

b—Committee to Urge that the Carnegie Foundation Investigate the Pharmacy Schools of the United States—W. F. Rudd, *Chairman*.

SECOND SESSION.

Monday, August 14, at 6.00 P.M.

Dinner given by the Conference in honor of Dr. H. H. Rusby, distinguished teacher, scientist, and traveler.

Following the dinner, Dr. Rusby will relate his personal experiences concerning his recent South American trip.

At 8.00 P.M., Dr. Caswell A. Mayo of Cincinnati will, at the request of the Executive Committee, give an illustrated lecture on physical plants of the schools holding membership in the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. He will also touch upon the Pharmaceuti-

cal activities being carried on by the United States Government.

THIRD SESSION.

Tuesday, August 15, at 9.00 A.M.

Report of Committee on President's Address

An address by an eminent educator

Papers on Teaching of Dispensing by W. G. Crockett, School of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia, and W. J. Teeters, University of Iowa

Papers on Pharmaceutical Libraries and their Uses—by H. V. Army, College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and Edward Kremers, University of Wisconsin

Miscellaneous Business

Election of Officers

Executive Session

Adjournment

A joint meeting of the Conference with the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy will be held during the week of the conventions, as announced in the detailed program issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAIR A. DYE, *President*,

RUFUS A. LYMAN, *Chairman Executive Committee*,

THEODORE J. BRADLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

STANDARDS IN EDUCATION.*

BY DR. A. B. DINWIDDIE.¹

Mr. President and Members of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties:

As I expected to be in New York at this time, I declined the first invitation to speak at this Conference, but am very much pleased to be with you after all. I have been interested in the educational standards of Tulane University for fifteen years or more—for its college and its schools of medicine, engineering, law, dentistry and pharmacy, and can say that they all have different points of view. The standard of each is different. The standards of schools of medicine are controlled by the American Medical Association, in part by legislation and in a large measure by the survey of the Carnegie Foundation. To be a doctor does not necessarily mean that one must understand medical education. The business of a dean of a medical school is a profession of itself for he must know medical education as well as medicine.

* Parts of an address delivered before the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties at the 1921 meeting at New Orleans, La.

¹ President Tulane University, New Orleans.

If you turn to engineering you will find that engineering standards are in a most chaotic condition and that certain of the factors which determine the standards of medical education are lacking. You do not find state legislation; you do not find a survey by such an influential organization as the Carnegie Foundation; you do not find a full agreement on the part of college associations. You find engineering schools ranging all the way from the college of agriculture and mechanics in the small state to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the Engineering School of Cornell University. The result is that if a man is a graduate of an engineering school you cannot identify his training as you can identify that of a man who is a graduate of an accepted medical school. The question of standards for the latter is determined either through an organization of all such colleges or schools, or is determined through the American Medical Association, which suggests the standards to the schools, which they then adopt. The two influences in many cases are simultaneous. I do not believe in absolutely rigid courses. The graduate of the Tulane Medical School is as different from the graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School as it is possible for two medical men to be, for the aims are different. The men at Johns Hopkins are trained specially and those at Tulane are trained generally.

For dentistry, no standard has as yet been fixed. There is hardly a satisfactory standard (I speak as a layman) towards which all dental schools are working. There are two agencies working on the dental schools—the National Association of Dental Faculties and the Association of Dental Schools. A dental school in a university is in a different situation from a dental school which is independent; and the same is true with pharmacy. The standards of independent pharmacy schools are determined by the Conference of Faculties. It is difficult to say just what is going to be the form of education in schools of pharmacy. Some years ago, I submitted to the Carnegie Foundation, with which we were affiliated, the question whether it was necessary for an institution which had adopted a Carnegie standard of fifteen units to have that standard adopted in all its schools. The Carnegie Foundation declined then, and probably still declines, to make any ruling on pharmacy at all, on the ground that standards in pharmacy have not yet reached a definite form. The Carnegie Foundation will never support an arbitrary ruling. The dental schools have asked the Carnegie Foundation to make a survey. Similar requests have also been made in reference to pharmacy. What will be the result? When the Carnegie Foundation produced its effective work in reference to the survey of medical schools, the American Medical Association was backing it up, and was putting into effect very stringent regulations at a rapid rate. But when the Carnegie Foundation has no standards for education in pharmacy, what would be the point from which it would inspect a school? That is the question that occurs to me. If a survey of the schools of pharmacy is made through the Carnegie Foundation, they would undoubtedly take the recommendations of your body, when they are in final shape, or else study all of the schools of pharmacy separately, try to find their common factor and present a careful analysis of the whole subject. I believe in the survey, as by that means we shall find where we are "at." It might be well to study the question of possible aid. Carnegie gave a great deal of aid to the building up by medical schools of the standard which developed through the survey. As President of Tulane University, I think there

can be no university devoted to the welfare of the public which does not cooperate in all departments. We cannot build up pharmacy without medicine. I am a strong believer in the dignity of professional men, and believe in making pharmacy a profession and not a business. There is an effort to put ethics into business, through advertising clubs and things of that kind. Can we make business a profession? There are a hundred colleges of commerce, representing thousands of dollars, which are attempting to do this. If we are to distinguish between pharmacy as a business and pharmacy as a profession, we must adopt standards which, in the first place, give a sufficient amount of scientific training to cover the whole subject and to more than cover the subject. You must have the proper entrance condition, but I do not think you can afford to have anything less than a high school education. Letters are being sent to eighth-grade students by business colleges asking "Why study more? Go into business and make some money." Do not deny the completion of high school work to one who has attended high school for two or three years, because some day he will be sorry for it, and you will be partly responsible. In the third place, it is a dangerous thing to take on a boy for a new branch of his mental or technical development until he has accomplished something. If you take him out after two years of high school work, the moral effect is bad on the boy. Your responsibility is very great in taking a boy who has not yet finished his high school work. Dentistry is considering more than high school work. Law requires at least one year and sometimes two years of higher work, and unless you want a widened gap, pharmacy should be brought up. There are three things to be considered: what the goal is, what the steps are, and the period of time in which the work should be done.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

"All papers presented to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art. III.

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter. To maintain its activity and representation each branch should see that at least three of its meetings during the year are reported in the JOURNAL.

DETROIT.

The retiring secretary, Edward K. Field, of the Detroit Branch of American Pharmaceutical Association, reports that 24 members have been added through the cooperation of the Membership Committee of the Detroit Branch. The treasurer reported a balance of \$101.75. The officers for the ensuing year are: *President*, Charles H. Stocking, Secretary, Department of Pharmacy, University of Michigan; *Vice-President*, Crosby B. Washburn, Detroit, Mich.; *Secretary*, Grover C. Chostner, Instructor, Department of Pharmacy, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.; *Treasurer*, F. F. Ingram, Jr., Detroit, Mich.; *Chairman of Program Committee*, E. R. Crandall, Instructor, Department of Pharmacy, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.

CONFERENCE IN CLEVELAND OF THE OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES.

Chairman Ivor Griffith, of the Committee on Local Branches, will call a Conference of the officers of the Local Branches A. Ph. A., to convene in Cleveland. The purpose is to discuss programs for the ensuing year, matters of mutual interest, and the promotion of the work carried on by Local Branches.