

## OBITUARY.

## ALFRED BIRCH HUESTED.

In the last issue of the *JOURNAL* a brief sketch of Dr. A. B. Husted is printed, a cut which was to accompany the same came too late for use at that time. Dr. Willis G. Tucker, dean of the Albany College of Pharmacy, has prepared a sketch of the deceased for the Albany Academy and in this the writer pays well-deserved tributes to the deceased. We can quote only briefly and have chosen a paragraph which depicts Dr. Husted as we knew him.



ALFRED B. HUESTED, M.D., Ph.G.

"He was growing older but his eye was bright, his step elastic, his manner as buoyant and his greeting as cheery and as cordial as ever. His mind was to him his kingdom. It was well stored with knowledge and upon its accumulated stores he could at all times draw for his' own edification, refreshment and recreation, and for the instruction and entertainment of others. He was a conscientious, just and fair-minded man, whose disposition was philosophical, and whose attitude on any matter of moment was always and instinctively reasonable, tolerant and free from prejudice. To the close of his life he retained in a remarkable degree his youthful vigor, health and mental alertness, and this

was largely due to the general sanity of his life, the acts of which were prompted by reason and not by impulse or passion. His bent was charitable and his disposition kindly. He never spoke angrily or intemperately, seldom even hastily, and he was as slow to take as he was unwilling to give, offense."

Dr. Tucker closes his sketch as follows:

"Success in life is variously measured. Fame, influence and wealth are thought by many to denote it, but others, and with saner view, hold that life is successful which has been devoted to the conscientious performance of duty, to useful work honestly done, to unselfish service to mankind. Judged by this standard, the life here briefly and imperfectly delineated, was preëminently successful, and he who lives such a life can anticipate its inevitable close with serenity because its end is peace."

## FERDINAND C. SCHAPPER.

Ferdinand C. Schapper, born at Besselich, near Coblenz, Germany, November 1, 1853, died after an illness of 10 days on February 24, of pneumonia. Mr. Schapper was a graduate of the Real gymnasium, Friedrichsdorf, in 1870. He went to Blue Island, Ill., in 1872, starting in with his uncle as druggist. In 1877 he went to Chicago and started a drug store on Halstead Street, near Willow, then on the northern extremity of the city. In 1885 he became the Chicago representative of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, of New York, and was the first resident representative in this particular industry, building up a large business. After continued services extending over a period of 32 years he retired last March. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1913.

## SAMUEL MANSFIELD.

The late Samuel Mansfield, who for many years held the office of Treasurer of the Maryland College of Pharmacy previous to it becoming a department of the Maryland University, died suddenly on March 9, 1918. He was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association and a man of character and repute, not as a pharmacist only, but for reliable business methods.

He was much esteemed by his colleagues of the Maryland College of Pharmacy for his accuracy and devotion to its welfare. He was

also high up in the Masonic orders and held the office of Treasurer.

He was born in Kent County, Md., Sept. 27, 1845, and became an apprentice in pharmacy to his cousin, the late James W. Bowers, in 1865—in the Pharmacy where he died, and which his cousin established at 1001 W. Baltimore Street in 1851. Mr. Bowers retired from the business in 1877 and Mr. Mansfield be-

came his successor, forty years ago. He was in his 73rd year and in pharmacy 53 years at the time of his death.

Mr. Bowers gained a substantial knowledge of pharmacy in three of the best stores of Baltimore and conducted an ethical business on his own account which was continued by Mr. Mansfield to the time of his death.

JOHN F. HANCOCK.

## SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

### HEARING ON THE EDMONDS BILL.

Under Editorial and Editorial Notes reference has already been made to the hearing on the Edmonds bill before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House; here we are in part drawing upon the report in the *N. A. R. D. Journal* for other portions of the presentation. It is gratifying to note that no less than fifty-one organizations were represented. It was evident that the committee had heard from the Surgeon-General and that they were more or less impressed that he was the most competent judge of how best to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army.

Representative Edmonds opened the hearing with the statement that pharmaceutical interests were represented from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. He then asserted that the merits of the bill would be presented by selected speakers, and he introduced them to the committee. Dean Wulling insisted that the judgment of pharmacists is better than that of physicians as far as pharmaceutical questions are concerned, because pharmacists are specialists in their profession and better qualified to pass on pharmaceutical matters. He maintained that pharmacists are not in a position to-day to give the army the efficient service it requires and is entitled to, simply because there is no pharmaceutical corps in the army. The resources of pharmacy can not be marshalled under the existing organization. The American soldier at the front is to-day denied the pharmaceutical service which the civilian at home enjoys. Dean Wulling showed how the standards of pharmacy are being raised all over the country, and its efficiency, regularly increased. He said that the pharmacist and the physician are allies in the safeguarding of health and life.

He controverted the statement that manufacturers are opposed to the Edmonds bill,

which was shown to be the case when Mr. Crouse, of the N. W. D. A., read a very emphatic and patriotic letter from Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York, favoring the bill. Dean Wulling pointed out that the main question was: "What shall and must be done to give the sick soldier the best service?" In private life there is the licensed pharmacist provided by state boards of pharmacy. In the army this is not the case. He resented the allegation that pharmacists are self-seeking in urging the passage of the Edmonds bill. He said that most of the restrictive legislation on the statute books of the states had been placed there by pharmacists themselves. He admitted that officers had detailed pharmacists here and there in the army to fill certain positions where their qualifications and experience could be availed of, but he contended that, because of their position as privates, they were not consulted, and could not with propriety advise their superiors.

Dr. Charles E. Caspari pointed out that the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, which provide the standards for drugs and chemicals in the enforcement of the food and drugs act and furnish the tests for the purity of drugs and chemicals, are in the main the work of pharmacists. Physicians select the drugs to go into the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, but pharmacists determine their purity. Many physicians are not qualified to make a solution for the treatment of wounds, Doctor Caspari said. The pharmacist works hand in hand with the physician, not under him, and his work is as important and necessary to the public welfare as that of the physician.

Samuel C. Henry deprecated the fact that there has been too much talk about rank and pay for pharmacists in the army. If that had been the consideration, he would not be before the Committee urging the passage of the Edmonds bill. With a lifetime spent in prac-