

you will know and in this you will find your chiefest reward. Like the great Physician you will be a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief. The depressing sights and sounds of suffering are not to be met by a case-hardening, but by a philosophy of life that is supreme optimism and which sees the beauty and the good in unexpected places. I would have you confident, self-reliant, and above all, sympathetic. With Polonius I say to you, "This above all—to thine ownself be true; and it must follow, as the night the day, thou can'st not then be false to any man." Much is expected of you—meet it, by being it, in reality.

Material wealth can hardly be expected to come to any of you, but riches of character will, if you have followed what I have ever taught. You may none of you reach fame or distinction, that is oftener a matter of chance than of forethought, it will make you no happier and may lessen your usefulness. Cultivate character, give freely, hold fast to your ideals, extend your help to the poor and after many years may you hear the words "well done, thou good and faithful servant."

These have been pleasant years that we have spent together. It is a rare and sacred privilege to mould the thoughts of any one. All my teaching has been done under the sense of this responsibility. Some day I shall pass on before you, for I am older than you. Then when you occasionally meet together speak kindly of me, and give others in turn a chance to do the same of you and so let a widening stream of kindnesses go down the years until we meet in that city of God whose strongest appeal to me is that "there shall be no death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things"—and with this the need of our life work,—"have passed away."

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

FRANKLIN M. APPLE, PHAR. D.

Pennsylvania Pharmacists and their families should be interested in the American Pharmaceutical Association for a great variety of reasons—sentimental as well as practical.

I will first direct your attention to the sentimental side of the query.

Are you aware of the fact that Pennsylvania played a most important role in the organization of the American Pharmaceutical Association?

Pennsylvania was the state in which it was organized in 1852, hence we can, with pardonable pride, point to it as, largely, a product of our beloved "Keystone State."

Of the list of sixty-one Presidents, Pennsylvania has supplied eleven of those chosen to the leadership: Prof. Daniel B. Smith in 1852, Chas. Ellis in 1857, Prof. Wm. Proctor, Jr., in 1862, Prof. Edw. Parrish in 1868, Chas. Bullock in 1876, Jas. T. Shinn in 1880, Chas. A. Heinitsh in 1882, A. B. Taylor in 1890,

*Read at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at Buena Vista Hotel, Buena Vista, Pa., June 23-25, 1914.

Prof. Jos. P. Remington in 1892, John T. Patton in 1900 and Jos. L. Lemberger in 1905.

As First Vice-President six pharmacists from our state have been honored by election to that office; as Second Vice-President two have served the Association, and as Third Vice-President three have been chosen.

For the important office of Treasurer, Mr. A. B. Taylor was selected to serve from 1852 to 1854.

The records show that, in the position of Corresponding Secretary, Pennsylvanians served almost continuously from 1852 to 1863.

As Recording Secretary, from 1853 to 1854, 1859 to 1862, and 1863 to 1865, pharmacists hailing from this state occupied the office.

When the offices of Corresponding Secretary and Recording Secretary were consolidated into the office of Permanent Secretary, our beloved Prof. John M. Maisch assumed the duties of the office and rendered efficient services until 1893, when Prof. J. P. Remington ("our Josie") took up the labors of his fellow professor for the ensuing year of the Association.

The very important and exacting office of Reporter on the progress of Pharmacy, was satisfactorily filled by Prof. H. Kraemer from 1892 to 1895.

As Chairman of the Council, the governing body of the Association between the times of meeting of the Association, Pennsylvania supplied Prof. Jos. P. Remington from 1880 to 1886 and from 1908 to 1909.

As Chairmen of the several Sections of the Association, the following have officiated as presiding officers: Prof. E. F. Cook, of the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies, organized in 1913; Mr. Jos. L. Lemberger, of the Historical Section, organized 1904; Mr. F. M. Apple, Prof. Louis Saalbach, and Mr. P. Henry Utech, of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, organized 1900; Prof. C. B. Lowe (2 terms), Mr. Jos. W. England (2 terms), Prof. Chas. H. LaWall and Mr. John C. Wallace of the Section on Education and Legislation, organized 1889; Prof. F. G. Ryan, Mr. Lyman Kebler, Mr. M. I. Wilbert and Prof. Chas. E. Vanderkleed of the Section on Scientific Papers, organized 1887, and the Section on Commercial Interests was under the guidance of the writer, in 1911. This Section was organized in 1887.

It will be observed that the first President, first Treasurer, first Corresponding Secretary and the second Recording Secretary were recruited from the pharmacists residing in Pennsylvania, and that we have always supplied a large number of active workers to assist in guiding the destinies of the Association—amongst whom we are very highly pleased to note the name of "The Father of American Pharmacy," Prof. Wm. Procter, Jr. To the untiring efforts, deep thought and helpful suggestions of our Jos. W. England, to a large degree, can be attributed the inception of one of the greatest assets of the Association—"The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

With such a record of valiant service rendered by the pharmacists and chemists claiming this state as their home at the time of their term of office, should it not appeal to the pride of every Pennsylvania pharmacist eligible for membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association, and arouse in them a strong desire to be numbered among the members of such an organization?

Laying aside the sentimental side of the question, we will now approach it from the practical side, and inspect the claims of the Association upon those eligible for membership.

It will be observed that the first Section organized by the Association was that of Commercial Interests, indicating that commercial problems and customs were not ignored or tabooed by the fore-fathers. In fact the original Constitution and By-laws of the Association demonstrate that unsatisfactory commercial condition was one of the prime causes leading to its organization. A careful study of its archives, proves that the materialistic side of pharmacy was never lost sight of, and continued efforts were made to remedy commercial customs that were the cause for complaint by many of the pharmacists of the past six decades of years.

It has been truly said to be a scientific and professional association, as a perusal of the minutes of its Scientific Section will prove; but it did not neglect or frown upon commercial questions as it has been repeatedly but unjustly, accused of doing. When a proposed remedy for an evil custom,—one that it was thought would stand the test of the courts,—was presented for consideration, it received careful attention by the *entire* membership in its annual sessions, not excluding those members supposed to be interested solely in scientific investigations.

The continued existence of pharmacy, as a learned profession, is due to the Association's fostering influence, more than to any other known agency; hence your ability to practice pharmacy, as a distinct and respected vocation, must be credited to this organization.

Since the organization of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing a wonderfully rich reservoir of knowledge has been tapped, from which inestimable benefits have flowed to all practical pharmacists; in the majority of cases its beneficiaries being ignorant of the source of the helpful influences.

Legislation has received its due attention, and many of the legal rights and privileges you enjoy, emanated from the deliberations of its members.

For years, it has been customary for the wives and families of some of the members, to accompany their husbands and fathers to the annual gatherings, thereby making priceless acquaintances and friendships. A few years ago, it was decided to establish a Women's Section, to be officered and managed completely by the ladies, thereby affording them an opportunity to satisfy their desires to advance the interests of their sisters, who have taken up pharmacy as a life work, and to render whatsoever assistance lay in their power in aid of the general interest of the profession and business of pharmacy; hence it should be perfectly clear to all that provision has been made for the members of both sexes to labor together for the benefit of pharmacy, and of pharmacists and their families.

Under such conditions does it not appeal to you, ladies, that you should urge your husbands, brothers and fathers to become enrolled as active members thereof, and thereby, automatically, to make yourselves eligible to join in the activities of the Association?

If one is *truly* interested in an association or effort, he or she will become active in its behalf and be a missionary for it.

Do you not feel that *you* should become *truly* interested in the American Pharmaceutical Association, and experience the joys and benefits of membership therein?

We extend to you an earnest appeal to join our ranks and assure you we will accord you a warm welcome when we can grasp your hands as fellow members.

“Never put off until tomorrow what should be done to-day”; hence decide to accept the invitation and join us in our efforts to uplift American Pharmacy.

ORGANO-THERAPY FOR PHARMACISTS.*

BY JOHN ZIEG, M. D.

I will discuss only those biological products which are derived from the adrenal, thyroid, thymus, pituitary and ovarian glands, as these are the most important and most used, and their therapeutic value is quite well established. Frankly, reliable information, of practical value to the dispensing pharmacist, is obtainable only from those who prepare these products. To those who become interested, I would suggest that they obtain the printed literature and read the details.

Let me impress upon you,—

(1) That these remedies as a class have already won a place among reliable therapeutic agents.

(2) Their physiological action is to a great extent known even now, i. e., that action which can be recognized clinically, after the administration of sufficient dose, for a long enough period—this in distinction to their action in the normal body, where the activity of these glands is strongly interrelated, to preserve an equilibrium of paramount importance in the preservation of health.

(3) Very remarkable results have been consistently obtained in the regular clinical use of these agents and that, too, in conditions resistant to other treatment. For example, of adrenalin—its powerful local astringent and hemostatic action—its rapid powerful internal action as a cardiac stimulant, and its equally decisive and reliable action of relieving the paroxysms of asthma.

Then again, of pituitrin, its remarkable action on non-stripped muscular tissue, which makes it a marvelous aid in overcoming uterine inertia in labor, a heart-tonic of merit and a remedy of worth in many conditions of muscular atonicity. Then, in the use of thyroid extract or thyroprotein, we find wonderful results, in conditions due to deficient function of the thyroid gland. I might mention more, but these should suffice to arouse the interest of the pharmacist and stimulate in him a desire to learn more of the details of their manufacture and use.

Lastly, these remedies should be used only under the direction of a qualified physician.

Preparation.—In manipulating material so unstable as glandular tissue from the animal body, with a view to preserve it and the active substance it contains, great care and skill must be exercised. A thorough knowledge of the structure both gross and microscopical, together with all the information available on the phy-

*Read before the San Francisco Branch, June 9, 1914.