

OBITUARY.

MACOMB G. FOSTER.

Mr. Macomb G. Foster, vice-president of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, and former president of Knickerbocker Hospital, died unexpectedly on June 1st. Mr. Foster was 78 years of age and had been with Fairchild Brothers & Foster for fifty-seven years. He was a native of New York City, and the son of the late William Foster, Jr., and Caroline Macomb Foster. He received his early education in New York and Connecticut.

When Mr. Foster became president of Knickerbocker Hospital in 1919 he had already been a trustee for twenty-three years. In his forty-nine years' association with the hospital he had participated in all fund-raising campaigns and in 1924 broke the ground for the institution's emergency building at 131st St. and Convent Avenue.

Mr. Foster was a member of the Century Association, the Scawannaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Quill Club and the New England Society. He was also a vestryman of St. Matthew's and St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, where funeral services were held.

Mrs. Foster, the former Annie Garnett, of Richmond, Va., died in 1933. A brother, Pell William Foster, of New York and Tucson, Ariz., survives.

ROYAL S. COPELAND.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1868, graduated from the Medical School of the University of Michigan in 1889, and after taking graduate courses abroad settled in Bay City, Mich. He was Professor of Ophthalmology in his Alma Mater from 1895 to 1908, when he went to New York City as Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. Mayor Harlan appointed Dr. Copeland Commissioner of Public Health and president of the Board of Health of New York City in 1918, which position he held until his election as Senator from New York in 1922. He was reelected in 1928 and again in 1934.

During his residence in Ann Arbor, Dr. Copeland served as Mayor of the City and as Chairman of the Board of Education. The protection and improvement of public health had Dr. Copeland's enthusiastic and effective support during his long professional and public career and he was early recognized as a leader in his chosen field.

Reference only can be made here to his sponsorship of Food, Drug and Cosmetic legislation in Congress from 1933 to its enactment only a few days before his death. Although he refused to compromise on principles he kept an open mind and was always willing to consider criticism and suggestion. As Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said, "The Act will stand as a legislative monument to the memory of the late Senator Royal S. Copeland who fought for a really effective measure throughout the five-year struggle over revision of the Act of 1906."

There is every reason to believe that those who are being graduated in pharmacy to-day know much more about it than those who practiced it in the so-called "good old days." Pharmacy as a science and a field of service finds anchorage in many basic sciences. Its practice permits those in it to make use of a vast store of knowledge. In addition to knowing a great deal about pharmacy and drugs, the modern pharmacist needs to be highly trained in chemistry and the biological sciences. These latter fields are growing and expanding so rapidly that only the expert can know all the changes. The pharmacist, as no other professional man, places himself at the services of an inquiring and demanding public. It is only reasonable that he should be the best informed man in the community upon all things pertaining to medicines both new and old. The public expects much of the pharmacist. It will expect more than ever of the future pharmacist and he cannot fail them.

The future pharmacist will choose his profession because of the splendid opportunities for service which it will offer. In the past most students have endured the course in pharmacy as a means to a business enterprise. In the future the course will be chosen because of its historical and informational value. For these reasons alone it has a great appeal. In addition it affords the opportunity for doing a specialized technical service. The service motive makes an appeal which is vastly different from that of merchandising. Young men who are uninterested in the professional aspect of pharmacy will be discouraged and directed to choose other fields. When this becomes the rule, there will be no reason to question pharmacy's claims to professionalism.
