

zation of all classes of pharmacy, representing American pharmacy nationally and within the states, somewhat as the American Medical Association represents American medicine and the American Chemical Society represents American chemistry, working in close accord with the divisional organizations?

This is a very vital question for American pharmacists, and it is earnestly hoped that the Executive Committee will have the benefit of the advice and counsel of all pharmacists, and that the state associations will give the matter careful consideration; the latter proposal opens a door for them to enter and become controlling units in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

It is the general practice among sciences, professions and vocations to have a national organization embracing in its membership all classes, and, in addition, divisional organizations affiliated with the national body to represent each class of membership in matters of interest to that particular class only. It seems reasonable to assume that plans along these general lines will receive consideration, with the purpose in view of adopting the one best suited for pharmacy. F. G. E.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AS AN ENTRANCE PREREQUISITE TO COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

THE annual meetings of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties can usually be referred to by some special action taken, something done; a corner-stone, so to speak, from which to measure progress. The recent meeting at New Orleans will no doubt be remembered by the so-called "New York incident," although no mention of this matter came up for discussion at any of the meetings. A bomb, so to speak, had been thrown into the camp of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties by the recent published statement of the Assistant Commissioner and Director of Professional Education of the University of the State of New York, stating among other things, "But I have no hesitation in voicing my opposition to the suggestion—that the completion of four years of high school study shall be a prerequisite to pharmaceutical registration after 1923," also the following, "First, I am clear in the opinion that such requirements (*i. e.*, four years of high school study as a prerequisite after 1923), if honestly administered, would place any State of the Union in a class by itself—there would be no applicants for registration in that State after that date for some years, if not forever." The above statements were made in protest to the vote of the Conference to require high school graduation beginning September 1923.

The published letters of many Deans of Conference schools in the *Druggists' Circular* of September 1921, if they are a fair representation of the colleges as a whole, would indicate that the Conference action in regard to graduation from high school for entrance to our pharmacy colleges will be carried out as planned. Some of the statements made by the Assistant Commissioner seem to have been made without a thorough investigation as to general facts. At first thought, this might seem to have been a great misfortune, but as it has developed, it may be possible that the Assistant Commissioner of Education of New York has thereby aided pharmaceutical education in the United States. It is safe to say that the Assistant Commissioner's statements thoroughly aroused the Conference col-

leges and apparently they are willing to go "to the mat" on the proposition. It is also apparent that the New York colleges are not a unit in sharing the views of the Assistant Commissioner, and it is hoped that he and those who may agree with him by receiving "more light" and wider vision will arrive at the conclusions reached by the majority and help build up pharmacy as a profession by raising educational requirements.

WILBER J. TEETERS.

HIGHER PHARMACEUTICAL STANDARDS.*

BY F. J. WULLING.

The Next Partial Step will be to One Year of Academic College Training as a Prerequisite to the Study of Pharmacy.

To the thinking pharmacist certain facts stand out:

1. Educational standards determine the respective standards of the several professions. These standards are established by the majority of the members of the respective professions and are based primarily upon the nature of the service rendered. Professions, among them pharmacy, are occupations based upon a liberal education and involve, first, mental work and then manual.
2. Pharmacy is one of the major medical divisions or specialties rendering a service entitling it to parity with medical standards. Dentistry is already rightly claiming this parity.
3. Pharmacy, strangely enough, does not now represent or claim these standards.
4. This is because of its docility and under-education and the defenselessness going with these.
5. The remedy lies in greater assertiveness, in a greater love of quality and in a sense of proportion and self-appraisal.

The world has great need to-day of the recognition and love of quality—quality in things, men and institutions. All practitioners, but especially the educators including the educational administrators, need more urgently than ever a fuller understanding and realization of the need of a greater degree of excellence and efficiency in the conduct of their professions. (I am speaking of the practice of pharmacy, not of merchandising.) Especially do our educators as a whole need most urgently this realization because education is so primary and fundamental and because its degree and quality determine ultimately the standard of the service for which education and training prepare. The love of quality, the power of self-criticism, the sense of proportion and the recognition of man's spiritual nature, if sufficiently instilled into the hearts and minds of our youth, will insure the welfare and permanence of our country and our institutions. But these things must be made more dynamic, effective and affirmative than they now are. We must employ these to replace mediocrity, indifference, lack of vision and lack of wisdom. Pharmacists of to-day must think more of the future, must create more adequate ideals and intellectual (and spiritual also) forces and project them into the future for later effective and fitting results. This they cannot

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