

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BOARDS OF PHARMACY, 1925.

BY H. LIONEL MEREDITH.

Mr. Vice-President, Fellow Members, Active, Associate and Honorary, and Friends—Through the tolerance and design of an all-wise Providence, we have been permitted to work out our destinies through another twelve-months; and have again been permitted to once more assemble in annual convention, here to renew acquaintances, cement friendships, and practice that essential quality of fellowship, alike pleasant and profitable.

Not only has Providence permitted the practice and experience of these benevolent qualities, but has also afforded an opportunity for a continuation of constructive service, such as has established this organization on a substantial foundation.

Service and the opportunity for service constitute the highest privileges of upstanding manhood.

Service, unselfish, in all ages has been the touchstone of civilization advancing. Tracing down through the ages: Babylon, selfish and unabashed, came to an inglorious destruction; Rome, selfish and arrogant, marched to that doom which has in all ages been the reward for inordinate ambition; Greece, too, with her super-culture, her ultra-intelligence, her learned philosophers, yet selfish and self-centered, went the way of every nation which fails or had failed to recognize that unselfish service alone, makes for success, makes for a better civilization.



H. LIONEL MEREDITH

teachings, His simple life of love and service, His crown of thorns, His ignominious cross, His unselfish sacrifice—these are the exemplifications of the manner of service for which the world craves and with which it is never quite satiated.

Service to humanity—it is all inclusive: Greater than service to home or country, because it includes both of these; it comprehends beneficent service to those who suffer, those who are weighted with sorrow, or whose hearts

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are heavy under burdens difficult to be borne. It comprehends service to our fellow man, unselfish, not hoping for material reward. An opportunity for service which shall carry to every state of this great Union the message that our ASSOCIATION is studying each of their problems and is making every effort to find a common ground upon which each and all may meet in equality and have intercourse, eye to eye, with the confident knowledge that we are brothers all. Then it will be that all discordant notes of selfishness and intolerance shall have passed; all the harsh and dissonant sounds shall have been stilled and in their stead the pure, sweet strains of the music of service, unselfish, unexpectant of temporal benefit. Intolerance then, shall have given way to fellowship and understanding, the understanding which glorifies service above self.

Fortunate are we in this day, that we are moving along the broad highway which is leading in the general direction toward that glorious day just noted—but just moving along it, mark you, for we are far, far away from the goal of that perfection.

It behooves us, therefore, that we be mindful of our actions, that we mark

well our charted path, to the end that we, in our day and in our way, may hasten our age toward that goal, for woe be it to us should we impede or hinder in well doing.

Accordingly, in this paper, the effort shall be made to point out some of the pitfalls in this highway and to advance suggestions which might have a tendency to mark out the charted path a bit more clearly, leading to the noble goal toward which our organization is advancing.

RELATIONSHIP OF STATE BOARDS TO THE N. A. B. P.

Our social system is becoming so complex, touch points so frequent and intimate, so many seemingly divergent interests to be considered, that it befits us ever to be alert that, in the maze of remedial and regulatory legislation which greets us at every turn, we give heed lest the delicate adjustment between State bodies and National bodies be not violated, nor that injustice nor slight be carried to either of these components of this interesting social complex.

Centralization seems to be the order of the day: The Federal Government leads by example. Our nation is governed by thousands of commissions, responsible alone to the central government. Industry is becoming more centralized, less and less is left remaining to the initiative of the individual, or the State or the Nation, so complex are our activities becoming.

In this atmosphere we, specifically, should be ever mindful of the duties of the States' Boards toward the National Association, that they be zealous in support of the National body. By the same token the National body needs be careful lest in overzealousness for the general welfare of the whole body of Pharmacy, liberties to be taken at the expense of the sensitive balance of influence peculiar to the individual State Boards; for the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State Boards and more especially the right of each State to order and control strictly local and domestic problems, in essential to that fine balance of power on which perfection and continuance depends.

A family is at harmony and continues at peace only so long as each member lives fealty to that institution, and as long as each consults with the others and thoughtfully strives to maintain that institution. A community is progressive proportionate to the amount of humane interest and encouragement the various elements of that community manifest toward the symbolic organization of which those various elements are the living embodiment. A State or Nation is a vital force only to the degree that its citizenry vitalizes that State or Nation. Obviously the State or Nation has a right to expect that full support only so long as the rights of the individual are fully respected and safeguarded.

The N. A. B. P. is peculiarly as sensitive to the manifestation of fealty, loyalty and aggressive constructive interest of its class flora, as are any of the social or political examples cited.

It is highly important—nay, it is imperative that each State, realizes and recognizes that the life of the N. A. B. P. and that of the States' Board is so intimately associated, that the welfare of the one spells success for the other.

INTERDEPENDENCY.

Again the demands of a complex social and professional system must be reckoned with; again we must recognize interdependency as a concession to the requirements of a rapidly moving age.

Our days are not the days of a decade ago; usages change with progress.

No longer may States depend upon themselves. The demands of remote communities require that competent professional men and women be accorded liberal, dignified methods of easy access to these less fortunate communities.

This service has come through the N. A. B. P. made possible by coöperation of States' Boards. The important consideration is that individual State Boards should ever be mindful of the fact that the N. A. B. P. is very peculiarly and

intimately a part of each state holding membership and that each state board is an integral and vital force leading to the success of the N. A. B. P.

The N. A. B. P., therefore, is as virile as the vitality supplied it by the member state boards, and to no greater degree.

This thought is to be left with you, namely, that the progress attained in Pharmacy and the success accorded to N. A. B. P. endeavors has been and will be directly reflected by the intelligent, aggressive, constructive thought and effort put into it by those states holding membership. It is peculiarly the states' business, because it is in the states' interest.

A plea is herewith sounded to the members of each of the state boards that they become not weary in well doing, but to continuously keep in close touch with the National organization and give it the benefit of their interest and suggestions.

By the same token, the central office of the N. A. B. P. should be ever mindful of the fact that *leadership* has to do with expression and development; *supervision* should be for the purpose of guidance, not for the purpose of curtailing individual responsibility. As a national body we must always bear in mind that over-organization too often leads to organizing *away* from individual initiative and the natural rights and desires of mankind to suffer, at least to a degree, the consequences of his own mistakes. No government can remain which seeks to govern against the comparative freedom of will of its component parts; against their own natural desires for a reasonable amount of freedom of action. Let it, therefore, be commended to the N. A. B. P. that, that government is best which governs least: That, that leader leads best who sounds well the wishes and inclinations of his constituents and moulds their hazy opinions into concrete expressions, pleasing to the majority and in keeping with their best interests.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

One of the influences against which State Boards of Pharmacy need guard, is the proneness manifested by interests associated with Pharmacy to assume that the colleges in any stated community can supply candidates sufficient for the pharmaceutical needs of that community and that the function of Boards of Pharmacy should be to so conduct themselves and their examinations, that they thus, in effect, become a board whose offices are those of regulating the supply of registered pharmacists adequate only for the present demand thereof. This attitude is, of course, not only erroneous in principle but vicious in practice and may easily lead to finesse and artifice wholly out of harmony with the high ideals with which we are happy to collate the name Pharmacy.

Woe is the day when Boards of Pharmacy fail to so comport themselves that they faithfully discharge the duties of the honorable office into which they have been inducted! Adieu the fair annals of our profession when Boards of Pharmacy are influenced by considerations other than those of highest ethics! The heart of our profession has no motive common with expediency nor can it be compromised with it. Boards of Pharmacy are confronted by an inviolable duty, namely, that of certifying candidates possessed of that degree of competency which affords assurance of protection to the public health, and who engage themselves to reflect honor and credit upon the age old and honorable profession to which they, as candidates, voluntarily pledge themselves.

When Boards of Pharmacy, as institutions, cease to live up to these high ideals, and to demand as much from others, then will their passing from the sphere of influence be at hand and the legal repealer will promptly toll their *finis* as institutions.

The thought responsible for the attitude herein described, is largely one of intolerance. Not the intolerance of the bigot, but that milder degree of intolerance which leads to a *refusal* to others the enjoyment of that liberal interchange of thought and ideas which brings about understanding, progress and harmony; which practiced, conduces to the greatest welfare for the greatest number.

TOLERANCE AND RECIPROCITY.

Tolerance is the touchstone of progress. It is the product of an advancing civilization.

Tolerance is the synonym for fairness; the antonym for selfishness.

This tolerance should be exercised in all intercourse between Boards of Pharmacy of the various states, ever holding uppermost the thought that each body is honestly endeavoring to attain to the best results; that each has the welfare of a portion of the human family at heart. The thought should be ever present, that competency in a profession means capable men, legally qualified and answering all the requirements of that profession. That competency is not circumscribed by imaginary political barriers; that competency is a mental attainment and not a legislative gift. Obviously, therefore, the interpretation of legal statutes should be resolved in favor of, rather than prejudicial to, the competent from whatever commonwealth he may be.

In this age of rapid transportation, instant communication and advanced standards, the proneness is to account this a generation of supermen. We lay a flattering unction to our souls that those of yester-generation are pitifully inferior; and mould our decisions in strict accord with these pronouncements thus arbitrarily arrived at—pronouncements in which the decision is rendered by those of this generation, after having sat in judgment and also having acted as jurors.

Intolerance! It is written large in the failures of history. It is sensed in all backward enterprises. It is the retarding boulder in the path of advancement and understanding.

A strange feature of intolerance is that it is so frequently manifested in the actions of the keenest proponents of hoped-for advancement toward higher attainment. This is made apparent frequently in the application of regulations governing reciprocity between states, concerning registered pharmacists, specifically.

There are manifestly many questions which may easily be injected into this problem of Reciprocity. But reciprocity must either be reciprocal in fact or it must be controversial in deed; and as a logical sequence, a reversion to the uncertain and unsatisfactory conditions of yester-year, when the term *Standard* bore 48 different and distinct interpretations, each forlorn because, forsooth, each was out of harmony with the others; impotent, because abandoned of fellowship and devoid of mutuality.

The whole fabric of progress in pharmacy is committed to *Reciprocity Understood*, intelligently and tolerantly interpreted and practiced between states, the citizenry of which are brothers and the urge for whose protection and well being are peculiarly similar.

Reciprocity, in an academic sense, means "mutual; mutually interchangeable or rendered by each to the other."

Reciprocity is a fundamental principle, and both academically and scientifically means "mutual action and reaction; correlative obligations and rights; a policy between nations, states or individuals, under which special advantages are granted by each to the other under identical or parallel conditions.

Obviously a mutual obligation is incurred; a common basis of action is to be assumed, binding alike upon all parties; that action being predicated upon defined and accepted practices or premises.

This is the crux of the whole matter. Upon it the structure of the N. A. B. P. must rest, or around it must the fine work of the past 21 years crumble. Understanding, tolerance and an adoption of and adherence to a definite, well-defined and accepted course of action in relation to reciprocal practices is both necessary and imperative.

It is the prerogative of State Legislative bodies to pass new laws, and they do pass new laws, annually. Oftimes, many times, let us say—always, the phraseology of these laws is so involved, their meaning so obscure, punctuation so faulty,

that they become susceptible to various interpretations from the moment they become operative.

The function of the various Boards of Pharmacy from year to year, remains the same, that is, to segregate the competent from the incompetent. It is a selective process and the competent applicant receives a certificate of approval.

It is a further duty of Pharmacy Boards, that in all cases of legislative enactment, the Board should adopt the tolerant course in interpretation. Care should be exercised that these later laws, placed on the statute books of the various states be *not* construed in a retroactive manner; for by so doing the fundamentalistic principle, upon which the theory of reciprocity is builded, is vitiated, the scope of reciprocity constricted and becomes but a shadow and fragment of *Ideal Reciprocity*; fairness and equity having thus been violated and Pharmacy's votaries, innocent, profaned.

To the point: If Boards of Pharmacy, in sister states, place their stamp of competency upon a candidate in, let us say, the year 1912; and that candidate finds it to his interest to re-locate in another state with a view to residence in that other state, let us say, in the year 1925; that *Latter State* should, in all fairness, accept that candidate *If the Standards in the Examining State Were the Same, or the Equivalent, in the year 1912, as the Standards Were, in the State of His Relocation, in the Year 1912.*

Neither the Date, of New or Later Laws, Nor the Requirements of These Later Laws, Should Enter Into the Question.

Reciprocity must, not only in fairness but in logic, be presupposed and predicated *Upon Standards in Effect at the Time of the Proven Competency the Candidate Else the Net Result of the Effort of This Association Since Its Foundation Is But a Vain Glorious Dream and We Have Deceived Ourselves.*

Under no interpretation of the term, Reciprocity, can it be made to read that a law passed in 1925 and providing for reciprocity, be made to exclude Registered Pharmacists of a less recent registry.

Should a state assume to establish this latter interpretation, that state, in effect, would be creating a preferred class among its citizens.

The interests of one class, whose competency to perform a certain service had been recognized at a certain period in that state's history, is later sought, by legislation, to be subordinated to the interests of another class, upon which the state at another period in its history, placed its stamp of competency to perform an identical service.

Certainly such interpretation would invalidate any statute attempting any such discrimination.

As long as the state recognizes the competency of those of that earlier class, it most certainly must extend to that class every advantage vouchsafed to every other citizen who, by circumstances of later birth, automatically falls into the latter class.

Until such time as a state feels its strength so great and its sense of justice so mean, that it can lapse every certificate of competency with each new piece of legislation, until such time, each certificate of competency issued by that State's Boards must stand on the same basis of equality with every other certificate of competency performing a similar service to the people of that state; must abide by the same restrictions and be accorded the same degree of preferment.

Any other interpretation would establish a medley of stages in preferment.

What would happen to the class seeking preferment to-day, should the Pharmacy course be extended to FOUR YEARS in 1927 and laws be passed in recognition of that advance?

Such interpretations do not square with the RULE OF REASON and cannot prevail.

Reciprocity cannot be retroactive nor exclusive—it can only be *Retrocognitive* and *Inclusive*, tolerance and fairness being the arbiter.

In the interest of uniformity, correct methods and standardizing the practices of the various State Boards, *this* interpretation should become the settled course of action in reciprocal transactions between states and should be sedulously followed in all cases.

ASSIMILATION: THE ATTITUDE TOWARD EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.

One of the greatest problems of life is that of assimilation.

The child suffers from the proneness to ingest more than his functional processes are able to digest.

Students frequently become delinquent because of the haste often manifested by instructors in attempting to impart knowledge beyond their ability to analyze and absorb.

A nation often verges on the menace of overthrow of its established institutions because of an influx of those, alien to the fundamental laws, customs and traditions of that nation; the nation failing to properly instruct them therein or convincingly and completely making those aliens malleable to those laws, customs and traditions:—Unassimilated, we say.

Lack of proper assimilation has made of us a nation of dyspeptics.

This is true not only of the human physical frame, but attaches itself to many of our social, political and educational activities.

In this hurry-up age, the tendency too often, is to push ahead, and then to continue to push ahead; forgetting entirely the important problem of assimilation.

It is an unhealthful symptom and impedes actual, definite progress.

The child early learns to moderate his ingestion. The instructor quickly measures the ability and capacity of his student body. The nation pointedly confesses its alienitis, by refusing to accept large rations of other aliens, until assimilation has been completed—Immigration Laws, we say.

Examples at every turn, call to us to be on the alert, watching lest we, too, as an organization, fall into this condition of lack of assimilation and thus fail of our purpose.

A student fails when he realizes that he has not thoroughly appropriated to his fund of knowledge that instruction which was passed to him in too great quantities. Realizing this, he refuses to try to keep apace with his fellows.

Might it not be well that the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties ponder this phase of psychology and profit thereby? May it not be true that states, finding it difficult on account of peculiar local conditions; conditions of sparse settlement of population; remoteness from centers of pharmaceutical training; geographic and climatic difficulties and faulty transportation problems, may find themselves less enthused over the program of advancing standards of the Association Boards and Conference of Faculties, than other states more favorably located?

Faith and allegiance alone are not sufficient to the success of our enterprise. Coöperation is vastly more important. Yet there can be no continued coöperation in any endeavor without coördination.

Coördination is that feeling of equality among co-workers, which is the motive power necessary to ideal coöperation.

The knowledge that each individual, or state, or faculty is coöperating because standards are such that each may feel conscious of the fact that coöperation is real because coördination is possible, is the knowledge which begets enthusiasm for any worthy cause.

Coördination, therefore, is essential and must be fostered.

To secure that complete coördination between boards and faculties which is necessary to the success of *both* national bodies, the knowledge must be succinctly brought home to the individual boards and to the faculties that standards for examining and teaching, will not be further advanced until the less favorably located boards and faculties shall have had sufficient time to *Assimilate* and

put into operation those standards already adopted, and already in force in many localities.

A certain uneasiness is sensed with some of the boards on account of a fear that standards for examination and teaching may be so rapidly and radically raised that difficulty may be experienced in keeping in accord therewith. Laws, too, are a source of concern with boards whose State Legislatures are unresponsive to the trend of the day. Re-assurance should be carried to such states, that they may know that the more favored states sympathize with their difficulties and shall make every effort to aid them, both for their well-being and in the interest of a unified, strong national organization. The national organizations need the coöperation of the individual states. Would it not be well to mark time toward advanced standards until such time when all the states and colleges have completely assimilated present standards?

The present-day essential of four years' completed high school (or its equivalent) as an entrance requirement to a school or college of Pharmacy would seem to meet, not only the conditions of to-day, but for a few years in the future, at least until such time as all the schools and all the boards have had the opportunity to try out these conditions. Likewise, the three-year Conference school work as the minimum graduation requirement for pharmacists would seem to be the conditions which should go hand in hand with the prescribed high school course; that, too, might well remain the standard for pharmaceutical training for such a period into the future as may be required for complete assimilation by both colleges and boards.

THE COMMONWEALTH FUND INVESTIGATION.

The Commonwealth Fund is carrying on a valuable study which will likely lead to a revision of the curriculum or at least a more comprehensive appraisal of the curriculum as it is now followed in the better schools and colleges. This study will likely lead to a greater stressing of some subjects or sub-divisions of some subjects and to a possible re-alignment and adjustment of the relative importance of the subjects now being taught. In all probability, this exhaustive study will suggest the advantage to be gained by adding to the present curriculum, likewise necessitating changes in the present routine.

The results from this investigation will effect the boards only in so far as it will likely necessitate a changing and probably an expanding system of examination.

Observation of the trend of the investigation would indicate additional effects: For example it will probably cause the schools of Pharmacy to look well to and improve their physical equipment; their buildings, lecture rooms, laboratories, libraries, etc., and also to cause the teaching faculties to seek to standardize themselves.

The actual classification of colleges teaching Pharmacy would seem to be in logical sequence. This problem may well be held in abeyance, but should continue to be studied by the committees now working on the subject, until the completion of the study by the Commonwealth Fund and its results become available.

These are a few of the problems which it would seem should claim the attention of the Committee on Educational Standards; for classification of schools and colleges of Pharmacy will be a much discussed subject within the next few years. (Right here it might be well to suggest that in naming future Committees of Educational Standards, the word "higher" be dropped from the title.)

STANDARDIZATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

The problem which will the more intimately concern the member boards of the N. A. B. P., as an outgrowth of the investigation by the Commonwealth Fund and of the classification of colleges of Pharmacy, is that of standardization of the personnel of the member boards.

In calling attention to this problem let it be understood that it is being taken up at this time, impersonally, and in order that our thought may be directed toward that which will become live at the same time as the classification of colleges becomes a live issue.

It is to be understood that this subject is one of those personal affairs which can scarcely, or at least with difficulty, be considered by the individual in an impersonal manner. It is called to your attention with great trepidation, for its discussion must necessarily approach perilously near to infringing upon the state's prerogative to regulate those appointees as the state's officials may see fit. Let it be understood perfectly at this juncture, that this hypothesis is very freely conceded, for your presiding officer is just as devoted a disciple of the doctrine of State's Rights as any here, from whatever state. Nevertheless, it would seem opportune to suggest to the various member boards of the N. A. B. P., that they, in the future, sponsor appointees who are trained to the work; men who have had the best training—college training if you please—for we are on the threshold of the period when Pharmacy Board members must be well and technically trained men. The signs of the times presage thus. Colleges will demand it. If colleges are to be classified, if standards are to be advanced from time to time, if more and more is to be expected from the student, then certainly the board members, who examine the product of those class colleges, must be capable men who are in close touch with the advanced training given by those colleges, in order that the student of to-day may be intelligently questioned, in the effort to determine his competency to administer to and protect the public health.

Obviously the examiner of yesterday is placing himself and the candidate at a serious disadvantage, when examining that candidate of to-day.

This is but sounding a note of warning for the future: if harmony is to maintain between member boards and the National Association; and between our National Association and the Conference of Faculties, the personnel of the member boards must keep abreast of the advancing teaching standards.

AS TO THE METHODS OF THE FUTURE.

Then, too, the boards must begin to peer into the future in order to determine what shall be the methods of examinations for the morrow.

Change is all about us: To attempt to remain passive means decadence.

For a moment let us meditate upon just what is going on about us and then muse awhile as to what it all may mean.

Yesterday our great institutions of learning sought to impress their importance and their many-sidedness by many substantial buildings deployed in the midst of beautiful landscaping, each building designed and used for purposes of specific training. To-day a great university has decided upon a new manner of building, revolutionary in character; these plans do not include many buildings of attractive architecture nor do they contemplate beautiful landscaping. No, these plans are for a tall, heaven-piercing building of many stories.

The physical conception of colleges has changed. May not that radical change in the physical, be prophetic of that which is revolving in the minds of the directors of that institution?

Yesterday our training was received entirely from more or less close attention at an institution of learning, in personal contact with the instructor. To-day the air is filled with Extension Courses from many universities; making the world their student body.

What of the morrow? Would it seem obtusely visionary to suggest that within the next score of years the aspect of education will be vastly changed?

Would it carry us too far into the realms of imagination to suggest that this nation will receive its theoretical instruction at home by its own fireside? That the buildings of our large institutions of learning will be used to provide advanced *Practical* training in the arts and sciences, and for purposes of research, separate and distinct from theoretical training?

To-day the thirst for knowledge is confined to no specific class of population: The rich, the poor; the young, the old; the man, the woman; the citizen, the alien—all! All striving for higher intellectual attainment and development. Shall radio bring them the advanced academic education? Shall the newer architectural buildings be utilized 24 hours daily to provide this training—night sessions thus being necessary? Or can we go along for another generation as to-day? These are the problems just around the bend in the road.

If the former picture is correct or proves to be correct, then the boards must prepare themselves for administration of an extremely more searching examination than before. For, as you probably know, there is at least one, a leading and one of the oldest universities, of these institutions which has for quite some months past, been giving extension courses in literature over radio, conducting examinations upon the subject taught, and issuing grades and certificates to those found to have made the proper grade in the work.

Are we diligently studying these conditions, and are we planning for methods necessary to meet these new conditions, whatever they may be? If we are to measure up, if we are not to be counted as remiss, we must now be sketching—the campaign for the future: We must be forward looking, for responsibility increases measurably with the opportunities afforded.

THE THREE-YEAR COURSE.

The rhythmic cycle of time has promoted another of the themes of debate of yester-year into the actuality of to-day.

For years this subject has been conceived, discussed, vamped and revamped from a beautiful theory until now we are able to meditate upon that effort not any longer a theory but an accomplished reality. Yet, while attained it is not a completed product. Many of the rough edges must be made smooth; many of the details remain to be worked out; and often will the actual putting into practice of this advancement require changes in administration material to complete success.

With the college year 1925, the *Three-Year Course* becomes effective with all Conference schools, which have not previously operated on this schedule.

It would seem defensible, may I say *apropos*, for the members of State Boards of Pharmacy to seek conference with the faculties of their respective State Pharmacy schools, to the end that instruction may be effective to the last degree.

College teaching forces and state examiners, oftentimes gain vastly different viewpoints concerning the relative importance of various phases of Pharmacy and the allied arts and sciences. Nor should this be greatly surprising: The teacher, year after year, propounds the same theories, deviating only to the degree necessitated by the changed findings in science. His work is largely routine and is prone to become perfunctory. He, furthermore, is in nature exactly like the rest of us, having his favored features in his work upon which particular stress is given, oftentimes disproportionate to what others may esteem its importance. Then, too, the extended sway of the *Two-Year Course* has caused those teaching to pass lightly over what others might consider extremely important. Force of circumstances, alone, must be held responsible for many such conditions.

These statements are not to be construed as reflections upon the teacher, for they are merely the results of psychological truths applicable to all who find it a duty to travel a beaten path or whose life is largely reduced to routine and repetition; it cannot be otherwise.

In all probability teaching forces would gladly accede to such suggestions for conference.

The Three-Year College Course results should now be anticipated by all board members; and doubtless serious consideration and study has been devoted to this subject by the majority of board members.

One result must be an extension of the curriculum; and another teaching to

a greater degree the *details* of the various arts and sciences which go to make up the completed course in Pharmacy.

The experience of many examiners has been that the course as it has been taught, on account, probably, of a too restricted hour basis, stressed to a too meagre degree, the fundamentals upon which the whole fabric of instruction had to be built. Students are found to be particularly weak upon the fine differentiations between similar yet dissimilar products, processes and subject branches. Uncertain understanding is misunderstanding.

He who has not a clearly defined conception of the differences between an electro-positive element and electro-negative element, for example, cannot be expected to clearly fix in his own mind nor impart to others, the important teachings of the science of chemistry.

He who has not clearly fixed in his own mind the phenomenon of bacterial generation of anti-bodies, cannot be expected to explain to others the theory of vaccines and anti-toxins, nor can he understand and discourse intelligently upon the theory of the different remedial physiological action of each, intensely important as they are.

The fine distinction between solutions and tinctures; between infusions and decoctions; ointments and cerates; alkaloids, glucosides and neutral principles; between mixtures, emulsions and magmas; fixed and volatile oils; between gums, resins, gum-resins and oleo-resins; esters and ethers; the classes alcohol, etc. Likewise with processes, maceration and digestion for example; elutriation and trituration, etc. The same holds true with pharmaceutical terms, a clear concise definition for pharmacy, pharmacology, pharmacognosy, for example, is a rarity. These few citations are for the purpose of calling attention to some of the weaknesses in the training of pharmacy students, which must be corrected if we are to erect an intellectual monument to pharmacy which will endure through the generation.

Special stress should be given to the questions of drug solubility, identity, cellular content: the technique of manufacture, the significance of successive steps in manufacturing preparations involving physical or chemical changes: the knowledge of the characteristics of drug products and the clear understanding of the atomic composition of chemicals and its significance, to the end that incompatibilities may be unerringly recognized in theory, thus disposing of loss and danger incident to the discovery of such incompatibilities through the *After Process* of practical manipulation. With a thorough understanding of the above seemingly minor routine phases of teaching and study, only, can a student hope to become a success in the practice of magistral pharmacy.

Bio-chemistry, bio-analysis and bio-assaying are yet other important features which should be thoroughly stressed in the new course, for students are to-day grievously uninformed on the finer points of these important processes.

Again, greater care should be given to the teaching of correct pharmaceutical Latin. No phase of the training of pharmacists is so, may I say, disgusting, nor savors so much of reproach, as the evidence of the untrained or carelessly trained mind, as reflected through glaringly inexcusable, vulgarly expressed Latin associated with pharmacy.

Of course the usual studies will be pursued and these will be taught by excellently and efficiently trained teachers as in former years. However, in addition thereto, the early history of Pharmacy and Chemistry and the allied arts and sciences, should be considered at some length, in order to afford the students the opportunity to acquire the proper background for their courses and also to imbue them with a certain veneration for their profession which can only be inculcated by the inspiration of the culture of splendid historical accomplishment.

As additional subject matter, the rudiments of jurisprudence, pharmaceutical mathematics and drug-store management should be stressed, in a measure.

Likewise a very practical form of lecture would be one upon the importance

of a well-developed personality on the part of the student; for personality is a cultural development which quickly places each individual into his proper niche.

Again let us impress the thought that these observations are noted for no other purpose than that they may be of constructive worth in shaping the new schedule for the three-year course.

But, you say, these are academic weaknesses inherited from a faulty elementary training—: That is true: But when a school or college has accepted an elementally weak candidate to a professional degree, it is manifestly the duty of that professional school or college to completely supply sufficient of deficient elemental groundwork which will permit of a sound professional superstructure. To do otherwise that school or college is recreant both to the student, the public and the institution itself.

So that it would seem that the *Three-Year Course* should lead the instructor as a primary duty and obligation to insist upon a more complete mastery, on the part of the student, of the fine distinctions as to definitions and the theories which underlie this fabricated pharmacy—months at the beginning of the course might profitably be devoted thereto.

It would also seem a fair premise to suggest that the *Three-Year Course* should include, in the early periods of the first year, a more or less exhaustive, painstaking detailed consideration of the fundamental theories and facts which underlie the major arts and sciences, in order that the super-structure of education to be erected in the subsequent periods may become an enduring educational edifice. This should be done, even though the process be one of tedium and may require the methods employed in elemental grade schools.

Candidates are lamentably weak in fundamentals: A candidate weak in fundamentals cannot possibly become strong professionally.

These are a few of the subjects which could profitably be discussed in a conference between board members and teaching faculties—to be discussed in the abstract, as a matter of course, leaving details and methods to the faculties to enlarge upon as best may suit the needs and conditions of each individual school or college.

Of course, it is to be understood that this also carries with it the advocacy of searching examination, by the boards, along this line of knowledge.

While it may not be entirely within the purview of this paper, may the suggestion be voiced that an exceedingly important step forward in all professional training, would be accomplished, if the representatives from the faculties of colleges of Pharmacy and other professional schools, would seek conference with their respective State and Local Boards of Education with the view of laying before these educational boards the weaknesses, in elemental training, as reflected through the students who present themselves for a professional training; presenting at the same time constructive, remedial suggestions looking to better training. For the fundamental weaknesses which are apparent in the students in colleges of Pharmacy, maintain in all professional schools and colleges, and can only be corrected effectively in the elemental training through the grades and high schools. Many of these weaknesses could easily be overcome by the mere shifting of some course and a greater stressing of others during the years of preliminary training.

RELATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY TO STATE BOARDS OF CONTROL.

I cannot persuade myself to refrain from expressing the deep conviction that, affecting our organization, and with respect to this our conception of its importance as vital and essential to the advancement and as perfecting the steps looking toward the ideal of easy transition of the competent from one sovereign state to another sovereign state, cognizance must be taken looking to the unfettered continuity of organization in respect to coöperation of all member boards and what is equally essential, the coördination of and with teaching faculties interested in Pharmacy.

Right zealously, I profess to have kept in thought the prosperity, harmony and honor of this organization and the preservation of its integrity.

It is to this ASSOCIATION that we are indebted for much of the later-day advancement in National Pharmacy. It is to this ASSOCIATION that National Pharmacy owes much of its dignity of position and consideration.

This ASSOCIATION has reached its present power and distinction through long years of thoughtful toil, the severe discipline of that adversity constant to constructive endeavor, and through singularly difficult paths, devious at times, but always forward.

Conceived in the necessities of disorder, divergent and futilitarian methods as pursued by the several states, each honestly striving for an era of more perfect practices; yet with each effort frustrated on account of dire destitution of coöperation between any of them: Conceived thus, and under the benign influences representative of the personnel of the various boards, these great forces became shaped from the shapeless, and sprang into being; each succeeding year affording manifestations anew of its utility, its practicability, its workability and its beneficence to the members of the whole profession. And although our organization was wonted to weakness in its incipiency, having endured the gibes, having withstood the prolepsis and prophecies of failure, its activities have grown broader and broader; its influence has extended farther and farther, and yet its benefactions, it seems to me, have but begun. It has thus far been to the body Pharmacy as a bountiful stream pouring forth its blessing personal and professional, Communal and National as it continues rollicking over the beautiful pebbles in its channel—pebbles which unhappily might easily cause the babbling of discord instead of the sweet harmony of accord.

I have not accustomed myself through life, to become lethargic because the day already past, while disclosing a nebula, produced no downpour. Neither have I permitted myself to lull at ease when evidences of disunion appear to be manifest. Nor has it been my lure to peer into mists of chance, nor delve into the devious recesses of fate, seeking for concrete proof of possible strife. Those are sensations of sorrow I feign would forego.

Yet we must be constrained to look with disfavor, and count him an unwise and unsafe advocate who would but calmly survey evidences of disruption without being mightily moved by the seriousness of the conditions of his profession and of his professional status, should this our National Association of Boards of Pharmacy become broken upon the rocks of discord and misunderstanding, and be tossed by contemptuous fate upon the bleak and barren shores of disunion and dishonor—fate contemptuous, because we lived not to the full measure of our opportunities.

While our organization remains intact; while the seeds of discord have not become deep rooted; while yet understanding among us is not obscured, take heart! And while many of our years have been spent in careful watching, and after our feeble way helping nurture this ASSOCIATION from infancy to majority, it is with deep fervency that I say, that my hope is that my vision may be spared the rending of this organization; that the veil may not be rent which would reveal this a discordant, disintegrating body, whose methodic conduct *Should* shed over all our profession the characteristics of solidarity, coördination, confident concord, and progress.

Imperatively forces must be put into action not only to remedy any movement which may be toward disunion, but watchful care must be practiced to forestall any future alliances or combinations which might lead toward unsympathetic, untutored control of any phase of Pharmacy, through Boards of Regents, Consolidation of Boards or any of the other fanciful political experiments which from their very nature and conception must be a hindrance to our profession, if indeed not altogether a potential factor toward discord and actual disunion.

Pharmacists, Boards of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Associations, and all

bodies allied with Pharmacy, should put forth every effort to continue Boards of Pharmacy operative, independent of any Consolidation of Examining Boards or Boards of Control.

It is a sorry spectacle when the Board of Control of educational matters of a great state can compel great institutions of learning, teaching a major profession, to take a backward step in the standards for teaching that profession. It is a doubtful commentary upon any such board, whose knowledge of current scientific advancement is made to appear so meagre, or so biased, or so warped, as to seek to curtail the advanced training sought to be given by the professional schools of that state, whose only hope in seeking to give this training was that scientific advancement might be kept abreast.

While that action may be regarded as more of a reflection upon the activities and meddlesomeness of any such Political Board and upon the political system responsible for it, than upon the time-honored profession whose activities it sought to intrall and encompass, the serious aspect is that it discloses a system fundamentally vicious, productive of arrogant domination, stagnation, and retrogression. Whether censure or commiseration should be visited upon such boards and systems is a mooted question; but in fairness and justice, men who compose and control the policies of such boards in authority should be thoroughly conversant with every phase of the work over which they are expected to exercise authority, and certainly not be so thoroughly biased, if bias it is; uninformed, if that be the case, or unresponsive concerning the long history of honorable attainments and the rapid advancement in current scientific endeavors of a major profession, as to permit them to render impossible to great numbers of that profession the pursuit of that profession in any of the 45 states and the District of Columbia even by examination, on account of a sub-standard education fostered by a politically controlled Board of Control.

This action should be for a warning to pharmacists in every other state, that they zealously safeguard their standards, their teaching colleges, their examining boards against any such intolerant control or conception of authority: For in the ultimate analysis, such control must militate against freedom of action and advancement; and will most certainly bring Babelic discord, scandal, dissensions, misunderstandings and finally disunion to our ranks and disintegration of our visions for a benevolent professional future.

The challenge is that consolidations of boards and politically controlled boards must not be permitted to handicap the teaching of Pharmacy nor control the standards of examination in the establishing of competency or proficiency in any state, no matter how potential the political machinery of that state.

In this connection it might be heartening to this ASSOCIATION and all forward-looking students of current events, to call attention to the fact that during the recent session of the New York State Legislature, "The LATTIN Bill," which amended the Public Health Laws of that great state, and which law was made immediately effective by the prompt signature of Governor Smith, and is now a concrete part of the laws of that state, provides "that no applicant for pharmaceutical registration in New York State shall be permitted to take the Board of Pharmacy examination unless he has studied the subjects outlined in the Syllabus not less than *Two Years* in a School of Pharmacy, and not later than Jan. 1, 1928, for a period of not less than *Three Years*." Hence according to this law, after Jan. 1, 1928, the *Three-Year* Pharmacy college course will be compulsory in New York State.

The LATTIN Bill is legislation cognitive of the growing importance of Pharmacy in our scientific and economic system, and places New York's great schools in a position where they will again be able to provide standard instruction and reënter organizations whose aims are for advancement, standardization, and concerted action. May the time be not far distant when the great State of New York shall be able to join with sister states of the N. A. B. P. in their laudable

effort toward perfected reciprocity. We earnestly invite New York into the fold as an *Active* member of this ASSOCIATION, and urge them to see to it that their next Legislature place the statute among the law records of their state which will permit of such affiliation. As no man liveth unto himself, so can no state live alone.

THE MODEL LAW: THE LOGICAL STATUS OF LICENTIATES.

The N. A. B. P. has progressed wondrously during the past score years. Has done so for the reason that, having been found to successfully measure up to a profound emergency, while in its swaddling clothes, it has consistently kept apace or ahead of the progress in Pharmacy as its years advanced toward maturity. Right honorably and courageously has it battled toward the goal of uniformity in the practices pertaining to examinations; toward nation-wide reciprocity; toward consistent and standardized training in schools and colleges of Pharmacy. In a large measure, too, have the laws of the various states been systematized and led toward uniform approximation.

The N. A. B. P. is now fostering a Proposed Model Pharmacy Law for the inspection and adoption of the member states.

That proposition enumerates provisions for *Three* classes of licentiates; to wit—: Registration for Apprentice Pharmacists: Registration for Assistant Pharmacists: Registration for Registered Pharmacists.

The requirements demanded by the proposed law from each class of applicants are strikingly different, by steps in gradation attaining that which we are pleased to regard as the finished product in Pharmacy—the Registered Pharmacist.

Briefly the requirements for each class of licentiates are as follows:

First, for that of Registered Apprentice, it is required that the applicant shall be at least 15 years of age and shall meet certain elemental academic educational tests.

Second, for that of Registered Assistant, the applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age; shall have at least *Three* years practical experience, a definite portion of which shall be attained in a school or college teaching Pharmacy; or in the U. S. Navy, etc., technical training, in addition to certain advanced elemental, educational, academic training; and

Third, for the Registered Pharmacist, the applicant is required to be not less than 21 years of age; shall have graduated from a school or college of recognized ability and resources to impart scientific training in the arts and sciences associated with Pharmacy; shall have a broader practical experience and shall have previously completed a more extended academic training than that required from applicants of either of the other classes for licentiate certificates.

For your earnest consideration, it is herewith presented that, as has been the secret of success of this ASSOCIATION, the prophetic vision, the discerning eye into the future, the careful timing of the needs of Pharmacy, the divination of the trend our profession should take, and a courageous steering of our craft in that direction, it is now, it would seem, highly important that with the introduction of this proposed law, while it is yet in its infancy, we also undertake to establish a definite technique to delimit as well as limit the *Two* probationary classes leading to the completely trained Registered Pharmacist.

After a law becomes operative for any length of time, delimitation is well nigh an impossibility, usage and custom militating as obstructive forces. But at the time a new law is proposed, then can limitations be established.

Therefore, against the time when this proposed law becomes the law of your state and of my state, for your earnest, thoughtful and mature study let us consider these classifications.

Parenthetically, may it be stated here, that there is opposition to the most elemental of these classifications. There are those, among them your present speaker, who believes that the establishing of an apprentice class delineating the

academic training necessary to that class, may have a tendency to lull an apprentice candidate into the belief that after all higher academic training is not immediately essential. Youth of *Fifteen* are prone to steer their course along the lines of least resistance, and especially is this true with the course which leads to education. I am wondering, if after an apprentice has embarked upon his career, an intolerant preceptor or a too tolerant preceptor, together with the natural aversion to the discipline of the school room fostered in the minds of most boys of the age of *Fifteen*, may not oftimes prove a combination too strong for the youth to overcome, with the result that his school career ends before he has secured the denoted academic training necessary to become eligible for entrance to a Pharmacy college and for license as Registered Pharmacist. I am wondering, too, whether it is possible for a youth of 15 to secure sufficient academic training *Before* he enters a college of Pharmacy to render him eligible for the full registry, having begun his practical work at so early age.

Frankly, the apprehension clings, that any law having to do with any class of individuals favoring any professional activity should not establish a class for any individual under that profession, at a period earlier than the completed academic training required necessary for that individual to become eligible to the most advanced classification under that profession. At *Eighteen* most youth have sufficient academic training to meet the present day requirements for entrance to a college of Pharmacy. At *Fifteen* this is not the fact.

Therefore, in the interest of the youth under *Eighteen*, in the interest of uninterrupted training of the youth to a completed high-school course; as a concession to advancing standards on every hand; and as a means of voicing opposition to this class called licensed Apprentices, your speaker asks that careful consideration be given this class looking to its non-inclusion among the provisions of the Proposed Model Law.

Having voiced this apprehension, let us consider the *Logic* of these primary and secondary classes with a view of correctly establishing their status in relation to full registration as Registered Pharmacists.

The Registered Apprentice shall be at least *Fifteen* years of age, possessed of minor academic attainments: *Three* years later, at the age of *Eighteen* and with *Three* years' experience in a drug store he may become an applicant for Registration as an Assistant. The law clearly and specifically provides for advancement for the Registered Apprentice.

Logically, that Registered Apprentice should automatically cease to remain an apprentice when he attains the age and acquires the experience necessary to become a candidate for a higher certification; and having failed to avail himself of his opportunities, automatically his license to practice as a Registered Apprentice should lapse. Likewise with the Registered Assistant. The proposed law provides a method whereby he may advance himself from a lower certification; just as certainly does it provide for him a means of attaining to a higher, a more remunerative, a more dignified, a completed registry—that of Registered Pharmacist.

Logically, his certification as Registered Assistant should be voided and his license lapse, did he not avail himself of that advancement provided for him by the law.

Revolutionary, you say! Nay, not so.

The business world has no room in its main arteries of trade for the drone. The man who will not, does not or cannot make the best of his opportunities is cast aside, washed ashore or otherwise shunted to a place from which he cannot impede the progress of this rapid age.

Professions and science can do no less.

An Assistant certificate is granted to a youth who can perform a *Junior Service*: The certificate for *Full Registration* is granted to a mature Pharmacist, who has reached the age of majority and who is supposed to be fitted in his pro-

fession for a *Major Service through Life*. Therefore, it seems to be clear that the intent of the Assistant certificate carries just that significance, and should carry a youth to the period of maturity and then cease to exist for him.

A Professional Service Cannot Admit of a Graded Service.

Right earnestly, then, it is commended to you that concurrent with the enactment of the proposed Model Law into statutory law, the logic of the statute be emphasized, to the end that it be considered a truism, that, when a licentiate holding a lower certification attains the legal requirements established for a higher certification, fails to avail himself of that opportunity for advancement, his license to the lower certification be automatically lapsed.

By so doing opportunity is provided for the more worthy; the stream of licentiates will continue active and not stagnant; and Pharmacy will profit by ridding its body of the parasites, they having been replaced by active organisms, willing and capable of living by their own initiative.

INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

Likewise in sponsoring this Model Law to the various states for their action, it would seem to advance the cause of Pharmacy and lead to a more uniform enforcement of its provisions, if ambiguity could be reduced to a minimum.

Legal satellites delight in emphasizing ambiguities; the judiciary is convinced with difficulty. Accordingly, important terms and phrases should be defined so specifically and in such a manner that the most adroit must fail in any attempt to confuse or raise a doubt as to their meaning either expressed or implied.

Pharmacy Laws necessarily contain the clause "prepare, compound and dispense drugs, medicine, chemicals, etc.," around the unsatisfactory interpretation of this clause revolves many of the difficulties in establishing successful prosecutions before the courts. It is around the obscure, unsatisfactory definition of this clause that the so-called "Drugless Drug Stores" find comfort.

It would seem that Pharmacy's position for a clear-cut pronouncement on this clause is impregnable. The U. S. Congress has established certain publications as standards for the purpose of law enforcement under the Federal Drugs Act namely, the U. S. P. and the N. F. By the same token these are the only legal standards having to do with Standards for Drugs and Medicinal Products.

It would seem clearly logical and forceful, therefore, to define the above-mentioned clause as being "any vegetable drug or chemical, or derivatives of either or both recognized by or in the U. S. P. or N. F.; or any compounded medicine or medicinal agent claiming curative qualities or qualities for the alleviation of distress to health, which compounds or agents contain any quantity whatsoever of any drug or chemical or their derivatives in its combination, which drugs or chemicals or their derivatives or any of them is or are included in the U. S. P. or N. F., shall be interpreted as defining the clause aforementioned for the purposes of law enforcement."

And further, that any place of business, or office or other licensed place of trade operated for profit-possessing, displaying, dispensing, selling any such drugs, chemicals or medicines, as heretofore described shall be classed as a Pharmacy within the meaning and intent of the law and all such places of business operated for profit or through any other channel or method of contact shall be in charge of a Pharmacist holding legal registration in the state in which he is operating. If such interpretation could be agreed upon as the established series of definitions under this Model Law, much of the legal acrobatics now practiced before the courts would be eliminated, better law observance and enforcement obtained, and the practice of Pharmacy would be found again in charge of legitimately trained pharmacists, redounding to a much better protection to the public health.

CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION.

The N. A. B. P. has by merit of achievement, impressed its corporate body upon American Pharmacy.

Pharmacy has for a score of years been looking to this organization for leadership and direction.

The N. A. B. P. must therefore, strive to maintain not only high professional standing but must espouse an equally high attitude on moral questions, pursuant to that leadership.

Pharmacy, in recent years, has had forced upon it the trying moral problems associated with the Narcotic and Prohibition Laws. The lure to the avaricious is overwhelming; opportunity for illicit gain seems to beckon such to Pharmacy's ranks. Indeed, court records disclose that already too many of these unashamed, unprincipled individuals have invaded our cherished province.

What shall be our attitude as an organization? What shall be our message to member states on this problem?

It would seem that this National Association of Boards of Pharmacy should proclaim to this country's Pharmacists in stentorian tones and with no uncertain meaning, that the N. A. B. P. recognize no place in the ranks of American Pharmacy for the Narcotic vendor nor for the violator of Prohibition Laws; and that this National body advocates to each and every State Board of Pharmacy the cancellation of the certificate of registration as Pharmacist of any Registered Pharmacist in any state who has been convicted and sentence imposed, by any State or Federal Court for any major infraction of any Narcotic or Prohibition Law be they State or Federal.

Pharmacy has no room on her roll for the dope-peddler nor for the despicable boot-legger.

Pharmacy has roll-call space only sufficient for the upright, honorable, law-abiding, public-serviced gentleman and lady.

Away with the scoff-law—the fellow of unworthy motives.

Pharmacy has no room for him: Pharmacists spurn him as associate.

CHANGE IN PROHIBITION LAW PROCEDURE.

Pertinent to this subject, may it not be proper to consider a proposal to the Federal Prohibition Bureau, of a change or a series of changes in the system of permits and disposals now in force by that Bureau.

May your attention be directed seriously to the consideration of the following suggestions, which, while radical, may serve to protect the good name of Pharmacy and relieve retail pharmacists of the tedious, tiresome, enervating routine of inspection and record-keeping with which they are now superlatively over-burdened.

Bearing in mind, First—that Ethyl Alcohol *per se*, for manufacturing purposes is the primal and only absolutely necessary article to the pharmacist under the Federal Prohibition Act.

And Second—That Fermented, Spiritous Liquors as such, seeing that they can be purchased, legally, by the consumer, only upon the prescription of other than pharmacists, should be left to those who can prescribe them, when it comes to representation before the Prohibition Bureau for increased allotment, etc., and seeing that they are supposed to be used as medicines *per se*, and that the pharmacist is supposed to supply only so much, in a stated period as the physician is supposed to need it in his legitimate practice for the alleviation of definite conditions of ill health, become of *secondary* importance to the pharmacist. They, therefore, not being of primary importance to the pharmacist, Pharmacy and its representatives should abstain from major appearance before the Prohibition Bureau in any solicitation in behalf of such liquors. With this clearly fixed in mind, let these suggestions be considered:

That Ethyl Alcohol be taken out of the Prohibition Unit and placed directly in charge of the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury Department. This really is where it belongs seeing it is classed as a revenue producer for the government.

That Ethyl Alcohol permits be granted Registered Pharmacists, owners of

their stores; to legitimate Pharmaceutical and Chemical manufacturers and in the quantity which their legitimate needs require for manufacturing purposes.

That manufacturers of Industrial Alcohol be given an entirely different permit and be under separate supervision and inspection.

That the Federal Prohibition Unit designate *Dispensaries* in every sufficiently populous community through which Fermented and Spiritous Liquors shall be dispensed; these dispensaries to be regularly established pharmacies, regularly owned and conducted by their owners as individuals, who are regularly licensed as Registered Pharmacists in the state in which they are operating. That at no time shall any of these dispensaries be designated to a company or a corporate body acting as pharmacists.

That the Government supply to these dispensaries the Liquors *Tax-Free* and establish the profit at which they shall be dispensed to the consumer.

That a similar system of prescribing, recording and inspecting be maintained as at present.

By these methods pharmacists would be relieved of the influx of the unscrupulous into their professional ranks and would also be assured the needed Ethyl Alcohol requirements.

Even now, permits to dispense fermented liquors should be seen to be always restricted to American citizens and these permits should be so changed as to prohibit such dispensing by other than regularly licensed Registered Pharmacists.

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING.

Since last we met, the campaign for the Headquarters' Building Fund has continued active with the result that there is to-day more interest in its successful fruition than at any previous period. It is a cause which should claim the active support and coöperation of every pharmacist who has the welfare of his profession at heart.

When this campaign has been successfully completed, what a monument of honor it will be to American Pharmacy! What a message of faith in the future of our profession! And if, then, the committee in charge of the selection of a location for the building should in their wisdom, decide that the proper site would be at the seat of the Nation's Government, what a message of solidarity it would constantly carry to our legislators! What a message of inspiration it would carry to the pharmacists of the civilized world, carried thence by the foreign tourist; by the foreign diplomats; by the trades' bodies traveling this country continuously!

It behooves pharmacists throughout our great country to see to it by both subscriptions and personal effort, that this Headquarters' Building Fund not only is successfully completed but that this financing be done as expeditiously as possible, for the honor of Pharmacy.

FISCAL YEAR: OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

The Fiscal Year of our ASSOCIATION has been changed in order that it might more closely approximate the Convention Year. This was done that the Association in Convention may have at hand an audit of all accounts as of a period easily understandable and in order that the reports of the auditor, the Secretary and the Treasurer may synchronize the more closely.

The National central office is arranging to abstract items of interest to member boards and others, and secure their publication in the columns of the JOURNAL OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. This is going to be no easy task and, doubtless, a lively interest of the board members manifested by the forwarding of suitable material for such publication, to the National Secretary would not only be acceptable but highly gratifying. This is not alone an innovation, but is an undertaking of rather large proportion; and its actual working out is fraught with some misgiving.

The publication of a journal exclusive for board affairs, upon careful

investigation as to costs and possibilities of success seemed at this time to be an undertaking more ambitious than this organization could sponsor. Whether such a lively interest will be manifested in the excerpts printed in the JOURNAL OF AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION as to warrant a separate publication; and a means of providing sufficient funds to carry on the work can be made available by the discovery of new sources of income, are observations and problems for the future.

The District Meetings held this year have been well attended and progress noted. Probably the most helpful feature of these meetings is the opportunity for men from neighboring states, freighted with like problems and difficulties, yet striving to attain the same ends, to meet each other in manly conference and, in the common vernacular—"have it out." By so doing men understand each other better, form clearer estimates of each other, can study the motives and sincerity of each other at close range. Meetings of this sort bring good men into an atmosphere of fellowship which no amount of correspondence could accomplish; and help quickly to solve those knotty problems so often surcharged to the explosive point when state boundaries intervene.

FELLOWSHIP—My, how I like that word!

Out of the meeting of the Seventh District came the suggestion that during the National Convention, there be held at least one conference composed of the secretaries of the various member boards. This is a very timely suggestion and by being put into action should be fruitful, productive of much constructive good in conducting the office routine of all the boards.

Accord and harmony among member boards, quite as much as standardization of routine, is highly essential if the *Parent Body* is to be of greatest benefit to the member boards. For when harmony and understanding maintain between individual bodies, then it is that the national body receives its greatest measure of support from the individual bodies; and in turn the national body functions best and is able to give to the individual bodies the superlative of helpful assistance and coöperation.

In this year of service your presiding officer has tried to maintain, what may be said to be a *neutral position*. Meaning by that, an effort toward reassuring those who believe standards can be advanced too rapidly; and, at the same time, lending confidence to those who fear a backward step.

There are periods in the life of every individual and every organization, when it is well to pause and take stock. A growing business oftentimes fails because of overextension. That has been a fear which has lurked with me for this organization—a fear that we might not take that breathing-time before exhaustion from over-extension had overtaken it. According, we have acted upon the conviction that this year should be a breathing-season, a sort of stand-pat period in which time we might take stock, get our bearings and consolidate our advance. A period during which colleges and boards might be able to thoroughly assimilate past advances, knowing that they were doing so without the fear of immediate disruption of their planning.

Therefore, recommendations in this address have been purposely limited; believing that a redundancy leads to confusion and a proneness toward laxity in observation.

A few well-thought-out, general rules of conduct, well administered, would seem to be more significant of a well-ordered organization, than had there been volumes of sage votements of rhetorical resolutions, annually made but daily neglected.

So far as this Administration can control it, you may be assured that the helm will be held true to the course charted at Asheville and Buffalo. To the end that the colleges may set their house in order for the *Three-Year Course*, and that member boards may feel confident that in planning, their plans shall remain intact for a goodly season.

It would appear that the colleges will require a few years in which to

thoroughly and systematically install and carry out their new program, for very likely much experimentation and many changes will be necessary before their planning will properly adjust itself.

It would, therefore, seem helpful if the colleges and boards could proceed with this work, confident that no material changes in standards are contemplated either by the N. A. B. P. or by the A. C. P. F.

IN CONCLUSION.

WE are traveling the broad highway.

The milestones are passing—TWENTY-TWO have already passed into history. To those of us who have seen a large majority of them come into view and pass into semi-oblivion, they speak a world of meaning.

We count them, one by one, every one apart, as those in the distant past become ever and anon less visible; yet remaining fresh in memory's precious store-house.

Somehow those more remote seem different, more venerated; and the wonder is the *Why* of it.—Perhaps it is that as we journey on together, retrospection endows them with a certain halo of sentiment, drawn from memory's picture book.

Perhaps it is that the very hardships of those earlier periods give a more tender meaning to those distant milestones, dimming, methinks, more rapidly than advancing years should warrant.

At first their numbers seemed to grow but slowly; but now that which marked Buffalo but yester-year seems incredibly near, in flight of time, to that which now will bear the name of Des Moines.

The speed of the whole journey seems now to have been accelerated by a sort of geometric progressive pace; and yet at no period have we been conscious of the constantly increasing flight. To-day we are not conscious of time traveling fast—Richmond, Denver, Nashville, New York, San Francisco seem as but yesterday. And while between these stations much of the road has been rough and rugged, necessitating a careful picking for our plodding footsteps; and while the way has been steep, requiring cautious and tedious climbing, the valley of promise ahead always held out the hope of reward which has carried us thus far on our way of accomplishment.

The fainthearted have long since given up the trail—the laggard scarcely got a start in the counting of his milestones. But through it all, though mishaps have occurred, though misunderstandings have not been infrequent; though the goal seemed, many times, beyond our grasp, the journey as a whole has been a pleasant one, a worthy one, a winning one; and the measure of success profoundly worth-the-while.

The companions met along the way—Aye, they are what has made the journey worth-the-while. The friendships made; the fellowship enjoyed; these pleasant, heartening memories all blend to make the open places along the journey passed, as beautiful vistas, as refreshing oases to wearying souls.

As a parting word, let us not look too far ahead, lest the dimly appearing milestones in the distant future sadden us and thus make languid the inspiration which must encompass us if our mission is to become a success.

The great world-clock of *Time* still keeps its beat, and we must ever be on the alert lest the hour of high twelve strike 'ere we have accomplished that portion of the work to which we have set our hands.

Let our acts be performed in the open spaces: May they be of such a nature that their results may be topped in the high sun light with their foundation truths well grounded in the shadows below. The romance of our lives shall then be secure through the shifting lights and shade, in sunlight and in storm—a life *Well Lived*.

To you and to this ASSOCIATION I sincerely, earnestly and loyally dedicate my service.—Adieu and I thank you all for loyalty and fidelity to this ASSOCIATION and to this Administration.—May your ardor in well-doing never grow cold.