

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*.