmaceutical research.

**Securing the Adoption of U. S. P. and N. F. as Legal Standards.**—The American Pharmaceutical Association not only substantially re-created and insured the continuation of the United States Pharmacopœia as an independent publication, and almost wholly created the National Formulary, but when the Federal Food and Drugs Act was enacted in 1906, it succeeded in securing the adoption of these two volumes as the Standards of that Act, an example which has been followed in turn in all State food and drug enactments.

In thus securing the adoption of the Pharmacopœia and National Formulary as legal standards, the Association rendered one of the greatest possible services to the whole of pharmacy, and saved it from the menace of constantly changing standards of bureaucratic creation; a service which, in the light of our experience with the frequently arbitrary interpretation and irrational administration of the Federal Prohibition and Habit-Forming Drug Acts, can never be too highly appreciated.

**Proposal of Standards of Professional Conduct.**—The A. Ph. A. has been not only the leader and principal factor in the creation of high standards of quality in drugs and medicines, but has also been constant in the advocacy of high standards of professional conduct among pharmacists.

Coincident with the adoption of the first Constitution the Association adopted a code of ethics declaring the duties and obligations of pharmacists to each other, to physicians and to the general public, which with extensive revisions, particularly the revision prepared by Member Charles H. LaWall, has grown into the present code of ethics.

Members took themselves and the requirements of their code of ethics very seriously in those early years. Apparently those who then directed its destinies intended the Association to consist of a very select and exclusive membership, and to secure admission to the society was a serious undertaking. The applicant had first to submit a certificate of endorsement signed by the apothecaries and physicians of his vicinity, which was then referred to a committee which made an extensive investigation of his professional standing and moral character. If the candidate successfully survived this ordeal he was then submitted for election by ballot, and it is said that applicants were not infrequently rejected, though no record was ever kept of rejections.

Among the interesting exhibits preserved in the Archives are various bound volumes made up of these applications for membership, and the endorsements thereon.

In the early history of the Association infractions of the code of ethics were severely dealt with, sometimes almost to the extent of intolerance as judged by the more liberal standards of the present. In 1862 one of the most prominent members was expelled for the offense of printing a cut of his Membership Certificate in a circular describing his store, an act held to be an infraction of the spirit of the code which prohibited unprofessional methods of advertising.

Again, in 1869 one of the oldest members, an Ex-President of the Association and one who had made valuable contributions to its proceedings, was expelled for having placed upon the market a proprietary preparation which it was alleged was unethically labeled. More than thirty years later the Association decided that its action in this case had been unjust, or at least unnecessarily severe, and by unanimous vote revoked the resolution of expulsion, and restored the expelled person to membership.

**Evolution of the Present Form of Organization.**—Originally all of the business affairs of the Association—legislative, administrative and judicial—were transacted in the general meeting, with some slight assistance from a so-called Executive Committee, whose advice was as often rejected as it was accepted, with the natural result that the time of the annual convention was largely consumed in the consideration of unimportant details, while matters of greater consequence were permitted to languish. Such waste of time and effort was wormwood to such an orderly mind as that of Joseph P. Remington, and at Saratoga, in 1880, he as chairman of a special committee reported amendments to the By-Laws creating a Council to which was to be committed practically all administrative functions, and some initiatory powers of legislation.

The holders of power in associations cling to their prerogatives almost as tenaciously as do those who wield the prerogatives of State, and it was only after prolonged debate that the Association was persuaded to adopt the Remington plan, which changed it from a pure democracy to that of a partial republic, with correspondingly increased efficiency in administration and the assurance of greater continuity in Association policies.

This change effected a vast improvement in the proceedings of the annual convention, but it still left a gap in the form of organization which became increasingly evident in later years. Thoughtful members had long deplored the fact that as the pioneers who created the State associations passed from the stage, these local bodies were beginning to forget that they were originally designed to function in close coöperation with the American Pharmaceutical Association.

As a means of restoring their coöperation with the mother-association, and as a means of fostering a more common purpose and understanding among State associations, a member<sup>1</sup> at Denver, in 1912, presented a plan proposing the creation of a "House of Delegates," to be made up of representatives from State pharmaceutical and certain other organizations and from the national pharmaceutical societies which had come into existence since the creation of the A. Ph. A. The

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<sup>1</sup> The unmentioned member is Dr. James H. Beal, who withheld his name in the presentation of this address—Editor.

plan as presented (JOUR. A. PH. A., pages 928 and 1098 (1912)) was much less elaborate than as originally formulated, but was believed to be all that the Association would then be likely to accept, and which it was hoped might gradually evolve into something stronger and better.

Since then, with the aid of acquired experience, and after revision by several able committees, the House of Delegates has developed into what it now is. As it now stands the "House of Delegates" is a federation in the true sense, being a body composed of representatives of other organized bodies. It is a real clearing house for pharmacy and affords the means whereby the State associations may through their representatives confer upon policies of common interest, and also where the great national organizations of pharmacy may meet and coördinate their respective policies with each other and with the State societies.

The remaining portion of the Association consists of what for want of a better title is still known as the "General Sessions," but might with propriety be called the "General Assembly," of which the members are individual persons, and of which the Sections are working divisions. The General Session is still the animating body of the whole society, the electorate body for the selection of its principal officers, a senate with revisory powers, and a supreme court for the final decision upon actions taken by either the Council or House of Delegates.

**Evolution of the Sections.**—For practically thirty-five years all of the sessions of the annual convention were "General Sessions," where the time was divided between the reading and discussion of papers and the consideration of ordinary business affairs.

At the Cincinnati meeting, in 1887, the Association amended the By-Laws so as to provide for "General Sessions" and Sectional Meetings, the first Sections created being the Section on Scientific Papers, Section on Commercial Interests, Section on Pharmaceutical Education and Section on Legislation, the last two sections being combined in 1889 to form the Section on Education and Legislation. The Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing was created in 1900, the Section on Historical Pharmacy in 1904, and the Women's Section and the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies in 1912.

**The Boards and Colleges of Pharmacy.**—From the Section on Education and Legislation there have come two vigorous offshoots, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, now the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. These two branches still wisely remain in close alliance with the Mother Association of which they were born, and which practically originated the lines of work with which they respectively concern themselves.

**Research the Essential Purpose of the A. Ph. A.**—While the activities of the Association have extended in many and various directions, and while its members have employed themselves with a multitude of particular labors, all have had a common purpose: to advance the boundaries of human knowledge.

Whether working upon problems of comparatively small consequence or upon problems of almost universal importance, its members have been animated by the same spirit and have labored for the same objects, the winning of new knowledge and the throwing of new light upon old problems.

In other words, the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was a pioneer

in practical research, and was the active patron and supporter of investigations directed to the solution of scientific problems long years before the term "research" became a word to conjure with, or had obtained its present wide-spread popular significance.

The creators of the A. Ph. A. and their successors for many years were largely of the extremely professional type, who regarded the intrusion of economic topics into the program of the annual convention as something very close to sacrilege, and it was not until the creation of the Commercial Section in 1887 that the Association openly acknowledged such topics as legitimate subjects for its consideration.

That the methods of scientific research can as profitably be directed to the investigation of economic and commercial problems, and that they can be expected to be as fruitful in results as when addressed to problems presented by the so-called natural sciences no one will now dispute. In the economy of the modern drug store the scientific determination of the best methods of keeping books and taking inventories, of advertising, of stock and store arrangement, of the proper treatment of patrons, of insurance, of proper trade customs, of the preserving of amicable relations between different branches of the trade, and of many other strictly commercial functions may be fully as valuable in practical results as the determination of the solubility of an alkaloidal salt or of the keeping qualities of an infusion.

The Section on Commercial Interests since its creation has made many valuable contributions to progress in its particular province, but the Association as a whole, because of its early conservatism, has been far less useful in advancing knowledge upon economic subjects than it has in the study of problems of a more strictly professional nature.

It is gratifying to know that one of the Association's ablest members, Mr. E. L. Newcomb, has made himself the especial champion of research in these new directions and has succeeded in persuading various associations connected with pharmacy to attempt the rational solution of their economic problems through scientific investigation instead of continuing in the vain endeavor to control the operation of economic laws by legislative action.

**Fruitfulness of Research Depends upon Mental Attitude.**—Whether research shall be fruitful in extending knowledge and discovering truth depends largely upon the mental attitude of the investigator, upon whether he works primarily for the discovery of evidence to confirm previously conceived opinions or is prepared to bravely follow the evidence to unbiased conclusion.

The man imbued with the true spirit of scientific research will not accept a theory unless it corresponds to the facts of experience: the doctrinaire will not accept the facts of experience unless they conform to his theory. One is the attitude of consistent and continuing skepticism, the other the attitude of unreasoning belief; one leads to new and sounder knowledge, the other only helps to entrench and perpetuate error.

The dogmatic theologian, for example, starts with the assumption that all truth has been expressed in his formulated creed, and when any article of his faith is questioned, feels that the ground is being cut away beneath his feet. The scientist starts with the assumption that all theories, at best, are only approximations of the truth, and when his old conclusions are brought under suspicion, feels that he is in the way of discovering firmer ground on which to stand.

**Spirit of Tolerance Essential to Scientific and Social Progress.**—While the conditions of scientific progress demand that the worker maintain a consistent and continuing skepticism regarding his own theories, they equally demand that he maintain a generous degree of tolerance toward theories and doctrines with which he does not agree. To assert that other theories cannot possibly be right is equivalent to asserting that our own theories cannot possibly be wrong.

More than once we have observed beliefs once thought preposterous come to be accepted as sound truth. Within recent years the old Chinese drug Ephedra, long regarded as worthless by Western science, has come to be accepted as containing one of the most valuable of therapeutic agents. Not many years ago a prosecution was successfully maintained against the manufacturer of a preparation of Cod Liver Oil upon the ground that as it did not contain any fatty constituents it could not possibly possess medicinal value. Now it is recognized that some of the most valuable constituents of the oil are of non-fatty character.

If the vitamine-containing substances had been sold a few years ago for the treatment of the ailments for which they are now accepted as efficient, their sellers would undoubtedly have been convicted and punished as the vendors of fraudulent preparations.

In the light of recent discoveries of the effect upon the animal economy of apparently insignificant traces of various substances, should we not be cautious in condemning drugs favored by generations of physicians, only for the reason that we have not yet discovered any constituents which should be effective according to prevailing theories?

What is the degree of dilution of the scent which enables the hound to trace his master's footsteps among a hundred others, and what is the Homeopathic quantity of emanation from the hunter's body which causes the buck at the distance of half a mile to go bounding away when the breeze suddenly shifts in his direction?

While our Association has almost always been actuated by broad and liberal views, there have been occasions when—as in its early attitude towards the manufacturers of Eclectic and Homeopathic medicines, and in its refusal at one time to recognize the legitimacy of university departments of pharmacy—it has been perilously near the brink of intolerance, so near as to admonish us that good intentions are not alone sufficient to restrain either individuals or societies from the perpetration of injustice.

**The Obligation of Loyalty to Unpopular Truth.**—It sometimes happens both in the histories of societies and of states that men are compelled to accept the designation of traitors to the truth in order to be loyal to it, and that they must sometimes be ranged in opposition to apparently established theories, or in opposition to popular policies, in order to be on the side of ultimate right and justice.

In societies such as ours, contingencies sometimes make it necessary to choose between the endorsement of policies popular but economically unsound, and policies economically sound but unpopular, and sometimes to dispute the correctness of bureaucratic interpretation or administration of the law, and it is a reason for congratulation that in such contingencies our Association has in general ranged itself on the side which time has later vindicated as correct.

In the lives of societies as well as in the lives of individuals it is always less



painful in the long run to face bravely the performance of disagreeable duties than to face the responsibility for their cowardly evasion.

**Service through Constructive Work the Ideal of the A. Ph. A.**—Members of the A. Ph. A. do not receive dividends in cash, distributed once a year by a board of directors, but they receive daily dividends in the advantages of better pharmacy education, better pharmacy laws, a better Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, in the benefits that result from better pharmaceutical processes and products, and in the satisfaction that they are participating in constructive work for the betterment of their profession, and in the perfecting of material agents for the cure of disease and the relief of human suffering.

A society organized upon a basis of absolute altruism, in which each individual invariably preferred the good of others to the good of himself, would by operation of biological law degenerate to the point of self extermination; while a social organism based upon thoroughgoing coöperation where each seeks to advance his own interests by advancing the interests of others would under operation of the same biological law be a constantly improving organism. It would be a society based upon the most significant law of nature, the law of compensation, that nothing can be had for nothing, and that energy of one sort can be had only by exchanging an equivalent of another.

The Golden Rule is not the one-sided proposition many people have supposed it to be. It imposes reciprocal obligations upon both doer and receiver, and equally enjoins upon others to do to us what they would have us do to them. The Golden Rule is not only the ultimate vital element of moral philosophy but the central essence of business wisdom. It is not only an admonition to moral duty but an advertisement of the psychological fact that the vast majority of men respond to generous treatment. After 2000 years the Henry Fords of modern Commerce and Industry have discovered that the greater the service they render the greater the service they receive.

Our society, therefore, is altruistic in its aims only if it be altruistic to teach its members that they may best serve themselves through service to others.

**The Federation of All Pharmaceutical Forces.**—The amount of work to be done in pharmacy and the distribution of its available workers among numerous special groups has caused many to wonder if some plan might not be devised whereby all its varied interests and scattered forces could be brought together and concentrated into one great society.

The concentration and better correlation of all the forces of pharmacy is a subject of the highest importance, and we are indebted to those who have brought it up for discussion, but while waiting for the political genius who will show us how the obstacles in the way of a universal organization can be removed or reconciled, let us not forget that in the American Pharmaceutical Association we have a wonderful instrumentality for good, that, in fact, it comes very near to being the universal society we have been looking for, that there is no decent individual in pharmacy who cannot hold membership in the general body of the Association, and no division of organized pharmacy that cannot find expression through the House of Delegates.

There is no question of concern to any part of the drug world which cannot be given as full and as fair consideration in this society as in any other that could

be created. True the A. Ph. A. has no compulsory power to enforce its conclusions, but neither would the drug trade be likely to submit itself to any new society which did possess such power.

If the A. Ph. A. cannot consistently assume a partisan attitude upon subjects controversial between different branches of the trade, it can with entire propriety impartially investigate any subject placed before it, and when the truth is made plain controversy ceases.

**A. Ph. A. Composite of Many Lives.**—It has been said that "an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man," meaning that through the enthusiasm and dominating personality of some single individual the minds of many men have been inspired with continuing devotion to a common cause.

In this respect no single dominating personality stands out from all others in the history of our society, or can be credited with the chiefest part in its creation. Rather it may be said to be the composite of the lives of many able and earnest men. Many of them gave their best efforts to its upbuilding and some, indeed, may be said to have devoted more of their efforts to the Association than they did to the cultivation of their individual private affairs.

One of the noteworthy features of the formative period of the Association is the large proportion of men of outstanding personality and of high average of ability which it produced. One of these was Professor William Procter, Jr., of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who prepared the American revision of Mohr and Redwood's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Technology," and was also the author of a synoptical outline of a course in pharmacy which would make a fairly respectable curriculum even to-day. As a teacher he so impressed himself upon his classes that one of his students has enthusiastically denominated him the "Father of American Pharmacy."

Professor Procter was associated with many able and industrious contemporaries, and was succeeded by numerous men of ability who labored diligently in the improvement of pharmaceutical processes and products, and in the development of the A. Ph. A. Among these pioneer workers whose names are still familiar words in pharmacy were Alfred B. Taylor, Edward Parrish, John M. Maisch, Edward R. Squibb, John Milhau, George D. Coggeshall, Samuel N. Colcord, N. Gray Bartlett, Theodore Metcalf, Hans M. Wilder and many other able and conscientious men.

Bridging the period between the generation of creators and founders and the modern period came another series of brilliant and able men who helped to impress upon the Association the characters and ideals which still survive. Among them may be named C. Lewis Diehl, who served so long and faithfully as Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy; the man who did so much to re-create the Pharmacopœia, Charles Rice; Albert E. Ebert, to whom the Association was the dearest object in life; the able, faithful, conservative General Secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr.; the conscientious and fair-minded William S. Thompson; that fine upstanding character Charles E. Dohme; the irrepressible and pugnacious C. S. N. Hallberg; the able, dignified and coolly judicial Oscar Oldberg; that constantly loyal representative from the Pacific Coast, William M. Searby; that combination of admirable qualities to whom the A. Ph. A. was as the apple of his eye, Samuel A. D. Sheppard; that fine representative of Southern pharmacy, Simon N. Jones; the scholarly scientist and investigator, Albert B. Prescott; the retiring but con-

stant worker upon practical problems, Martin I. Wilbert; the indefatigable, painstaking, accurate research worker, A. B. Lyons; the constructive-minded, accomplished and politic Joseph P. Remington; the kindly tolerant, many-sided and always efficient Henry M. Whelpley. These and a host of others deserving of mention have helped to build the society whose Diamond Jubilee we now celebrate, men who held high ideals of their professional obligations and of the duties of citizenship, men who would have adorned any profession and would have been held distinguished in any company—a group whose combined ability might have worthily furnished a Senate for the governing of a world State.

To those who remain they have bequeathed a heritage of fine traditions, of high ideals, and of devotion to a great cause which will require the unselfish services of the best minds of the coming generation to preserve and pass on to their successors.

Of the rapidly diminishing number of the older generation who still remain it may be said in paraphrase, that for them—

“The days grow shorter, the nights grow longer,  
The headstones thicken along the way,  
And life grows barren; but love grows stronger,  
For those they walk with day by day.”



CHARLES E. CASPARI PRESENTING A DIAMOND-MOUNTED GOLD PIN TO PRESIDENT THEODORE J. BRADLEY.

The pin presented to President Bradley is shown on p. 793. The donation commemorates the Diamond Anniversary of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and it will remind former President Bradley of the “St. Louis Spirit,” which prompted the gift of a hospitable people; also that this event occurred in his fifty-third year—five and three are eight—eighth day of eighth month of 1874—the year when Boston was chosen for the next Convention City and the late Prof. George F. H. Markoe, a predecessor on the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy faculty, was elected President. While Boston was not chosen for the seventy-sixth annual meeting, it is on the way to Poland Springs where the ASSOCIATION will convene next September.