

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.

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?"

* 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.

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