

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.*

A. R. L. DOHME.

Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

For the first time in the history of this association your duly elected and installed president has not presided at your next annual meeting and for the first time in consequence your duly elected First Vice-President has assumed the mantle and responsibilities of that high and important office. I know how much you all loved Charles Holzhauser, whose untimely death has made it possible for me to be addressing you from this chair. I need not attempt to portray the many endearing sterling noble qualities nor the unfailing high principles which enabled him to make such a great success of his chosen calling—pharmacy—for you knew him as well as I did. He was well worthy of the great honor you bestowed upon him in electing him your president for he loved the American Pharmaceutical Association as he loved his own child and he was fully as faithful to the one as he has shown himself to be to the other. What a blessing it was, friends, that you did him the honor to elect him and thus enable him to fulfil one of his highest if not his highest ambition—president of the A. Ph. A.—before his death. Little did I dream when my good friend, John B. Thomas, nominated me to be your vice-president that I should ever have the honor and the privilege of appearing before you as your president. There is one thing I have found out after the death of President Holzhauser and that pharmacy. Several other past presidents have in a general way voiced the same sentiment. What more natural inference can be drawn than that I should as the representative of your duly elected president endeavor to carry out the ideas and purposes for the betterment of pharmacy that were uppermost in his mind. Especially is this true if entirely independent of what anyone else may have thought upon the subject, I had come to the conclusion that all other subjects or topics affecting the A. Ph. A. were secondary in importance and would later follow as a consequence to a federation of all pharmaceutical associations and interests in one large powerful efficient centrally and permanently managed association. But I will come back to this paramount subject later.



A. R. L. DOHME

was that the great subject he hoped to try to realize and accomplish during his term of office was federated pharmacy. The vision so beautifully drawn and so splendidly presented by his predecessor in office, Dean Wulling, had made a deep impression upon his mind and heart. He felt as a good practical successful man that it was the fundamental problem to be solved for pharmacy if pharmacy hoped to better her condition and his beloved A. Ph. A. come into her own as the dear old Alma Mater of all American

We meet here to-day in the great metropolis of the west—Chicago—growing so rapidly and extensively and progressing so thoroughly and amazingly that one can hardly recognize it between visits. To congratulate Chicago is like

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trying to paint the lily—wholly superfluous and as surely ineffectual because Chicago is congratulating herself daily by daily achieving great accomplishments and advances. This Association has met here twice before in its history, once in 1869 under the presidency of Edward Parrish and again in 1893 at the time of the Great Columbian Exposition under the presidency of Joseph P. Remington. It almost seems necessary when we meet in this center of energy and progressiveness that we must do something momentous in our own history and so it seems destined to be. Federation may have been conceived and heralded elsewhere but it is apparently the general hope and wish that it shall be born on the shores of Lake Michigan.

This is neither the time nor the place, nor am I the one, to criticize our association or any of its methods or activities. I am glad to be able to state that all of your officers, committees, editor, chairmen of committees and all connected with your Association have done all they could be expected to do and have accomplished all they could be expected to accomplish under the conditions and limitations imposed upon them by a divided pharmacy and a limited treasury resulting from almost a minimum of membership. Even if I wished to criticize any one, any branch of our organization, any method we employ in our work I could not conscientiously do it, because every one has done his full duty by our Association and deserves well of it at your hands. The trouble which confronts us and which prevents our doing what our Association should and could accomplish is not to be laid at the door of any officer, committee or other agency of the Association. It is the inevitable result of the system and conditions under which pharmacy and its many agents exist in this country. Can the A. Ph. A., I submit, do any real service for its 50,000 votaries in this country with a membership of 2700? Does its "say so," its voice represent any strength or any power when it arises from only about five percent of its representatives? Was there ever a time and can you possibly conceive of a condition when 5 percent could sway 95 percent or even presume to voice their sentiments? Every president since the very early years of the 66 years old A. Ph. A. has appealed seriously and loudly for an increased membership and many of them have devised plans and some of them carried out plans for enlarging our membership, realizing that the income derived from 2700 members will not enable the Association to give *quid pro quo* to its members for membership dues. All progress from our present and past status and influence and power, must, as I see it, depend upon our merging our interests with the interests of all other national and state pharmaceutical associations, all of which are more or less in the same standstill position as we are, and from the time this occurs and this great achievement of federation is an accomplished fact, will our real ability to give more than a full *quid pro quo* be made possible. Why not then cease trying to temporize or busy ourselves with minor changes or details of organization and management and concentrate our efforts upon accomplishing federation of pharmacy? It has hence seemed to me, after a great deal of study of our Association's history and its present condition and its probable future under present conditions, that I must, if I am true to myself and wish to live up to my convictions, throw all my thought, energy and soul into a concentrated effort to make federation of pharmacy a reality and a living thing. To this end I named a committee upon federated pharmacy as called for by the resolutions resulting from the report of the committee upon President Wulling's annual address at Indianapolis, of which my dear friend, Prof. H. V. Army, is chairman and from whom you will hear much of interest during the course of this meeting. However, before giving you my reasons for reaching this conclusion and my ideas of how it may be accomplished, permit me to pass in review a few other questions pertaining to pharmacy that have come to my attention during the past year.

PHARMACY CORPS IN THE ARMY.

It has been the aim of this Association for many years to secure recognition

for the pharmacists in the government service as you all know. Formerly in times of peace this was desirable but not essential. Its desirability then was based upon the fact that our profession, which we appreciate is the left hand of medicine if we may call the diagnosis of disease and the prescribing of the necessary medicine the right hand, was not recognized as worthy of any rank in the government service whereas its sister profession of medicine stood at the very top of rank in that service, the surgeon-general of the army holding the rank of major-general. Certainly if the right hand is worthy of the high rank of major-general the left hand of the healing of the sick is worthy of the rank of a captain or a lieutenant. Practically all the leading countries of the world realize and appreciate this and grant some recognition and consequent rank to their pharmacists in their government service.

But now when we are engaged in the most terrible and destructive and extensive war of all times and millions of our men are exposed to disease and injury and the left hand is almost as much needed daily as the right hand and the man who wields the left hand should have some standing and rank and consequent self-respect over and above just a kitchen-detective, a harrier or a hostler. Our army as at present constituted has a medical corps, a veterinary corps, a dental corps, an ambulance corps, a sanitary corps and a chemical division but no pharmacy corps. In order to get some idea of what was the nature of the pharmaceutical service in the army, our committee on the status of pharmacy in the army and navy sent out questionnaires to the several camps and cantonments in this country. How deplorable this service is the report of that committee through its chairman, Mr. Hilton, will make plain to you. It is practically no service in pharmacy at all that our boys who are giving their lives and their health for their country are receiving. A bill to give the country the needed pharmaceutical service and enable the pharmacist, who has had a college course and graduated in pharmacy, to occupy a position of self-respect and rank somewhat commensurate with the education and importance in the work of healing the sick was introduced by a pharmacist, Mr. Edmonds of Pennsylvania; and a hearing was had before the House Military Committee on that bill, and the room was crowded with representative members of the profession and of this association. All to no avail—for the surgeon-general, Dr. Gorgas, is opposed to a Pharmacy Corps in the army and until he undergoes a change of heart we were practically told it is useless to attempt to pass such a bill. All efforts to convince him or to change his view have been futile. His position is that present method and service are sufficient to handle the situation. When we consider that our Continental Army in 1776 recognized pharmacists and gave them rank, it seems that something must have gone wrong in the progress of pharmacy when a century and a half later we find ourselves less thought of in the government service than were the wielders of the mortars and pestles of Revolutionary days.

While we have allowed nothing to prevent our working as hard and earnestly as we could to secure recognition for pharmacy and while we believe the American Medical Association has not opposed recognition of pharmacy in the government service, if we can judge by their comments in their official journals, yet we have been unable to accomplish our purpose at this critical juncture in our country's history despite the fact that our object is the laudable and patriotic one of helping to give our soldiers the efficient service they undoubtedly need and need badly. Now there is a reason for this—there must be a distinct and radical reason why we cannot win recognition by our government. Doubtless many of you have your own idea of what this reason is. I know I have, and I am going to give it to you. Lack of united spirit and action of pharmaceutical bodies, *i. e.*, lack of federated pharmacy and a united front and spirit. There are too many viewpoints at variance with one another in our ten national pharmaceutical associations now existent and too much self-interest and jealous-mindedness among and between them. I can testify to this from my own experience since studying and corresponding upon this great question of federation.

THE FUNDS OF THE A. PH. A.

In studying these funds I have been convinced of their utopian rather than utilitarian purpose and effect. We have ten such funds whose aggregate principal sum as of January 1, 1918, amounted to \$67,831.47. These funds are:

1 Life membership fund (interest from which is available for association expenses but has not been so used and is merely accumulating interest).....	\$22,644.60
2 Centennial Fund (interest from which is available for defraying expenses of any member for a research work undertaken by him, very seldom availed of and mainly used in accumulating interest).....	3,057.68
3 Endowment Fund (not available until it reaches \$25,000 when half of its interest income is available, hence of no use for many years to come, possibly for our grandchildren).....	6,864.30
4 General Fund (no known object or purpose stated, merely capital invested and at a very low rate of interest).....	10,000.00
5 A. Ph. A. Research Fund (not available until it reaches the sum of \$100,000, when its interest becomes available. This will probably require about 20 years to become available).....	11,102.55
6 Ebert Legacy Fund (not available until it reaches \$10,000 when interest becomes available. This will require about 25 years and hence does not interest this generation).....	4,324.47
7 Ebert Prize Fund (interest available annually for prizes, otherwise interest added to principal).....	1,133.27
8 Procter Monument Fund (to construct a monument to Wm. Procter, Jr., which monument should have been erected some time ago).....	8,486.20
9 Rice Memorial Fund (no purpose, merely a remnant with a distinguished name attached).....	178.40
10 Motter Fund (this was an experiment that failed and should be consolidated with the Rice Memorial Fund).....	40.00

A study of these funds induces me to offer a suggestion regarding them. Only two or three of them, the Centennial Ebert and Procter Funds, have specific purposes and can be and are at times used for an intended purpose. Apparently all the rest are either mementos or provisions for the future bearing interest and be it said very small interest but serving practically no useful purpose. Those that are invested in bonds, except those invested this year in Liberty Bonds for patriotic purposes, might be better invested, for they return the minimum of interest. I would suggest that at the proper time they be reinvested in securities that are safe but yield a better interest return. As to the disposition of these funds I feel that it is high time they be taken in hand and be made to serve some real purpose to our Association other than earning savings bank interest. My suggestion for their use is based upon my belief in the adoption of federated pharmacy and in that connection I would use such of these funds as could by action of the Association be made available as to their principal sum to furnish and equip the proposed central offices and laboratories, etc., and make them available for the use of all the members of the federated association to be formed. They would then serve a very practical and useful purpose to all members, and when we have a successful federated association we will have enough income to supply all the needs for our expenses and will not then have occasion to provide for future contingencies, as is the case now with these funds.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS AT SECTION MEETINGS.

It has been my experience and observation during the 27 years I have been a member of this Association that the average member in attendance upon our meetings has too much listening to do and too little opportunity to speak his mind. This is the result of our custom of having papers read in full by their

authors. My suggestion is that papers presented to sections be required wherever possible to be presented in abstract and not to occupy more than ten minutes for their presentation. This can be done by stating the purpose to be accomplished and the thought that led up to this, the method or arguments adduced to accomplish it and finally the actual results or conclusions reached. Then have the author or chairman open the discussion and endeavor to have as many members present participate in the discussion. By this means members will become more interested in the meetings and the proceedings will prove more interesting.

U. S. P. REVISION.

Since our last meeting the chairman of the Revision Committee, also one of our ex-presidents, Prof. Joseph Price Remington, has passed to the great beyond and the committee has elected his successor, Prof. Charles H. LaWall, our president-elect. These are important days for pharmacopoeia revision since so many of our drugs and chemicals formerly secured from abroad are now either not available at all or are being made in this country and hence require modification in regard to alternatives or standards. Our committee on U. S. P. revision should carefully consider this and make such recommendations as seem to them advisable.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I feel that our state associations are in need of coöperation and harmonizing for various reasons. As a basis for improving the grade and quality of our future pharmacists, an uniform and generally adopted prerequisite law providing that only graduated pharmacists shall be licensed to practice pharmacy should be adopted by every state in this country. This can best and easiest be accomplished by either forming an association of state pharmaceutical associations or by making the present House of Delegates of the A. Ph. A. a state association body and thus accomplish the prerequisite uniformity and universality in the House of Delegates. In matters of legislation and state laws, in pure food and drug matters, narcotics, formula exposure, etc., etc., the action of all state associations in harmony and coöperation in the House of Delegates would be of service and value to all pharmacists if in no other way than by securing uniformity of constructive legislation and by practical enforcement of laws. An association of state associations has been suggested as a means of bringing this about and in the event that federation were accomplished and the House of Delegates became the main body of the federated association, then the organization thus affected could become a separate association with representation in the federated body similar to other national pharmaceutical associations.

IN MEMORIAM.

The year 1917-1918 has been unusually severe upon pharmacy in the loss of her influential men. First we lost our former general secretary of so many years, Charles Caspari, Jr., a man who was not only most representative of high ideals and broad views in pharmacy but who was perhaps the most unselfish representative of pharmacy in our ranks. Always doing things for some one else, never thinking of himself. What a wonderful memory to leave behind in the hearts of his friends! A wonderfully well posted man and a generally beloved man. When he said a thing or expounded an opinion it was sure to be just about one hundred percent correct. His services to this association can hardly be estimated or appraised for they cover so many branches of our work. Not only pharmacy but the world was a loser when the light of Charles Caspari, Jr. went out. I knew him well almost from the day I was born, for he was a clerk in my father's drug store and later I was an apprentice in his pharmacy. His were the admonishments of a man who, being permeated with a genuine love for his profession, instilled that love into all who came under his influence in any way. It was a privilege to be a pupil of Charles Caspari, Jr., and an asset worth much to its possessor through life. It will be many a day before we shall see his like again.

Charles Holzhauser realized the ambition and hope of his life when you honored him by electing him president of this Association and it is a genuine grief to me that he could not have lived until this day to stand here instead of myself to tell you what his many successful years of active life in pharmacy had enabled him to absorb for his and your benefit. He will go down into pharmaceutical history as a man who spent all his life in the practice of his chosen profession and beginning with nothing but determination, high ideals, sterling honesty and right dealing and living made a striking success of his life and his business. His life and career should be used as an example of what a young man can accomplish if he consistently carries out the highest principles of honesty and industriousness, persistence and high ideals. Would there more Charles Holzhausers in pharmacy to-day!

Joseph Price Remington—the hub around which the wheel of pharmacy has rolled for a generation. The man who received the torch of pharmacy from Parrish and Procter, first lighted by them in this country as a living profession and science, and who carried it successfully and ennobled it during almost fifty years. The man whose smile was the quintessence of optimism and who probably has taught more young men pharmacy than any other man in the history of pharmacy. The man who also carried the torch of American pharmacy out among the nations and made it known and respected. The man who took the great responsibility of editing the United States Pharmacopoeia from the hands of that remarkable genius, Charles Rice, and so maintained the high standard set by Doctor Rice that it has become to-day one of the great books of pharmacy in the world.

All three of these men represent milestones and oases on the high road of pharmaceutical progress and their loss all in one year will for a long time be felt by pharmacy. May I request that, due to their great prominence in their profession and the place in our hearts that has been made vacant by their death, we all rise in our seats as a tribute of love and respect to their memory.

Remington Honor Medal.—The New York Branch has, with consent of this Association, created a fund which will enable it to present annually a medal, in memory of Prof. Remington, to that person who has in the previous year done most to advance further pharmacy and the ex-presidents of this Association are to be the committee to award it.

Société de Chimie Industrielle.—A new association, the French Society of Chemical Industry, has been formed during the past year and sent greetings and a tender of exchange of journals to this association. It is one of the many instances of the rise of a new development as the result of this terrible war now devastating the earth. Like our own marvellous development of chemical industry in this country since the outbreak of the war, it has stepped into being to supply the need once supplied by the German Chemical Industry and, like ours, it will doubtless largely replace it after the war is over. It was my great pleasure and privilege to convey to this new association the greetings and good wishes for success of this Association.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

In order that pharmacy may attain to a position somewhat more approximate to medicine in influence and position than has been the case during the past quarter of a century several things seem necessary.

First: That the number of pharmacies and pharmacists be reduced and that the quality of both be raised. This would result in more pharmacies with better incomes for each and less corner drug stores and apothecary shops.

Second: That a prerequisite law be passed in every state in the United States, so that only graduated pharmacists be granted the license by the state to practice their profession in that state.

Third: That the entrance requirements to all schools of pharmacy in this country be made more rigid so that a recognized state high school diploma be made mandatory by all such schools of pharmacy for matriculation into them.

Fourth: That the courses of study leading to a degree in pharmacy be increased in number and extent, so that the degree will cover more than the usual subjects of chemistry, pharmacy and botany but include besides microscopy, pharmacognosy, materia medica and practical pharmacy and dispensing, also courses in ethics, psychology, physics, biology, geology, political economy, modern languages, advertising, accounting and merchandizing, so that the course will require at least three and preferably four years and when completed will be worthy of the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy and be commensurate with that of doctor of medicine, doctor of divinity, etc.

Fifth: That two degrees be offered by schools of pharmacy for a limited period after the inauguration of these changes in the curriculum of schools of pharmacy: one Phar.G. or graduate in pharmacy, granted after completion of a two years' course as heretofore and the other Phar.D. or doctor of pharmacy granted after completion of a three or four years' course as above outlined. After ten years, however, only the degree of Phar.D. be granted covering the completion of the full three or four years' course from October to June.

FEDERATION OF PHARMACY.

Having touched upon these several subjects, it now becomes my duty to bring before you my message and the real story I have to tell. In studying the history of this Association, I find that it was conceived in 1852 in a tolerant spirit of broad-minded consideration for the success and welfare of all branches of pharmacy. It was from its birth intended to be true to its name and be in fact the American Pharmaceutical Association—an association so broad and comprehensive as to include every branch and department of pharmacy in America. Both its sister associations, the American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society, have as you observe the same broad comprehensive names. At our meetings the teacher, retailer, manufacturer, wholesaler, broker, clerk, salesman-representative, editor, publisher, etc., etc., have always been welcome as members and have been accorded every opportunity to have their say and be heard. Without going into the details of our subsequent history or into that of our just mentioned sister associations, suffice it to say at this time that the A. Ph. A. finds itself to-day, after sixty-six years of sterling vigorous life devoted to the welfare and advancement of pharmacy in all its branches, in the unfortunate and unenviable position of having only 2700 members out of about 50,000 pharmacists in this country as compared with about 65,000 members of the A. M. A. out of about 150,000 physicians and 10,000 members of the American Chemical Society out of about 18,000 chemists in the country. Practically every president of this Association has, I find, dwelt at some length upon the importance of increasing our membership, and one of them wrote personally thousands of letters in an effort to personally accomplish this. All, however, to no purpose, for although new members are secured every year and one of our enthusiastic and devoted members even gets practically the whole graduating class of his college to join the A. Ph. A., yet the newly added members only about offset the losses by death, resignation and dropping for non-payment of dues during the year. This is a fundamental weakness of the A. Ph. A. and there must be a reason for it. No association can keep alive and efficient and progress if it does not secure and hold more than five percent of its available members. To my mind the reason is lucidly clear. The American Medical Association and the American Chemical Society secure and hold members in great number because they give an equivalent in real value and service to their members in return for the membership fee. All of you know that the journal alone of each of these two sister societies, without considering the real support, protection and service given their members in various ways, is more than an equivalent for their membership fee. Medical men highly esteem the journal of the A. M. A. and chemists could not do their work properly without the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* and the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. Hence they join without much effort to secure them as members and they remain members when once they have joined the association. Comparisons are always odious and I hence refrain from a statement as to what our members secure in

return for their membership. I appreciate fully that our journal could not be better edited, and our Year Book is a valuable book for many members. Let me confine my remarks upon the two publications to these two statements: we have not enough income and means to make the journal better than it is and we have not enough circulation to make it a popular advertising medium to produce revenue; and our Year Book appears too late to make its contents news. No large national association with only 2700 members can produce a service for its members that justifies the payment of the dues. Our members are largely members out of love and respect for the grand old A. Ph. A. which has kept the fires of pharmaceutical science and ethics burning these past 66 years. But during these 66 years pharmacy has changed radically as a trade and profession. Has the A. Ph. A. appreciated that fact and acted upon it? Pharmacy is to-day more largely merchandizing than it was not only 66 years ago but as late as 20 years ago. The great advances in pharmacy are made in the research laboratories of the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers and due to the facilities of these laboratories in controlling and standardizing the strength of these products, the average retailer is not in a position, in most cases although he may desire to do so, to assay and assure himself of the proper quality of his goods. Besides this the successful stores, be they chain stores or not, carry many side-lines, and to be successful a pharmacist must be a capable merchandizer which means buy at the right time and price and know how to make inducements to customers to buy his goods. The day for the highly skilled pharmacist, who has a full line of the necessaries for compounding prescriptions and a high standing in his profession that logically gives him the right to expect people to flock to his store for that reason to have their prescriptions compounded, is a thing of the past. It was because the A. Ph. A. failed to realize and appreciate this and act upon it that the N. A. R. D. was formed and its pronounced success as compared to the A. Ph. A. in number of members and consequent service rendered to its members is well known to you all.

"Let us Face the Facts" is the terse expression used by one of our most distinguished and highly esteemed ex-presidents for the growth of mercantile as against scientific pharmacy in the retail drug trade of to-day. To this I say Amen, and the way to "face the facts" most effectively is to bring about conditions in pharmacy that will not let the material side of pharmacy take the bit in its teeth and run away with the professional side, for then we will lose our ideals and our inspiration for progress in our profession; nor let the dreamers of the ideal pharmacy of the last century blind themselves and all of us against meeting the instruction and course of thought and state of mind necessary to meet the inroads of the chain store and drug department store. However, there is not room for both the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D. if the maximum of service and the maximum of progress in the science of pharmacy are to be achieved. Both associations as now organized and conducted are working more or less at cross purposes and not in sympathy. They thus divide their influence, their strength, standing and their potentiality in half and when to this is added the separate activities, influence, power and potentiality of the wholesale druggist, the manufacturing chemist and pharmacist, the physician supply pharmacist, the proprietary manufacturer, etc., the influence, power, strength, and potentiality of each one of them has been so much divided that they do not and cannot produce enough income to give proper service return to members for their membership fees, to produce enough influence to secure a pharmacy corps in the army or prevent undesirable or secure desirable legislation in pharmacy, to produce enough power through money resource and standing to secure the publicity so much needed to educate the public up to knowing what the dispenser and compounder of medicines really means to their life and health.

Has it ever occurred to you to what little extent the pharmacist ever receives any publicity in the press of to-day, and how little the general public knows about his work? About the only kind of publicity he receives is of the undesirable sort

such as when some would-be suicide buys from him some carbolic acid or mercuric chloride. Under the federation of pharmaceutical associations as proposed there would be a department which would write up the achievements of pharmacy, her place in our every-day life and the good things pharmacists do and have always done. Only by the financial income made possible by federation could competent men be secured to specialize on such publicity systematically all over the land.

As desirable as it may be to "face the facts" that pharmacy is fast becoming a merchandizing business rather than a profession in order to get the correct viewpoint of the pharmacy of to-day and as necessary as it doubtless is to develop in pharmaceutical training and experience a talent and a knowledge for successful merchandizing, let me warn you that there is as well grave danger ahead for pharmacy if she deserts her mortar and pestle for the bargain counter and paying specialty. If the successful drug store of to-day is apparently the store of the chain or the store of the specialty controlled in either case by a large corporation; is such a store the proper one to maintain the purpose and need so well instilled in the mind of the physician and the public? Must we not, in other words, maintain our facilities and practice and reputation for compounding prescriptions if we hope to maintain the standing of our profession and its future life? Is not the growth of physicians supply manufacturing pharmacists in direct ratio to the decadence of the prescription counter at the expense of the bargain counter? If this is so—and I have no doubt that many of you agree with me that it is—then it seems wise to have our proposed federated association impressed with the importance of keeping the fires of pharmaceutical science burning at all hazards even though these be tempered with the merchandizing training needed to hold the public interest and attention. When the prescription threatens to become a lost art then will pharmacy be a dead science indeed.

Let us consider the journal so ably edited by our representative pharmacist and teacher, Prof. E. G. Eberle. He is doing the very best quality of conscientious progressive work that can be done. But the journal does not arouse much enthusiasm nor does it effectively stimulate membership nor does it bring up-to-date news in discovery or practice. It replaces our proceedings and spreads out over one year the occurrences of our annual meetings with a certain limited amount of special articles or editorials, branch meeting news, etc. When this reaches the member it is mostly old news, it occurred anywhere from thirty days to twelve months ago. This is not the editor's fault—it is the unfortunate condition created by the association and council when it did away with the Proceedings. As for me, give me the old volume of the Proceedings every time where I can find what I want in a moment and have it all compact. The result is the journal has but little circulation except among our own members and enjoys in consequence but a limited advertising value and secures but little income from this important source.

The same applies to the N. A. R. D. journal to some extent, and both editors are expected to edit the journals and secure the advertisements to make it self-sustaining and neither of them can successfully accomplish both and do not in consequence. In journals as in pharmacies we have by far too many of them for the good of the profession and for any to be of the quality they should be. Under federation with a membership of 25,000, think of what a journal the Association could produce and what a real chance Professor Eberle would have to produce something more nearly in keeping with his ideals and with the journals of the A. M. A. and the A. C. S. Then the Year Book, once the report on the progress of pharmacy of the old Proceedings. Surely the quality of the work that Professor Army is turning out leaves nothing to be desired. It is a splendid achievement and one of which this Association can well be proud. As a report on the progress of pharmacy it simply cannot be improved upon. But it reaches our members anywhere from one to three years late. Most of our members and most

pharmacists probably do not use it to the extent they should, but those that do are getting very old news and they are not as satisfied as they should be.

This is not Professor Army's fault, for he is a very busy man and he can put in only his spare time to do this terrific amount of work and he simply cannot do more than he does nor could anyone else unless he were paid to devote all his time to the work with plenty of assistants working under the same conditions. This we cannot afford to do and so we must do the best we can under the inevitable handicap produced by the limited income produced by only 2700 members.

Let us face the situation as to what we propose to accomplish by federation; of what does it consist and how can we bring it about in a successful, useful and practical way.

We propose to accomplish, by federating all national and state pharmaceutical associations into one large association, the following important things:

1. A largely increased representative membership representing practically all those interested in and engaged in pharmacy in all its branches. As there are about 50,000 such available members we should secure at least 25,000, and if my ideas and plans are realized I feel we will get 35,000.

2. Unity of purpose and action in all matters pertaining to legislation, education, publicity, ethics, standards, methods, economics, and efficiency in pharmacy.

3. Real service to all pharmacists in the matter of a real leading journal and of permanent management and activity by competent well-paid men in laboratory work, legal advice and protection, expert advice, employees, trade marks and patents, exchange of unsalable goods, support and backing when unjustly attacked in press or court. We will, in short, be able to give more than a real *quid pro quo* in return for membership fees so that membership in the federated association will be a hall mark in pharmacy and be necessary to enable a pharmacist not a member to successfully compete with one who is a member.

4. A gradual elevation of the quality of those who enter the profession by a unanimous decision so to do. This is not possible with the divided interests that exist to-day, but quite possible when all favor it, work for it, and stand for it. This will gradually but effectively create increased recognition of the profession by the public and the law-making bodies of the nation.

5. Increased prosperity for the individual members in their business, due to decreased competition, increased efficiency and service, and less capital required to do business, due to the coöperation of all for the common good.

Federated pharmacy, as I conceive it, consists of a consolidation of all national and state pharmaceutical associations into one large association with a new constitution and by-laws, with a permanent set of offices and laboratories, library and bureaus in one building either owned or leased by the association and permanently managed by a Board of Control consisting of three well-paid, competent men. It means that all these national associations and state associations shall continue their individual existence as they are now and manage and direct their own affairs in their own particular line just as they have been doing by their own officers and organizations as heretofore. Thus the wholesale druggists will continue to be known as the N. W. D. A. or the Wholesale Section of the federated association and the same for the retail druggists which shall be known as the N. A. R. D. or the Retail Section of the federated association, etc. These will be analogous to the several sections of the A. M. A., as for instance the Gynecological Section of the A. M. A., etc. I use the words Federated Association because while I fully believe the name of this Federated Association should be and will be the American Pharmaceutical Association, I appreciate that this is a matter which the Federated Association, when formed, should itself decide. All matters, however, pertaining to the wholesale drug trade will be acted upon and decided upon in the meetings of that section of the federated association and their action shall be final and not subject to any review or action by the Federated Association and the same applies to the N. A. R. D. section, the manufacturers' section, the A. C. of Ph. F. section, etc. All matters, however, pertaining to general pharmacy shall be taken up, considered and acted upon in the House of Delegates and Council or upper chamber

of the Federated Association, such as legislation, ethics, publicity, service, law, relations to the public, to other associations, the state, the nation, etc. Wherever an united front is needed to accomplish a needed reform or law, the defeat of undesirable legislation or a desirable purpose helpful to pharmacy, the consideration should be had in the House of Delegates of the Federated Association. Membership in the Federated Association shall be individual and shall entitle the member to all publications and services of the association. If the sections determine to offer special services to their members for which they will charge special fees this will of course be quite proper; and for section memberships corporations, as well as firms or individuals may be eligible. Membership in the section also carries membership in the association but in case of corporations or firms these must name an officer or member of their firm or company to represent them in the association. Instead of going into all the details of the proposed federation I will submit herewith as part of this address a tentative plan for federation, which I have drawn up to serve as a practical basis for discussion of an actual method of effecting the proposed federated association and which I will read.*

From this you will see that practically everything is provided for and that a list of bureaus and laboratories is proposed which will render the services to which all members are entitled. Let me just refer especially to a few of these. The bureau of chemistry and pharmacy will be a laboratory where members can send their preparations or products to have them examined, tested or analyzed as to their label, literature, excellence of product, correctness of assay or strength, etc. This will be an advantage because they will know that it is being done by a friendly though accurate and just agency which will advise them fully about it and in confidence.

The exchange bureau for unsalable goods will enable them to exchange unsalable goods for salable goods and thus reduce their stock and with it the amount of money tied up in their business. Thus in many ways will it be possible in an association of which all pharmacists are members to be of service and assistance to members who will feel that they have back of them in this service the entire pharmaceutical profession.

The state associations will be integral parts of the federation, and membership in the federated association will entail membership in the state association. Whether they will be affiliated through the House of Delegates as such or whether they will be asked to form an association of state associations and have this represented in the House of Delegates by five delegates, just as are all other national associations, is a matter which the federation must decide. To my mind it would be preferable for all the state associations like all state boards of pharmacy to form a national association of state associations and that this should meet as a section of the federated association attended by delegates duly appointed from each state association. They could in such an association harmonize many of their differences and points of opposition in prerequisite laws, licensing of pharmacies or pharmacists or both; educational requirements, etc., etc. They would have their voice in the federated association by being represented by five delegates similar to every other national association. Thus would the influence and organizing power of the federated association be much increased, spreading out and reaching into every state just as the A. M. A. does, only in case of the latter this is more complete still and extends to the county medical association, *i. e.*, subdivision of the state. We have provided in a way for this county association by the establishment of our local branches, which would of course be part of our association and eventually become subdivisions of the state associations.

We can bring about this badly needed and greatly to be desired federated association by all those engaged in pharmacy or any of its branches deciding to be willing to give and take and to agree that to be part of an united fraternalized profession is much better than to think only of ourselves and our special interest

* See September issue.

and let the others look after themselves. If we all agree not to want everything just our own way but accept a state of mind and organization that offers benefits to all that are impossible when we each paddle our own canoe, no reason exists why we should not federate our interests and in helping ourselves also help the other fellow. Then we can form such a federated association and develop an organization and a management as will enable pharmacy to hold its own with any other association or profession and secure many of the advantages and needed recognition now denied us because we are so unharmonious and uncoöperative.

Each association should then name delegates to represent it and act for it at a convention of associations called for the special purpose of forming a federated association, provided this is not accomplished as I hope it will be at the special meeting of our House of Delegates called for that purpose at this meeting Wednesday, August 14, at 4.30 P.M. My reason for hoping and believing that federation should be decided upon and entered upon now is that the time is opportune, the moment psychological and the world-spirit in harmony with federation and consolidation.

When you consider what medicine was before there was a large united A. M. A. and what it is now and what its relative influence and power was then and is now; and when you consider what a more or less useless and theoretical thing the American Chemical Society was once and what a powerful force for constructive good and influence it is now, you must appreciate and see what possibilities in growth, strength, influence, power and standing lie before pharmacy if she will only do as they did, and federate all her interests into one large association presenting a united front to all questions and problems that confront it. We are now in the position of the thirteen separate states and like them a prey to any united agency attacking us and in consequence usually, as in case of our pharmacy corps, laid low in the contest. When these thirteen states became the United States they surmounted all obstacles, accomplished many great things and eventually as to-day have become the greatest uplifting and constructive force in the world for the welfare of mankind and the struggle for liberty and the rights of man. Shall we remain the thirteen states or shall we become the United States, that is the great question which I now leave in your hands and in your hearts?

TO UNIFY MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The medical section of the Council of National Defense has taken the initial steps toward establishing a uniform medical nomenclature and terminology in official and unofficial circles. The plan is to have the surgeon-generals of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service appoint representatives to confer on the matter of agreement concerning the names of diseases and injuries, as well as symbols, abbreviations, etc., and after a tentative list has been prepared it is proposed to call together representatives of the leading national bodies with a view to obtaining general agreement. It is expected that if the Government adopts a uniform nomenclature, the 20,000 doctors now in the military and naval service will, when they return to civil life, bring the standard terms into general use throughout the country. While this scheme is excellent as far as it goes, it appears to suffer from the limitations of provincialism that seem inseparable from nomenclatorial reforms started in this country. Apparently it has not occurred to its promoters that medical English is not monopolized by the United States, and that in seeking a uniform nomenclature the coöperation should be invited, on equal terms, of the medical authorities of Great Britain. This is especially desirable at the present time, in view of the fact that many American doctors are serving with the British forces.—*Scientific American*.