

THE ADMINISTRATION OF PHARMACY PROBLEMS IN ILLINOIS.*

BY FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON.¹

During the thirty-six years between 1881 and 1917, the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act in Illinois was in charge of the State Board of Pharmacy. On July 1, 1917, a new and somewhat revolutionary governmental plan became operative. The Pharmacy Board was abolished and all of its rights, powers and duties were vested in the Department of Registration and Education. This is one of the nine departments under what is known as "The Civil Administrative Code." Efficiency in the enforcement of the Pharmacy Act is, to a large degree, dependent upon powers granted by the code, and, as there has been some anxiety among leading representatives of Pharmacy in the country lest Illinois has taken a backward step, so far as the interests of the profession are concerned, it may not be out of place to consider for a short time this new, unusual and attractive administrative machinery for State government.

The present Constitution of the State of Illinois became operative in 1870. Although amendments have been made to it from time to time, its main provisions are substantially as they were first written. Nearly a half century, marked by astonishing changes, has elapsed. Illinois has become an imperial commonwealth. Its population has been trebled. Its problems have increased in complexity with the social, economic and industrial changes. The governmental result was the creation in Illinois from time to time of many special boards and commissions. These were designed primarily to relieve overburdened constitutional officers from tasks which it was physically impossible for them to perform. In practical experience these boards and commissions, eventually more than one hundred and thirty in number, tended to become semi-independent administrative factors in government, each with its own headquarters, officers and equipment. Almost inevitably conflicts of jurisdiction resulted and with them, naturally, much duplication of effort and expenditure.

This condition was recognized by many as undesirable. During a period of ten years there was agitation and discussion of the necessity for a change. An Efficiency and Economy Commission was appointed to provide a more perfect system of accounting and to combine and centralize duties. It was hoped that this study would lead to the rejection of much useless machinery and to a reorganization of the State government on modern business lines. The committee selected a trained political scientist as director, took the advice of a large number of officials and other citizens, held many hearings at which testimony was presented from almost every possible point of view. As a result of the investigations, there was published a report of 1,050 pages, everywhere recognized as one of the most remarkable documents in the history of State government in this country. But there was not much effort to make the work count toward definite reforms until the gubernatorial campaign of 1916. This made the occasion for placing the code project before the people for general consideration and discussion. Colonel Frank O. Lowden made its championship one of the prominent planks in his platform. Immediately after the people had chosen him to the high position of Govern-

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nor, he took active measures to make the idea a reality. He had long believed in the possibility of conducting the affairs of a State on business principles. In his inaugural address he emphasized the importance of the administrative reform. He secured the coöperation of many members of the Legislature. He devoted long hours of study to the problem. Largely because of his earnest, personal advocacy, the Civil Administrative Code became law.

Its salient feature is the combination of the various governmental agencies. Nine departments are created, those of Finance, Agriculture, Labor, Mines and Minerals, Public Works and Buildings, Public Welfare, Public Health, Trade and Commerce, and of Registration and Education. For each of these departments there is an executive officer, called a Director, who is required to devote his entire time to the State work, this being an important new feature. He is provided with such subordinate assistants as are deemed necessary, the number varying in the different departments.

The Code has now been in operation for nearly fourteen months. Experience has amply justified those who so strongly urged the administrative reform. The new machinery has worked far more smoothly than its most sanguine supporters had hoped. It has won new friends steadily. Naturally there have been some difficulties. The period of operation is as yet too short to warrant final judgment. Deficits from previous years had to be paid from the receipts of this year, and imperative expenditures for long-needed repairs and improvements had to be met. The extraordinary conditions of the past year of war, such as the rise in the cost of commodities, the exceptional coal bills due to the severe winter, and the increase in postage and in railroad rates, made havoc of plans for retrenchment. In spite of all obstacles, however, the financial reports of the first year showed gratifying economies and substantial savings, along with greatly increased efficiency. All who are actively associated with Governor Lowden in the administration are confident that the Code will commend itself to the people of Illinois more and more, if its splendid features are given a chance for a fair trial under more normal conditions.

The Department of Finance is the keystone of the structure. Its work is certain to show substantial results. Its officers are giving the most painstaking scrutiny to all outlays, and many kinds of waste heretofore ignored are being effectively checked. They are studying the expenditures of every part of the State government with the purpose of preparing a detailed budget under which, for the first time, the State's business may be conducted in a systematic manner and with the same economy and fidelity demanded in all successful private or corporate undertakings.

It ought to be said that the centralization of administration under the Code is not complete because outside of its jurisdiction are the Civil Service Commission, a few remaining boards and the so-called constitutional offices, such as those of the Secretary of State, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the State University. Should the campaign for the much-needed new constitution, adapted to the requirements of a great State such as Illinois has grown to be since 1870, be successful, one outcome of a constitutional convention might well be the inclusion of the duties of all these officers under similar proper departments. In actual practice,

however, there has been complete harmony between the Constitutional officers and the Code ones, so that the entire governmental machinery at Springfield has been working smoothly in the direction of exceptional administrative achievement.

Limitations of time do not permit further consideration of the Code in its entirety. It is a remarkable State document. It represents a notable advance in political science. The plan of organization of each department is extremely interesting. The distribution of powers among the departments, the internal workings of the departments and the great number and variety of the problems requiring administrative solution are alike attractive. A widespread interest in the Code has been awakened. Many letters of inquiry about it have been received. Several other States are giving serious consideration to the adoption of a similar plan of government. Anyone who cares to study the thirty-seven page booklet containing this epoch-marking legislative act will be well repaid.

The special concern of this association is in the administration of the Pharmacy Act of Illinois. In the reorganization scheme the licensure of pharmacists was placed in the Department of Registration and Education. Something about this Department, therefore, may be of interest to you.

While the double name, Registration and Education, seems to imply divided activity, a closer survey of the powers and duties of the Department shows that the thought of education is the dominant one. The word "Registration" relates to the administrative work associated with all of those professions and trades from whose members the State requires a license. The Department has jurisdiction over about a dozen different lines of endeavor, including those of the architects, barbers, chiropodists, dentists, embalmers, horseshoers, midwives, nurses, pharmacists, physicians, plumbers, structural engineers, and veterinarians. In its main office in Springfield, it has a staff of twenty-five persons, whose work is being so organized as to distribute responsibility most effectively and to secure accuracy, efficiency and promptness in administration. It maintains a Chicago office in the rooms formerly occupied by the Pharmacy Board.

The oversight of the licensing features of the activities of the Department is placed in the hands of an official called the Superintendent of Registration. He is charged with the arrangements for the necessary examinations as provided for in the Statutes, with the furnishing of adequate assistance for the examinations, with the notification of the successful candidates, with the keeping of the records and files of certification, and with the large amount of correspondence relating to licensure in the several lines. Inasmuch as all the laws which regulate licensure provide for the evaluation of credentials both of preliminary education and of professional training, the Division of Registration has among its duties the collection of the essential preliminary information about applicants and the investigation of their qualifications for examinations.

So, naturally, the Department must concern itself with the establishment of standards and the approval of both the schools themselves and of their courses of instruction. If the authority given by the Code and by the several practice acts should be invoked to its full degree, the power of the Department over schools of all grades and types would prove to be very great.

The word "Education" in the Department's title, therefore, does not imply

an entire change of thought from that of "Registration." It may, however, be taken to refer to certain types of higher education, which are carried on under State auspices, and which are professional, investigational, or strictly scientific in their nature. The five normal schools which, before, were controlled by separate boards of trustees, are now placed under the jurisdiction of the Department, with a single board of which the Director of Registration and Education is chairman. Grouped under the Department, also, are the three scientific surveys, located at Urbana, in connection with the State University, namely, the State Geological Survey, the State Water Survey, and the State Natural History Survey. For the study of the needs of these surveys and the development of their work, a special advisory board of scientists, called "The Board of Natural Resources and Conservation" and representing the different fields of research touched by the surveys, has been provided, the Director of the Department being its chairman. The Department has jurisdiction also over the State Museum, located at Springfield. For advice regarding its management there is a board composed of specialists representing the five different lines of activity with which the museum concerns itself, namely, botany, ethnology, zoölogy, manufacture, and museum administration.

In the selection of the members of these advisory and executive boards, the desire was to secure individuals of the highest character entirely regardless of political affiliation, whose names would carry weight whenever mentioned. The responses to invitations to serve the State in these non-salaried positions were most gratifying, many men of national reputation as specialists gladly lending their aid. The Department has been greatly strengthened in its administration by its ability to command the assistance and advice of men of such preëminence. The magnitude of its educational work, if expressed in terms of appropriations, which for the biennium exceed \$1,962,000, is such as to make it fairly comparable with similar special departments in a great American university.

The controlling idea behind the Civil Administrative Code has been stated to be combination and coördination with localization of authority under responsible individuals. There is no doubt that the personnel of the directorate is a most important element in the successful working out of the plan. If the Code lent itself to the machinery of political organization, and the selection of officers were made purely for partisan reasons, special fitness for a given task being made entirely subordinate, there might reasonably be fear for the result. The scope of the activities of the several departments, however, is so broad as not only to require the full-time service of individuals of recognized responsibility and position, but also to present to them for solution problems demanding the highest talent, and worthy of a strong man's best endeavor.

The Code specifically provides that the Director of Registration and Education, the Assistant Director, and the Superintendent of Registration shall not be affiliated with any college or school of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing, optometry, embalming, barbering, veterinary medicine and surgery, architecture or structural engineering, either as a teacher, officer or stockholder, nor shall they hold license or certificate to exercise or practice any of the professions, trades or occupations regulated.

This provision has caused some confusion, where the complete story of admin-

istration has not been told. It has been reported, for instance, that some pharmacists have thought that Illinois had taken the licensing of members of their profession out of the hands of those properly qualified by training to be the judges. A little reflection makes the reason for the restriction apparent. Absolute impartiality and exact justice are more likely to be secured where personal interest or possible professional jealousy is absent. In the working out of the Code plan there has been marked a notable change of attitude toward the law on the part of violators, whether intentional offenders or chance ones. The prospect of being prosecuted by a great Department of a State Government, the executive officers of which are not members of the profession involved, and whose main interest in the case is that of the enforcement of the law of the State, appears to be much more feared than was the danger of trouble with members of a board connected with the same profession. This has had many illustrations since last July. There is no doubt that every practice act of Illinois has become far more effective than it ever has been, because it now has behind it the machinery, the resources and the administrative power of a State Department. The interests of pharmacy in Illinois never were so well protected as they are under the Department of Registration and Education, even though the long-familiar term "State Board" has been thrown into the discard.

Another restriction of the Code provides that, whenever the several laws regulating professions, trades and occupations which are devolved upon the Department for administration, so require, certain enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised. These relate to standards of admission, curricula of schools and colleges, rules and regulations of examinations, conduct of examinations, the granting and revoking of licenses. It is definitely declared that, where the law of a profession, trade or occupation so requires, none of these enumerated functions and duties shall be exercised by the Department except upon the action and report in writing of persons designated from time to time by the Director to take such action and to make such report.

This restriction is a safeguard against personal inefficiency, arbitrariness, or corruption on the part of the Director. It also is designed to indicate clearly the pervading idea of the Code that, while the administrative duties of former State Boards have passed under the control of a department, the strictly professional features are properly safeguarded.

The Code provides for the pharmacists a committee of five persons, each of whom shall be a competent registered pharmacist in the State, and shall have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions since such registration. The members of this committee, as of all similar ones in the Department, are appointed "from time to time." These words are important. There is no exact term of service for a member of an examining committee. The advantage of the limitation has already been shown in a number of cases, where trial revealed the fact that the individual selected for one profession or another was not well chosen. The objection to this plan is made, that there may be lack of continuity of policy from the professional point of view where there is uncertainty of tenure of committee members. This is obviated by the possibility of reappointment of those whose worth has been proved in actual experience. The danger in the personal appointment feature is the danger attending the entire

Code plan. An individual honored with selection as director of a department, or, for that matter, given any important task to perform anywhere, either will, or will not, rise to his responsibilities.

Another objection is urged that the word "Committee" does not carry with it as much honor as the word "Board," and is not understood in other States. The answer to this has already been given in the declaration that the interests of Pharmacy in Illinois never were so well protected as now and that other States, on becoming advised of the facts, will learn to honor the members of the committees chosen from the profession for the aid of the Department. And here it may be stated that a third safeguard of the Code declares that in making the designation of persons to act for the several professions, trades and occupations, the Director shall give due consideration to recommendations by members of the respective professions, trades and occupations, and by organizations therein.

Working under these general limitations, the Department has been successful in establishing friendly relationships with the best interests of every one of the professions and trades coming under its jurisdiction. In the selection of the first committees to work under the new plan, great care was taken. The Department officers desired a certain degree of continuity between the proceedings of the new Department and those of the old State Boards. They had an ambition to secure as advisers, groups of men whose names would command respect throughout the State, and who, in themselves, would be an assurance to all that under no circumstances could there be retrogression under the changed conditions of the Code. The practice acts have been enforced strictly. The examinations have been above suspicion. The committee members have worked faithfully and promptly, and generous commendations have come from many influential citizens who have expressed their opinion that the laws in which they have been specially interested have been interpreted and enforced in a highly satisfactory manner.

Several questions have been considered by the Department during the year which have general interest to the profession of pharmacy. One relates to the situation which confronts the drug trade owing to the effect of the draft. In many parts of the State it was practically impossible to find properly equipped individuals to serve as registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists. As a result, proprietors oftentimes found themselves placed in embarrassing situations where they were not able to conform to that part of the State law which requires that the stores shall be at all times in charge of a competent registered pharmacist. After much thought and after conference with representative men of the retail drug business, the Department prepared a list of articles which, during certain specified hours of the day, might be sold by apprentices. This list was printed in attractive form and given wide circulation throughout the State. Great care was taken to safeguard the interests of the public by express prohibitions, the privileges extended not including the right to compound or fill physicians' prescriptions. The action of the Department was received with grateful appreciation by the trade, whose leading members agreed to aid in the prosecution of any individuals detected in attempting to take advantage of the special war-time emergency arrangement.

Another matter which was considered to some extent was the propriety of

the annual registration fee. In an address delivered before the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association this subject was discussed as follows:

It has been brought to the attention of the Department that some members of the profession have questioned the value of the annual registration fee. Whoever takes that position surely is uninformed regarding the usefulness of this bit of administrative machinery. Through it the Department is enabled to keep in touch with legal practitioners. It has proved a great aid in keeping a correct list of addresses. The requirement of reporting once a year the location of each registered man is extremely important. The plan furnishes funds for the Department at slight cost to the individual pharmacist. The Department has no funds at all except those voted to it by the Legislature in return for fees received from the different professions, trades and occupations licensed. An attack upon the registration fee becomes an attack upon the pharmacy law. Surely the interests of the pharmacists naturally should lie in the direction of the maintenance of a proper force to keep the pharmacy law respected. Furthermore the willing payment of such a small fee provides a splendid argument against the imposition of a larger annual State license fee, quite easily possible in these days of regulation when governments everywhere are seeking for increased opportunities for raising needed funds. It makes a splendid protection for the pharmacist against such taxes to be able to say that for years he has been accustomed to the payment of such a registration fee in order to maintain the provisions of the pharmacy law. Incidentally it may be said here that the pharmacy registration fee has been the model upon which members of other professions and trades have based laws for the regulation of their own interests. The close connection maintained by the Department with legal practitioners through the contribution of these fees has enabled it, as its predecessor the State Board of Pharmacy was enabled, to enforce the pharmacy law against the illegal and unworthy.

The object of the law is to insure that the innocent public may not be imposed upon by unscrupulous people in the matter of drugs, medicines and poisons; that every drug store in the State shall be under the supervision of a duly qualified pharmacist; that none but competent, reliable and trained men shall be permitted to sell dangerous poisons and compound physicians' prescriptions; that proper labels are affixed to containers of deadly poisons; that substitution and adulteration are not permitted and that the standard of the profession is elevated. It is a measure not only to protect the lives and health of the people, but to protect the legitimate pharmacist in his profession. Were it not for the restraining influence of the pharmacy law, every pharmacist in the State would be at the complete mercy of unscrupulous competitors, seeking to impose upon the people in the matter of the sale of drugs, medicine and poisons. This would be a lowering of the high standard of the profession to the level of a strictly commercial basis, without regard to efficiency or knowledge of the science of drugs, medicines and poisons. Should the pharmacy law be stricken from the statute books of Illinois, it would not be long until there would be twice as many so-called pharmacies in the State as there are at the present time. No more effective weapon could be used against the law than the withdrawal of the registration fees which have furnished, and which must still furnish, the money by whose aid the law is enforced.

A suggestion has been made in some quarters, and it is left with you for discussion, that in addition to the registration fee of the pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, all drug stores themselves should be registered. The advantages of this proposition are clear. Such a regulation would tend to limit the competition of general merchants in many lines which ought to be restricted to drug stores. If a law provided that no stores for the sale of drugs could be opened in Illinois without a certificate from the Department of Registration and Education, there might be opportunity for important restrictions. For example, it might be possible to limit the number of drug stores within a given radius or, better yet, to provide that the total number of drug stores in a community should bear a definite proportion to the total population. It may be an open question whether the closing up of a good many drug stores and the employment of their pharmacists in other stores might not on the whole be a desirable thing for the profession. This undoubtedly would be true in many communities where the normal trade

has been so divided up as to make it difficult for an individual to prosper; whereas with one store where now there are two, both men interested might reap better financial returns.

One other problem in pharmacy has presented itself. The Department has been making careful studies of professional education. It has been advancing standards wherever it has had the power to do so. It has raised the preliminary requirement for admission to a school of pharmacy recognized by it to two years of high school work. It has done this much under the authority granted to it in two paragraphs of the Code. One of these empowers it to prescribe rules and regulations defining, for the respective professions, trades and occupations, what shall constitute a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institutions, reputable and in good standing, and to determine the reputability and good standing of a school, college or university, or department of a university, or other institution, reputable and in good standing by reference to a compliance with such rules and regulations. Another authorizes it to establish a standard of preliminary education deemed requisite to admission to a school, college or university, and to require satisfactory proof of the enforcement of such standard by schools, colleges and universities.

But its officers, as laymen, have not found anything to make them particularly proud of the professional requirements in pharmacy. It is an open question whether people generally or the officers of pharmacy schools really think of pharmacy as a profession, so notably has the purely commercial element entered into the situation. The chances are that if a hundred individuals were asked whether they ever thought of a pharmacist as a professional man, or the drug store as the home of a professional man, their answers would be in the negative. If they were asked to describe a drug store, they would undoubtedly tell of a soda fountain, a cigar stand, a candy counter, and a place where brushes of various kinds, face lotions or soaps might be secured, a sort of department store on the corner with a big electrical sign. If the professional side were mentioned at all, in all likelihood it would have to be after further questioning. When the pharmacist, in such a situation, hurries quickly to state that it is necessary for him to run this type of a store in order to make a living, he only increases the doubt which arises as to whether, after all, he is a professional man or is merely a tradesman.

So when the question of the establishment of a Pharmacy Reserve Corps in the United States Army is considered, any inquiry runs almost immediately upon the obvious fact that the requirements to enter pharmacy in this country are not such as would warrant the business to be placed for a moment by the side of medicine or dentistry. When the report of the hearing before the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs is examined, it is discovered that one of the arguments advanced for this Pharmacy Corps is that other countries have a similar arrangement. But when the detailed statements of the requirements for pharmacy in those other countries are examined, it is at once apparent that there is no basis of comparison whatever between the thorough-going preparation required there and the slipshod methods pursued in the United States. Ninety out of a hundred of the same individuals above mentioned, if questioned about the qualifications for a pharmacist, would indicate a pleasant disposition, a cheerful greeting of customers and a good-natured tolerance of all sorts of neighborhood imposition, as

the important factors, utterly forgetful of the professional side: Has the man had the foundation principles in the shape of high school training; has he had the wider outlook furnished by a college course or part of it; has he had systematic and thorough instruction in a professional school of pharmacy? The answers are in the negative, and in the popular mind such qualifications are entirely unnecessary for pharmacy in America.

As has been said, the situation is worse when abundant evidence is available that officers and teachers in pharmacy schools, in many cases, lack the educational qualifications needed and have slight interest in advancing the standards of their profession.

The Department recognizes this situation and understands that in the minds of most of those concerned, the pharmacist is a tradesman and not a professional man, that the commercial element, both in school and in store, far exceeds the educational one in importance, and that any advance step which the Department may desire to take in pharmacy, along with forward movements in other professions, must be limited by the low standards which prevail so far as preliminary education, equipment of teachers and educational ideals of the institution are concerned. At the same time it will be glad to coöperate heartily in any step for the betterment of the situation and for aiding the development of a real profession of pharmacy and for the reclaiming of what ought to be a noble guild with high ideals from its present commercialized surroundings.

DISCUSSION.

In response to questions propounded Mr. F. W. Shepardson said:

The department has an appropriation for inspection. Two of the present inspectors were employed in that capacity under the old State Board of Pharmacy. The Attorney General of the State is prosecutor. The law requires that the administration officers shall not be connected with any of the trades or professions regulated by this enactment. Among the trades and professions concerned, and the members of which pay registration fees, are pharmacists, dentists, engineers, architects, barbers, horse-shoers. A campaign is now being made among medical men to secure their endorsement of the registration feature for physicians, and there is every reason to believe that the plan will be endorsed by them.

F. H. FREERICKS: Dr. Shepardson refers to the effort to establish a pharmaceutical corps in the Army, and gives as one of the reasons for failing in that that the pharmacists cannot lay claim to education to meet the educational requirements; that his standing is that of a merchant and not that of a professional man. I do not believe that the statement should go altogether unchallenged because, in my opinion, it places somewhat of a wrong construction upon the entire situation. Medicine to-day has that much-desired recognition in the Army, and we must take the man in medicine as he is, and by way of comparison we must take the pharmacist as he is to-day. I venture to say that when you take the fifty thousand pharmacists of this country and set them up against the hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand medical men in this country, you will find proportionately as many educated men in pharmacy as you do in medicine. I think it is unfair to say that pharmacy should not be recognized for the reason assigned. I do not believe it is right that there should go out of this organization and with the approval of this Association an expression on our own part that we are not as well qualified for our work, that the pharmacists as a whole in this country are not as deserving of the recognition sought, as are the medical men for the recognition they have deservedly gained.

R. A. LYMAN: I fear the words of Mr. Freericks are apt to stir up feeling between medical men and pharmacists: we ought to have this because medical men have such and such. We ought to forget that; it is entirely immaterial. Dr. Shepardson hit the nail on the head when he said that teachers in pharmacy in the colleges of America have a very low ideal of the practice of pharmacy as a profession. I think there is where the real trouble is. I have always main-

tained in our meetings, as you know, that the schools of America and its educators set the pace for what the public think about us, and we have to look to pharmaceutical educators to elevate the ideals or ideas that the layman has of pharmacy as a profession. I think that Dr. Shepardson is exactly right when he places the blame upon pharmaceutical educators, and I for one, representing at least a certain type of educators of America, thank him for his courage in coming here and making that statement before us. He is a man from the outside and that expression of opinion from Illinois will do the pharmaceutical educators of America a whole lot of good, and indirectly be responsible for improving our professional standing.

F. J. WULLING: Dr. Lyman's statement that "pharmaceutical educators are responsible for conditions" should be modified somewhat. If he would say a faction of pharmaceutical educators are to blame I would agree entirely. There is another faction of pharmaceutical educators who feel that they have been working toward these higher aims and ideals against great odds, and they have accomplished something in the face of those odds. There are schools and practicing pharmacists at the present day who are equal to the best schools in medicine and practitioners of medicine.

I arose to say this particularly: That we are all thinking along the same lines, and those are upward lines. President Kraemer, of the Faculties, has made a recommendation which is exactly in line with this. Others made similar recommendations last year and three or four years ago, namely, that the present condition in pharmacy be recognized, that there are reputable and well-trained pharmacists, educated men who can meet representatives of other callings. The situation has been recognized in the recommendation for two classes of pharmacists or two classes of drug stores—one the pharmacist practitioner and the other a drug store—and that the colleges also arrange themselves accordingly. Possibly there would be no objection to the same college having two courses; I don't know. The fact is, we are working practically along the same line with the idea suggested by Dr. Shepardson.

Another thing: Many years ago a large number of pharmacists said that unless we pharmacists as a whole, the body pharmaceutical, puts its house in order, somebody else will do it for us. Here we have an instance of somebody stepping in who is not a pharmacist. I am not passing judgment upon the commission; many things Dr. Shepardson said I heartily agree with; in fact, he has endorsed my sentiments in many respects. This is only one instance of an outside agent coming in to regulate pharmacists and to say what they are to do and enforce what they are to do. We have let that slip away from us.

BOLSHEVISM IN PHARMACY.*

BY CHARLES H. LAWALL.

Words and phrases have associated concepts which may differ so greatly in different individuals that when these individuals enter into a discussion they are often talking about things which are diametrically opposed. "Pharmaceutical education," "pharmaceutical practice" and "pharmaceutical progress" are examples of phrases, often the subject of controversy in which there is no common ground of understanding. Indeed it is often true that these concepts are changed in the individual under the influence of time and environment. No definition of a liberal education has ever been given which surpasses the following, by Huxley, which is quoted to show how comprehensive and detailed a definition sometimes becomes.

"That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready like a steam engine to be turned on any kind of work, and spin the gossamers

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