

## ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.\*

BY CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

It is my privilege to address you for a few moments and to call your attention to a few things which I believe to be of interest to this ASSOCIATION and for the welfare of pharmacy. I am not unmindful of the fact that some of the points which I will discuss are age-old in their importance and have received the attention of able leaders of this ASSOCIATION many times in the past. The one which I will mention first has been brought to your attention nearly every year since this ASSOCIATION was organized. It is—

## MEMBERSHIP.

I hesitate to take your time for a discussion of this ever present problem but I hope that I have a suggestion which if put into practice will eventually prove of benefit and profit to the ASSOCIATION and also be the means of giving each year to the profession a group of young men and women with a broader outlook on pharmacy. I refer to the obtaining of new members by inducing students registered in college to join the ASSOCIATION.

I have lost hope of ever materially adding to our membership by inducing many retail pharmacists now in practice to join. I have come to believe that the only way to ultimately build up a large membership is to educate the students now in college, and those entering each year, into the belief that this ASSOCIATION is necessary to their welfare.

I fully realize that to make the plan which I suggest a success it will be necessary to sell the idea to the college faculties. I feel sure of the loyalty of the teachers of pharmacy to this ASSOCIATION and I know that the teachers want their graduates to go out into retail pharmacy and keep alive the professional spirit developed during their college careers. I believe, and I hope that every teacher believes, that membership and active participation in the activities of this ASSOCIATION is the best way, in fact, the only way now open before us, whereby graduates will continue to grow in their professional and scientific spirit after leaving school. If the teachers believe in this as I do then they should be willing to lead the student into a feeling of need for this professional contact and not deem this type of work any more of a burden than are the duties of the class room or the laboratory. Our duty to the student does not end when we hand him his diploma. In fact when he is



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EDITOR'S NOTE: For action on the President's recommendations see Resolutions adopted by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at its seventy-sixth annual meeting (see under Resolutions in this issue).

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away from the immediate environment of the college spirit and organized training he needs help more than ever or he will stand still professionally, thereby ceasing to grow. This ASSOCIATION must fill this need and the college faculties working with it must do their part. I am confident that if the college faculties would do their duty the greater number of all students in school would now join at the regular five-dollar membership fee. I recognize that students are called upon to subscribe money to many things and that as a class they have little money, but these students are entering upon a professional career and I know that they can be made to understand that membership in this ASSOCIATION is a vital part of their training.

In order to get this idea before you in a concrete form I have two suggestions to offer. *First*—After considering the question of membership fee for students from every angle, I have come to believe that they should pay the regular annual dues that all other members pay. Some of you may not agree with this and will urge a lower fee. I was inclined to the lower fee at first, but have come to fear that, if a lower fee is collected during the college period, students on graduation will drop out rather than pay the increased dues. I would urge, however, that this ASSOCIATION be willing to accept only one-half of the five-dollar fee as its part, and allow the other half to remain in the treasury or the local branch which I hope every college will establish. This would give a fund for the local treasury which could be used for obtaining speakers of note during the year, for other matters of scientific and professional interest, and of still more importance, for sending a delegate each year to this annual meeting. I believe that all students would be willing to pay the regular fee if the advantages of this arrangement were properly placed before them. The students under this arrangement should receive the JOURNAL but not the YEAR BOOK. They should have all other rights and privileges given to regular members. I want these students to feel that they are actively a part of this organization and in feeling so they will continue to hold its membership after leaving school. I have been working with student members for a number of years, observing their attitude toward this ASSOCIATION and have come to believe that they can think just as intelligently regarding our problems as do members of more mature years. In fact they take greater interest in the affairs of the ASSOCIATION than do many members who are never seen at our conventions.

My second suggestion need not be bound up with the first one and requires no action on the part of this ASSOCIATION. It is an appeal, however, to the college faculties to do their duty more fully to this ASSOCIATION by organizing local branches at the several colleges. I have the experience of having helped to organize a local branch at the college which I represent and from several years contact with this branch I know the idea will work. I have given this question some attention during the past year and can report progress in that local branches are in process of being organized at a few of the colleges. I feel confident that if more of the college faculties could be brought to realize the tremendous influence that student branches would have on this organization, they would become enthusiastic in regard to this method of helping the ASSOCIATION and thus give it their undivided support. Student branches will not conflict in any way with other local branches but on the contrary will become feeders for other branches now in existence or organized among pharmacists in active practice. Will you allow me to illustrate by citing the city of New York? If the three colleges of pharmacy in that city had local branches, the

graduates each year who accept positions in greater New York would naturally become members of the local branch composed of active pharmacists. In this way several hundred new members would be added each year without any effort. I could go into this question at still greater length for I feel that student membership and student branches constitute a problem of major importance to the welfare of this ASSOCIATION. Time enough, however, has been given to it.

#### THE JOURNAL.

The remark has been made by some that the JOURNAL does not meet the needs of the retail pharmacists. If we are to think of the economic problems of the retail pharmacist, the art of selling merchandise at a profit, we must agree that the JOURNAL does not give much assistance. We know that the pharmacist must deal in merchandise, whether it be a medicine compounded according to the directions of a prescription, or whether it be some other type of merchandise quite foreign to medicines. We must remember, however, that should the profession and science of pharmacy be taken away from the retail man there would be no further need of his existence. There must continue to be some medium that will help to keep alive the professional spirit of the calling and through which scientific and professional thought can find expression. The JOURNAL now best serves this purpose and to my mind nothing should be done which will lessen the value of this publication as a leader in this endeavor. I do believe, however, that without detracting in the least from the professional and scientific value of the JOURNAL, a greater amount of general and professional news of interest could be added which should be attractive to the retail man. Something must be done to induce the retail man to read and progress in his profession. News of interest in the JOURNAL may help to bring this about. It has been suggested that the ASSOCIATION should issue another publication for the retail pharmacist. If this is done, what shall it be—just another trade journal? If so, I would say no! Trade and legislation are being amply taken care of in other publications, but if it is to be news items of professional and scientific interest, if it is to be something that will help the pharmacist to better serve the public as a professional man—then let us add this feature to the present JOURNAL.

It is also suggested that if student membership is approved that a special student publication be issued. I am in favor of this only if material can be found for this publication which will help the student to get a broader and better viewpoint of his profession, and, of course, providing it can be financed. The student does not want a Rah! Rah! publication, but does want something that will help him to finally take his place as a professional man. If student membership is provided, I would insist, however, that the regular JOURNAL be sent to each member, and if a worth while separate publication can be provided, let that come also. The JOURNAL as it exists, or made better if that can be done, is of greatest importance to the student member and should be sent to him.

#### PERSONAL CONTACT WITH STUDENTS AND PHARMACISTS.

I believe that you will agree with me that the personal visits of the traveling representative of the ASSOCIATION in the Headquarters Building Campaign have been of unusual value. We need to continue this type of contact. The ASSOCIATION

should continue to have a representative who will visit each of the colleges during the year and help the faculties interest the students in becoming members. This representative should also arrange to meet the retail pharmacists in as many cities as time will permit and have a real message of professional interest for them each year. He should also assist in establishing local branches in the various centers and help keep them alive. There are many other things that this man can do that will benefit the ASSOCIATION and in turn benefit pharmacy. I hope that a plan will be worked out for the continued financing of a representative who will visit all parts of the country each year.

#### CONTACT WITH STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION claims responsibility for the establishment of state associations. While claiming the honor of advancing this idea the ASSOCIATION must admit that it has neglected to profit by it. Many years ago the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION lost the opportunity of making the state associations an integral part of it. We are now in the position where we must win these bodies to us and finally prove to them that this organization is necessary to their existence. Some permanent officer or other person prominent in the ASSOCIATION should attend each state association meeting during the year. I would also urge that the President of the ASSOCIATION should be sent to as many state meetings as is possible for him to attend. This ASSOCIATION must be more fully sold to the retail pharmacist and one of the best methods of doing it is by personal contact. The traveling representative if continued should be of invaluable service in this connection.

#### COSMETIC LEGISLATION.

Much has been said in the pharmaceutical press during the year in opposition to cosmetic legislation. The principal reason for opposing this legislation seems to be that we just don't want it. So far I have not seen any real scientific data that could be used either in support of or against this legislation. I believe that it is the duty of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as the leading scientific and professional organization of pharmacy in the country to obtain accurate information on this subject. I believe that efforts will continue to be made to enact this legislation in Congress and in the legislatures of the several states. This legislation should not be opposed blindly as food legislation was opposed prior to 1906. I wish to urge that this ASSOCIATION take steps to obtain scientific information in regard to all types of cosmetics now in use. This may be done by the creation of a committee that will be expected to assemble accurate information or by any other means that may be thought wise. If this were done, good arguments could be advanced for delaying legislation until accurate information is obtained. If it is finally determined that cosmetics are produced and sold that are harmful, then this ASSOCIATION should be the first to support measures which would remedy the situation. In fact, if legislation should be needed this ASSOCIATION should be the author of such measures. If we undertake the study of this problem and push it as rapidly as possible, we will establish the good faith of pharmacy in trying to get at the truth of the matter and will be known as working for the best interests of the public.

## PROGRESS.

Under this heading I wish to remark concerning several things accomplished during the year, and to mention a few that the ASSOCIATION should continue to support. The final purchase of the headquarters building site has been accomplished and we now can begin to visualize the final outcome of this great project. Whenever any of you are in Washington you should visit this site and become acquainted with its strategic location with reference to other professional, scientific and cultural projects. Such visits will also fix your faith in the vision of those who have had the matter in charge. We owe much to these men and especially are we indebted to the vision and loyalty of Dr. Dunning. He has been the leader in this great endeavor and our whole-hearted support should continue to be given him during the building period. Those of us who live to see the completion of this building and all that it will accomplish for pharmacy during the next few years will want to honor to the fullest degree all who have been leaders in its accomplishment.

It is gratifying to note that the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book which, after twelve years of endeavor, is now completed and ready for distribution. It takes perseverance to achieve results and time will honor those who have brought this project to completion.

The sale of the National Formulary is fully 50% ahead of that of the former edition at the corresponding period. This is pleasing to us but allow me to suggest that if greater efforts were made to place this book in the hands of physicians its sale would be greatly increased.

This ASSOCIATION should give every encouragement to the Conference of State Board Secretaries organized a year ago. This conference has many possibilities for good for this ASSOCIATION and its work should be fostered in every way possible.

This ASSOCIATION should also continue to give attention to our membership in the National Conference on Hospital Service. There are opportunities here of helping the status of pharmacists in hospitals and incidentally helping the cause of public health. Some effort should be made to learn how many hospitals in this country have pharmacists in regular service and how many do not.

In the cause of public health we should continue to urge the partial formula disclosure measure. I do not know what the Committee's report on this subject will be but I do know that there is opposition to this progressive legislation. If a preparation has any medicinal virtue, the manufacturer should not hesitate to mention the drugs responsible for its value. If it is worthless and contains no medicinal value, the public should know it. I believe that partial formula disclosure will do much to take patent medicines from the shopkeeper and will also help to relieve the disgraceful situation of the selling of secret preparations by the drink in pool halls and other places. This is a subject of considerable importance to the retail pharmacist, to the good name of pharmacy and to public health.

## PHARMACEUTICALS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

One can step into almost any drug store that has been in existence for a number of years and find on the shelves fluidextracts, tinctures and other preparations of ancient origin. Are these preparations of original strength and value? No one knows definitely what the answer may be. I believe that this is a problem of con-

siderable importance to pharmacy and that the manufacturers of these preparations should solve it. If some branch of pharmacy does not take note of this condition, sooner or later some outside agency will do so and the results may not be to the advantage of pharmacy. The manufacturers should remove from the shelves of the retail pharmacist every preparation of doubtful value because of age, and should by research and study determine the rate of deterioration of these products. This matter should not be left to the haphazard inspection of state drug inspectors but should receive attention from the original source of the product. This is a matter of interest to public health and if cared for by pharmacy no scandal will result. Should an outside influence take it up who can tell what may happen?

#### COMMITTEES.

One of the prominent members of this ASSOCIATION remarked recently that in the appointing of committees it would appear that an attempt is made to honor all members of the ASSOCIATION by committee appointments. In any case our system of appointing members to most of the committees is out of date. No chairman or president can always determine who can work best together or who is best fitted for the study of a certain problem. A chairman of a committee can usually be found who is qualified. This chairman then should be allowed to choose his co-workers. I wish to urge that our system be changed so that only chairmen will be appointed and that the chairman give due credit in his report to all who have assisted him. In making this suggestion I recognize that certain committees should be elected to serve for a definite period and special cases will arise where definitely named committees should serve. I believe, however, that in general, the change suggested will bring better results.

#### THE SYLLABUS.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION joins with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy in the preparation of a "Syllabus" which is supposed to be a guide for the training of a pharmacist. So far the committee representing these three associations has apparently been instructed to prepare an outline which would represent the minimum amount of training necessary. An arbitrary number of hours has been set as the total amount of time allowed for this training and all parts of the training have been cut and trimmed to fit this total. It is my belief that this is the wrong way to do this important piece of work. I believe that a careful study should be made of the time necessary to adequately give an organized course of study in each of the several subjects making up a pharmacy curriculum. When this is done let the total add up to what it will. The Commonwealth Survey attempted to show the minimum amount of basic material that should go into each course. The task of organizing each course and putting in what Dr. Charters calls the "connective tissue" is left to the instructor. I wish to urge that this ASSOCIATION instruct its members on this committee to disregard minimum limitations heretofore set, and to proceed to revise the syllabus on the basis of the training that the student should have in each course to make him wholly competent. So far as the Syllabus is concerned it does not make any difference what this adds to in total hours. It will state, however, the type of training that a pharmacist should have and that is what is wanted. We do

not need to take years into account but to state boldly the necessary content of each course of study. I would like to see this include the so-called commercial training that so many want as well as the scientific and professional. Such a Syllabus would tell the world that we believe the pharmacist should have this training. The individual schools can then do just as they please in regard to meeting conditions set forth in the Syllabus. The setting of definite requirements of time can be left to the association of colleges as that organization may deem wise.

#### UNTRAINED HELP IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

All of us are fully aware of the condition of untrained help in the drug store that is gradually becoming a thing of the past. It has taken over a century from the time of organization of the first college of pharmacy to reach the present stage where two-thirds of the states require college training to practice pharmacy. I remind you of this fact merely to more forcibly call your attention to a condition that is growing in a sister profession, which in a way affects pharmacy, but more particularly affects the welfare of the public. I refer to the practice of taking untrained help into clinical diagnostic laboratories for a few weeks of intensive empirical training and then employing these persons who have no fundamental scientific background at all in clinical diagnostic work. It may be said that the person in charge of such a laboratory is a physician and that all results are checked by a competent person, but the fact still remains that in general these so-called "technicians" are doing the work, and what assurance has the public, whose lives depend upon the results obtained by these "technicians," that the results are checked? If the results are not accurate, or properly checked, who will ever know the difference? There is no way of knowing. I believe that this ASSOCIATION should courteously call the attention of the medical profession to the fact that we believe the continued employment in laboratories of persons who have no fundamental training in the sciences is a menace to the health and lives of the people. These laboratories can find ample help who are trained in chemistry, bacteriology, pathology and other sciences fundamental to the proper understanding of the work to be done if they are willing to pay for it. Cheap untrained help in these laboratories is a menace just as is cheap untrained help in the filling of prescriptions. Young women who graduate from the four- and five-year courses in pharmacy and who have the fundamental training necessary to make really expert clinical diagnosticians must compete with these untrained "technicians" for positions. Which type of help is apt ultimately to give the best service to the public? I hope that this ASSOCIATION will take note of this condition and do its part to help correct an evil which in time will grow to alarming proportions.

#### THE INSPECTION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

It is well known that for years the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy has been trying to interest the Carnegie Foundation to undertake the inspection of colleges of pharmacy as was done for the medical colleges. No progress, however, has been made. The next step in this direction was taken by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy at the annual meeting in St. Louis in 1927. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to survey and classify colleges of pharmacy. I am informed that during the past year the question of materially extending this survey has been discussed and that other organizations interested in pharmacy are to be

asked to help finance the project. Before these words are spoken it is quite possible that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will have taken definite action on this question and a formal request made to this ASSOCIATION to participate in this investigation. To my mind the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has been woefully negligent in its duty to pharmaceutical education in that it has not heretofore taken the lead in this matter. It should be the leader in the investigation of colleges of pharmacy just as the American Medical Association was the leader in the investigation of medical schools. There should be created by this ASSOCIATION a council on pharmaceutical education. The members of this council should be carefully selected and elected for a definite term of years. This council should represent the ASSOCIATION in this proposed investigation and should continue to function in the future in a way as to make this ASSOCIATION a leader in pharmaceutical education. This ASSOCIATION should help to finance this investigation and should offer to participate in it. In whatever plan that is finally perfected the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should be a part of it and should coöperate in every way in the prosecution of this investigation and classification of colleges of pharmacy.

#### FINANCING PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Law, Medicine, Engineering and other professional schools receive each year huge donations of money for the advancement of teaching, for research and for the construction of buildings. Up to the present time pharmacy schools have not been favored as have those of other professions. All of us believe that pharmacy is just as important to human welfare as is any other profession. If this is true then this fact should be brought to the attention of men of wealth who are interested in education and who are looking for opportunities of advancing it. I believe that if proper attention is given to this problem, some of the money that is now going into other types of education can be brought to pharmacy. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is the logical body to take the initiative in this work. It is certain that the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy cannot do it. You may say that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should not attempt to obtain funds for any one college. I wish to take the opposite viewpoint. I believe that the faculties of all the colleges would rejoice if in the beginning donations could be secured for some one college so as to make of it an outstanding institution of its kind in the world. We need to call the attention of the world to pharmacy and to its possibilities for doing good. This is one way of doing it. If one institution could gain sufficient importance as to call general attention to it, then it would be easier for other colleges to get similar recognition. I wish to urge that this association consider ways and means of interesting capital in pharmaceutical education as it is being interested in other types of professional education.

#### THE ASSOCIATION AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION has for many years prided itself that it fosters pharmaceutical education. The truth of the matter is that the fostering of pharmaceutical education has been done more in words than in action. This ASSOCIATION has been content to turn this problem over to the Association of Colleges and to let it bear the burden of advancing educational standards. Within



recent years the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy has been giving valuable assistance and by its action last year in laying plans for the investigation and classification of colleges, it has definitely thrown its weight on the side of material progress. Various groups representing retail pharmacists, state board men and faculties in several sections of the country have definitely gone on record in favor of better and more thorough training in pharmacy. The Commonwealth Survey has materially helped, but the one organization that should have been in the lead, persistently urging the colleges and the boards to advance their standards, is the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. It should demand that the standards of pharmaceutical education be placed where they compare favorably with medicine, dentistry, engineering, chemistry, law and other learned professions.

In my address as President of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, in 1924, I urged that certain measures be taken to obtain better recognition of pharmacy by the several departments of the United States Government. Dr. Edward Kremers was appointed chairman of the committee created for this purpose. After considerable correspondence the answer came as follows: "When colleges of pharmacy require the same standards of training for pharmacy graduates as do chemistry and other professions, when state licensing boards for pharmacists require the same standards of proficiency as do those of other professions, then and only then will pharmacy receive the same type of recognition as do these other professions."

As these words are written I do not know what action will be taken by the Association of Colleges on the recommendation of the committee that a four-year course of training be required of member colleges beginning with 1932. As these words are spoken material progress has either been made or merely delayed by the action of the association of colleges on this question. You should know that at least a dozen colleges of pharmacy of the United States have within recent times voluntarily abandoned the short and unsatisfactory courses of study or have announced their intention of doing so by not later than 1930. The colleges that have announced their intention to voluntarily pioneer the way should be commended for their action. If the Association of Colleges has by this time definitely decided to abandon the short courses in 1932, then this ASSOCIATION should back them to the limit in this action and should in no uncertain words inform the colleges that will tend to lag behind that they must come up to the mark. If the colleges of pharmacy have not had the nerve to place pharmaceutical education on a par with what is commonly recognized as the minimum standard in all other types of training, then this ASSOCIATION should inform the colleges that they must take this step at once if they wish to keep or win the approval of this organization.

I am confident that there is not a retail pharmacist in the United States, but will agree that there are too many drug stores. What so far has been the cause of having too many drug stores? Nothing else but low requirements and the ease whereby persons can become licensed to practice pharmacy. The retail pharmacist while hoping that no one will open a store across the street from him has been content to urge that requirements be kept low so that there will be at all times plenty of clerks and wages kept at a low scale. This same pharmacist knows that the poorly trained clerk will soon become dissatisfied with the low wage received and will quit his job to open a store of his own. And so the vicious circle goes on—low require-

ments, to produce poor clerks to work for low wages, who will become dissatisfied and open stores, still desiring low requirements so they can get clerks at low wages. This reminds me of the inquisitive individual who seeing a foreign person digging a ditch stopped and said, "My good man what are you doing and why are you doing it?" The answer was, "I am digging a ditch, to get some money, to buy some food, to give me strength, to dig the ditch." We know that there are too many stores, we know that too many pharmacists are produced each year. The colleges of pharmacy say that too many students enter their doors, but some of the colleges who say this are opposed to increasing requirements in order to shut out some of these candidates.

Recently the U. S. Public Health Service has begun the issuing of a series of bulletins that will help the pharmacists disseminate information on Public Health. The attitude of the U. S. Public Health Service is to be commended for starting this valuable service. There is no better place for the broadcasting of information on public health questions than the drug store. The pharmacist in charge should, however, be trained so he can understand all types of public health matters and be able to give this information to the public in terms that can be understood. The average pharmacist and the average pharmacy graduate leaving college to-day are not trained for this important work. Pharmacists who are willing to study can prepare themselves for this task but it is the duty of the colleges of pharmacy to train the students now registered in college for this important service.

I wish to be clearly understood that I do not hold up four years or more of college training as the panacea of all ills. It is also recognized that any person with intelligence can study and train himself without the aid and direction of a college course. It is definitely known, however, that few will do it. Organized training has become the established plan for preparation in all professions. Pharmacy is still lagging behind and even though the colleges do now adopt the common minimum standard of at least four years of training we will be twenty-five or more years behind other professions. As mentioned before, this ASSOCIATION has tremendous power to do things if it will only move. I hope that the council on pharmaceutical education as requested under another heading will be created and that it will be instructed to demand of the Association of Colleges and Boards of Pharmacy that they advance the standards of the profession. This ASSOCIATION should be a dynamic force in this direction and if it does take its rightful place in this respect, I am willing to predict that before another quarter of a century ends, pharmacy will have a place that is second to none among the learned professions of the world.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Foster student membership by accepting one-half of the annual dues and allowing one-half to remain in the treasury of student branches that may be organized. Furnish the JOURNAL to student members.
2. Help the organization of student branches.
3. Keep the JOURNAL as a high-grade scientific and professional publication but if possible add news of professional and scientific interest.
4. Add a student publication only if it can be furnished in addition to the JOURNAL.
5. Continue the personal contact with pharmacists by means of a traveling representative.
6. Make contact with all state associations each year and send the President to as many state meetings as he can attend.
7. Make a scientific study of cosmetics to determine if legislation is necessary.

8. Prepare resolutions in honor of Dr. Dunning and others who have brought the headquarters campaign to its present stage. Pledge Dr. Dunning support during the building stage.
9. Prepare a resolution in honor of those who have brought the Pharmaceutical Recipe Book to completion.
10. Make greater efforts to place the National Formulary in the hands of physicians.
11. Encourage the Conference of State Association Secretaries.
12. Give further attention to the membership of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION in the National Conference on Hospital Service.
13. Support partial formula disclosure.
14. Urge that pharmaceuticals of doubtful value due to age be studied by the manufacturers.
15. Appoint only chairmen of committees not elected or where a term of years is involved.
16. Instruct members of Syllabus Committee to disregard a limitation of total hours in preparation of the book and to follow the Commonwealth Survey.
17. Protest against present system of training technicians for clinical diagnostic laboratories.
18. Urge that the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION offer to participate in the investigation and classification of colleges of pharmacy and help finance the project. Create a council or committee on pharmaceutical education.
19. The AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION should take steps to induce men of wealth to finance education, research and buildings in colleges of pharmacy.
20. A resolution urging higher standards in pharmaceutical education and supporting a minimum four-year course of study for the training of pharmacists.

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#### THE ART AND SCIENCE OF MEDICINES.\*

"The worship of organization in this country has many dangers. To do big things, to encourage economic mass production, we form big machines, which work more or less automatically. A man at certain places in the machine performs certain motions which it cannot be made to perform. But in doing this he becomes the slave of the machine; his actions depend upon those of the machine and hence become merely mechanical. In organizing hospitals, group clinics and educational institutions, there is a comparable danger. Each individual has a set task and a rate of motion imposed upon him by demands of the rest of the organization; this consumes so much of his energy that there is little left to apply to independent thought. Machines and organizations should do man's work and not his thinking; they should release his energy so that he may think. When they consume his energy and inhibit his thinking they are a menace rather than an aid to progress. Because applied science has made possible these wonderful and fearful machines with their consequent demands, many persons are asking to-day whether science, which has made them possible, has not failed in its object to better man's condition. They recognize that materially he may be more comfortable, and physically more healthy, but ask whether mentally he is superior to his predecessors and whether he has retained his freedom. We as scientists must face these questions and honestly try to determine wherein lies the fault. Have we in our zeal for analysis been trying to make science do too much? Have we allowed it to exclude certain elements present in the world and in man and as yet beyond its domain? Have we forgotten that its chief function is to answer the immediate *how* rather than the ultimate *why*? Is it not necessary to try to be artists in syntheses as well as scientists in analyses?"

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\* Parts of a presidential address by Dr. Homer F. Swift, Hospital of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, before the American Society for Clinical Investigation.

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**Prepare for Pharmacy Week Beginning October 14th. Let It Be Representative of the Activities of Pharmacy.**