

A. B. Lemon stated that in the University of Buffalo endeavor is made to connect the results of placement tests with actual accomplishments, however, the ratio failed to be of great value in showing what a student would do in the courses; there is a predicative value in the relationship of the first year's work and that of the succeeding years. He stated that students coming from rural high schools were not as well prepared as those from city high schools. Factors of importance are to be derived from the work of students outside of the college in drug stores, the desire of students to go to college, home environment, etc. Studies are being made over a 5-year period, from which it is hoped to derive valuable data.

Dean Jordan referred to what had been termed orientation tests—if a student standing high in average and is deficient in one or more subjects the reason is sought; students rating low in all branches are advised to discontinue their studies, thereby saving time and money for them.

JOHNS HOPKINS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE LIMITED CONTENT OF THE PRESENT PHARMACEUTICAL CURRICULA.*

BY WORTLEY F. RUDD.

My only apology for a line on this hackneyed subject is a profound concern for pharmacy of the future unless there is a radical change in the educational ideals of some of our schools of pharmacy.

I believed—and many others did too—that when the change from a two-year to a three-year course was made, the main purpose was to give opportunity for the liberalization of the curriculum. In many schools advantage was taken of this and the three-year course is with them as well balanced, as good a combination of culture, theory and practice of pharmacy and fundamental science as is possible in the time available. Some schools, however, have simply enlarged the two years to three in pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica. Not a semblance of liberalization! Personally, I deprecate such a state of affairs. When both medicine and dentistry have established standards which make certain cultural and scientific subjects obligatory upon those who would follow these professions, we are both surprised and distressed when we note the unwillingness of pharmacy to accept as natural and necessary a similar procedure.

With such a state of affairs in mind, I venture to suggest that the Section on Education and Legislation recommend to the resolutions committee of the parent organization the following:

WHEREAS, high school and college education is now the accepted privilege of rapidly increasing numbers of our population, and

WHEREAS, this places upon those in any of the professions having contact with the public an added responsibility for the maintenance of the dignity and good name of members of these professions, and

WHEREAS, pharmacists contact the public more frequently than any other single professional group,

Therefore, Be It Resolved:

First, that it is the sense of the Section on Education and Legislation that pharmaceutical education should take cognizance of these facts.

Second, that as rapidly as possible the curricula of our schools of pharmacy be liberalized so that their graduates may not be handicapped in their contacts with this ever-increasing number of liberally educated men and women.

* Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., Baltimore meeting, 1930.

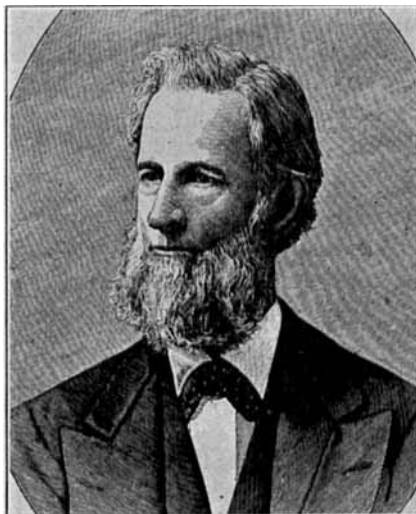
D. B. R. Johnson said that the paper was a splendid one; liberal arts subjects find place in a three-year course, but cultural subjects should be left for the four-year course. He moved that, as requested, the paper be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The motion was seconded and carried.

See also Chairman Jenkins' address, in this issue of the JOURNAL.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL, THE FEARLESS PIONEER FOR PURE FOODS, DRUGS AND THE FRIEND OF THOSE WHO COULD NOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.*

BY L. F. KEBLER.¹

During my delvings into the history of Federal Food and Drug Legislation I read with very great interest about the fearless manner, tenacity and persistence with which this man attacked the debasement of human necessities. Last year while on the way to Portland meeting of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, on looking across the street from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, I read the inscription "Angell Memorial Animal Hospital." I wondered if this was the same man that crusaded for the health of humanity some 50 years ago, and found that it was the same Angell and one of the great worthies of Boston. Now, who is this pioneer?



GEORGE T. ANGELL.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF ANGELL'S LIFE.

George T. Angell was born at Southbridge, Mass., June 5, 1823, and answered the last call March 16, 1909. His father, George Angell, was a Baptist clergyman, and departed this life before his only child was 4 years old. The boy's mother, Rebekah Thorndike, was the youngest daughter of Lieut. Paul Thorndike. She taught private school at Worcester, Massachusetts at the time of her marriage. The little property she brought to her husband was lost by a man whom they trusted. The father left little property at his death. The mother was again compelled to teach school.

The orphan boy was brought up by relatives, friends and others. His mother had him fitted for college in an academy, at Meriden, N. H. He entered Brown University in 1842, remained there one year and then, on account of the expense, transferred to Dartmouth college, graduating July 30, 1846, with an indebtedness of several hundred dollars to a wealthy relative. A month later he started out with his mother's blessing and a little money to seek his fortune. Of his mother he said, "No man ever had a better mother."

* Section on Historical Pharmacy, A. PH. A., Rapid City meeting, 1929.

¹ Former Chief of Drug Division, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.