

acquiring wealth; if improvement is to be expected there must be greater courage to do right and discouragement of means and methods which destroy confidence.

John Grier Hibben, former president of Princeton University, said (in *Forum*, condensed in *Reader's Digest*) "we are not merely passive observers of a stupendous national drama. Our destiny is certainly not independent of our resourcefulness or of our character. As we look back over history it is evident that our progress has been due to the fact that there were men and women in every generation who believed in something higher than themselves. Not only were they courageous in expressing their convictions, but their lives measured up to their faith."

If changes for the better come, as all of us hope, we must be prepared to make use of and apply them rightly or, if betterment is long deferred, it will require great courage to hold up under our disappointment.

In more recent years there seems to have been an under-valuation of essential attributes and qualities—honesty, purpose, conscience, duty and responsibility—because they interfered with selfish desires. The shock received within the past month may bring about an awakening to a realization that they are fundamental to individual and national life. Seemingly there is in all lines a degree of weakness—a lack of courage to do the right, which freezes the assets that characterize a useful citizen—trust, confidence and enthusiasm are essential qualities, without them progressive sense atrophies; periods of prosperity seem to develop a spirit of covetousness. We must recreate greater confidence in government, in industry and commerce and the individual needs to strengthen confidence in ourselves for "he who has not confidence in himself cannot have confidence in his fellow men. When he ceases to believe in his ability to find opportunity, he has lost most, if not all, of his belief in the existence of opportunity."

President Roosevelt asserts that our leaders must have vision and act speedily. Those who are leaders in commerce and industry, in the professions and arts, in state and civic affairs, in the courts, church and educational institutions must be wise and vigorous and have courage to do the right, so that we may be freed from the incubus of depression and become normal once more. Yesterday's experiences unfold to us a knowledge of how to better our conditions.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The Indian and Eastern Druggist published a report from the *Bulletin*¹ of the International Pharmaceutical Federation on the position of pharmaceutical service in the armies of twenty-four European countries. The report shows that the principle of a pharmaceutical corps has been adopted even by neutral countries like Switzerland, which have only a militia, and, with the exception of Great Britain, all those countries which took part in the last war and have retained a standing army have developed their pharmacy corps. This is put forward as a proof that the pharmacists who were mobilized (at the front or in reserve) were of great value, either in the permanent pharmaceutical service or as immediate collaborators of the medical corps. The work of pharmacists in the branches of hygiene, disinfection, and biological analysis is recognized to have been invaluable. Further, in numerous countries they were entrusted with the supervision of the food supplies used in the Army, and with the upkeep of sanitary equipment.

¹ See *JOUR. A. PH. A.*, June 1930, page 653, and September *JOURNAL*, 1930, page 1026.