

familiarize himself with the work of the Navy Hospital Corps and the Army Medical Administrative Corps and endeavor to bring about some degree of coordination between those branches of the service and the pharmacy colleges.

He should learn exactly to which schools the War Department might turn if it has sudden and urgent need for bacteriologists, explosive chemists, chemists for chemical warfare service, manufacturing chemists and other men with similar specialized training. The schools should be urged to give adequate courses in first aid and other subjects which might fit their students for service in the Army. The idea of preparedness for war should never again be lost sight of in our colleges.

It would be no great task each year to compile a list of pharmacists and pharmaceutical chemists *outside of the schools* whose services might be of particular value in time of war and, also, the report could include a description of the commercial and manufacturing resources which the profession might turn to useful account in case of need.

This report—and it could be made to include many things not mentioned here—should be presented each year to the association and to the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy. It would include information which they, perhaps, could not get in any other way, and such a series of reports, reaching these officers every twelve months, could not fail to impress them favorably. No doubt the reports would be filed away each year and, perhaps, forgotten, but the *effect* would be there—their influence would remain to impress the officers with the fact that American Pharmacy has possibilities they knew nothing of and that the training given to pharmacy students is more thorough than they realized. And, finally, there will come the year when the report will not be filed away and forgotten but, instead, will be used as the basis for the mobilization of the profession and, even if that time does not come for forty years, the work of the intervening decades will not have been in vain.

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#### A NEW BUSINESS CONSCIENCE.

The philosophically inclined were wont to discuss, while the great conflict was going on, the probability of a new business conscience among the other new things which were to be a product of war's crucible. Seemingly, the thought was that dealings between man and man were to be on a higher plane. It was a worthy thought and it has not been forgotten. But unfortunately it seems to have lost the emphasis which the times should place upon it. No matter how fair-minded business men are, nor how zealously they hew to the line, the ideal must ever remain afar off. It is true that in this sphere of endeavor, as in all moral departments of life, that which is most worth while is most difficult to attain. In view of some of the unsavory revelations which have grown out of inquiries into profiteering, it were well for the vast mass of honorable business men—the dishonorable ones are infinitesimal in number—to hitch their wagons to the stars, even at the cost of superhuman effort, that the world of trade might wipe out quickly the stigma which the few have placed upon it.

Taking them all in all, the business men of the nation represent one of its greatest moral forces for good. They need not bow their heads in shame. They have stood up under the most trying conditions and fought their way to high ground over obstacles that sometimes seemed insurmountable. The spirit which has actuated them should become increasingly strong. By their continued example they will compel emulation among those inclined to shady methods, or failing in this they will make the trickster so uncomfortable that he must pack up and quit.—*Editorial, "New York Commercial," June 15, 1920.*