

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS IN THE CARE OF THE  
GENERAL SECRETARY.

A. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY FROM  
JANUARY 1, 1915, TO DECEMBER 31, 1915.

I. Receipts.

From sales and payment of bills due January 1, 1915..... \$1,524.98

II. Expenditures.

For Manufacture and Sale .....		\$249.40	
Binding 400 copies .....	\$46.00		
Printing and Binding, 500 Copies.....	120.00		
Express .....	50.01		
Postage .....	30.64		
Insurance on plates .....	2.75		
For Revision .....		558.44	
Salary (Honorarium) C. Lewis Diehl.....	500.00		
Printing and Postage for Committee.....	58.44	————	
Total .....			\$807.84

III. Remittances.

To Treasurer, as per Treasurer's receipts .....

\$1,524.84

IV. Sales.

To dealers and individuals, cash and charge accounts .....		\$1,399.42
Number of orders filled .....	220	
Number of copies sold .....	1,060	

V. Accounts Unpaid.

By dealers, January 1, 1915 .....	\$283.91
By dealers, January 1, 1916 .....	158.35

VI. Bills Due by the Association.

Remainder of Honorarium, voted to C. Lewis Diehl..... \$500.00

VII. Stock on Hand.

(At Lancaster, Pa.)

Copies bound in cloth .....	87	
Copies bound in cloth, interleaved .....	75	
Copies bound in sheep .....	22	
Copies bound in sheep, interleaved .....	34	————
Total .....		218

(At Secretary's Office.)

Copies bound in cloth .....	20	
Copies bound in cloth, interleaved .....	6	
Copies bound in sheep .....	3	
Copies bound in sheep, interleaved .....	0	————
Totals .....		29    247

B. SUMMARY OF TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY SINCE 1888.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
To July 1, 1911 .....	\$43,480.10	\$22,634.02
July 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912 .....	1,632.46	718.63
January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913.....	3,137.78	863.86
January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914.....	3,192.82	1,095.20
January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915.....	2,732.03	732.90
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Totals to January 1, 1915 .....	\$54,175.19	\$26,044.61
January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916.....	1,524.98	807.84
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Totals to January 1, 1916.....	\$55,700.17	\$26,852.45

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS AND YEAR-BOOK.

I. Sales of Proceedings and Year-Books:

Receipts from January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916 .....	\$131.02
Remitted to Treasurer.....	131.02

II. Stock of Proceedings stored in Lloyd Library:

In cloth binding .....	2890
In paper binding .....	1369
Unbound .....	2617

III. Stock of Year-Books stored in Lloyd Library:

Volume I, 1912 .....	269
Volume II, 1913 .....	469

D. ACCOUNT OF BADGES AND BARS.

Receipts from Sale of Badges and Bars, January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916.....	\$61.50
Remitted to Treasurer .....	61.50
Expenses for Badges and Bars, January 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916.....	35.80
Postage .....	.74
Stock on hand, January 1, 1916:	
Gold badges .....	14
Gold bars .....	80

RECEIPTS BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1, 1915, TO DECEMBER 31, 1915.

	National Formulary.	Badges and Bars.	Proceedings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January .....	\$75.55	.....	\$49.94	.....	\$125.49
February .....	160.47	.....	.....	.....	160.47
March .....	252.91	.....	2.00	\$2.00	256.91
April .....	47.29	.....	.....	.....	47.29
May .....	103.50	.....	.....	.....	103.50
June .....	186.65	.....	.....	.....	186.65
July .....	36.43	.....	16.90	.....	53.33
August .....	95.65	\$27.95	.....	.....	123.60
September .....	135.87	.....	21.80	.....	157.67
October .....	118.88	29.05	9.50	.....	157.43
November .....	92.33	.....	26.25	.....	118.58
December .....	219.45	4.50	4.63	.....	228.58
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Totals .....	\$1,524.98	\$61.50	\$131.02	\$2.00	\$1,719.50

WM. B. DAY,

General Secretary, A. Ph. A.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT—NATIONAL FORMULARY.

## EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF N. F. IV.

(January 1 to August 1, 1916.)

Honorarium to Professor Diehl .....	\$500.00	
Labels and Plate .....	25.70	
Express on complimentary copies .....	12.24	
H. A. B. Dunning's expenses N. F. Committee .....	8.00	
Total .....		\$545.94

## EXPENSES ON ACCOUNT OF N. F. III.

(January 1 to August 1, 1916.)

250 copies printed and bound .....	\$80.00	
Express and postage .....	28.28	
Insurance on plates .....	2.75	
Collection of accounts, legal services .....	6.00	
Total .....		\$117.03
Grand total .....		\$662.97

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF RECEIPTS.

(January 1 to August 1, 1916.)

	National Formulary.	Badges and Bars.	Proceedings.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
January .....	\$143.68		\$10.00		\$153.68
February .....	105.43		14.50		119.93
March .....	153.45		2.95		156.40
April .....	59.40		.....		59.40
May .....	13.89		9.90		22.89
June .....	16.05		.....		16.05
July .....	90.34		.....		90.34
	\$582.24		\$36.45		\$618.69

## STOCK OF NATIONAL FORMULARY III ON HAND AUGUST 1, 1916.

(At Secretary's Office.)

Copies bound in cloth .....	11
Copies bound in sheep .....	7
Total .....	18

(At Lloyd Library, stored.)

Copies bound in cloth .....	112
Copies bound in cloth, interleaved .....	34
Copies bound in sheep .....	2
Copies bound in sheep, interleaved .....	28
Total .....	176
Total .....	194

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the General Secretary. What is your pleasure?

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON: I move the report be received.

(This motion was duly seconded and carried by vote.)

C. LEWIS DIEHL: I wish to make a statement, Mr. President, that I think should go on record. As chairman of the Committee on National Formulary you are aware of the work that I have been able to do in it. Professor Scoville was appointed vice-chairman of that Committee and I want to say that it was possible only through the assiduity and the care that Professor Scoville exercised for us to have the National Formulary ready at this time.

(It was ordered that the statement be embodied in the report.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the Reports of Standing Committees.

THE SECRETARY: The list of committees is published in the August number of the JOURNAL and some of these committees are appointed by the sections and report to those sections. Some are appointed by the Council and report to the Council and some by special action report first to the various sections and later to this general body. The general Committees appointed by the President, some of these also report first to the sections. The first committee on the list of standing committees is the International Committee on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature of which Professor Otto Raubenheimer is chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your International Committee on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature begs to report progress. It was the intention of the chairman and members to begin correspondence with foreign nations and especially with Dr. J. J. Hofman, secretary of the International Pharmaceutical Federation at the Hague, but owing to the war and the uncertainty of the arrival of letters in foreign countries, this had to be delayed.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley of this Committee is under the impression that our committee should be properly named Committee on International Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. However, your chairman hopes that as soon as peace is restored, work will be commenced and that a real International Committee on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature will be established throughout the civilized world in order to bring about uniformity.

How unsatisfactory, how confusing, in fact how dangerous these conditions are, is well exemplified by the nomenclature of the constituents of Digitalis, as correctly pointed out by George M. Beringer in a communication to the Committee.

We trust that the Committee will be continued and that conditions in Europe will be such that work can be done substantially.

Respectfully submitted,

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, *Chairman*,  
FRANKLIN M. APPLE,  
GEORGE M. BERINGER,  
H. M. WHELPLEY.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report.

JACOB DINER: I move it be accepted.

THE PRESIDENT: Does that acceptance carry with it a change of the name? It is not an International Committee, it is the Committee on International Nomenclature.

JACOB DINER: I believe such change would be subject to the action of the Council and should be so referred.

THE PRESIDENT: If you wish so, but such reference is not necessary.

JACOB DINER: Then I move the recommendation be accepted and acted upon.

The motion was then put and duly carried.

THE SECRETARY: The report of the Committee on National Legislation, John C. Wallace, Chairman.

JOHN C. WALLACE: Mr. President, I would say that the committee reported yesterday afternoon at the session of the Section on Education and Legislation.

THE PRESIDENT: Then the report will reach the Association that way.

THE SECRETARY: Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus, Professor T. J. Bradley.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have a brief report, which is of a routine nature and carries with it one request and recommendation that the usual appropriation of twenty-five dollars for the necessary expenses be continued. See Report under Council Business.

JACOB DINER: I move the report be received and referred to the Council.

(This motion was seconded, put before the body and carried.)

THE SECRETARY: Committee on Weights and Measures, Professor Army, Chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

##### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your Committee on Weights and Measures can report a year of progress and can predict that metric legislation is plainly on the way.

It will be recalled that at the San Francisco meeting, your Committee announced that the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association of Food and Drug Officials had passed resolutions approving of a campaign of education on behalf of the metric system, and directing the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with other national bodies in promoting such a campaign. Since our 1915 meeting, the American Chemical Society and the National Association of Retail Druggists passed similar resolutions, but to the great regret of your committee the National Wholesale Druggists' Association overlooked our request at its Santa Barbara meeting.

Taking up the matter by correspondence, the last communication was a letter received on August 23, wherein Secretary Holliday says:

"I telephoned this morning to Mr. Main, who is one of the delegates from the N.W.D.A. to the Atlantic City meeting of the A. Ph. A. We discussed this question thoroughly, and have decided to send the correspondence which you forwarded to me to Dr. A. W. Miller, who is the chairman of our delegation. Mr. C. Mahlon Kline is the third delegate, and Mr. Main will undertake to see that the position occupied by the N.W.D.A. on this subject is properly presented before your organization when it is taken up for discussion. I concur with Mr. Main in thinking that this is the best way to handle the matter, as it is probable that any action which may be taken at Atlantic City can be presented to our meeting in Baltimore during the week of October 2, and that favorable action may result."

We hope that the discussion at this meeting of the metric situation with our friends of the N.W.D.A. will result in the co-operation of that organization and the participation of its representatives in the Metric Conference which will be discussed later in this report.

Through the inadvertence of your chairman the metric resolution was not submitted at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, but such a resolution will be submitted at the next session of that organization.

Since so many organizations have gone on record as favoring metric legislation, it seems highly desirable that the several committees gather together for a conference. It is now hoped that such a meeting can be held in New York City during the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science next December.

An informal conference was held in New York City at which were representatives of the Wholesale Grocer's Association, the Canner's Association and our Association, in which the main question discussed was whether this was not the time to press the passage of a metric bill. Most interesting was it to hear the canners and the wholesale grocers state that the prize in sight, the capturing of South American trade, justified whatever inconvenience the transition from our present method to the metric system might entail.

As to legislation, Congressman Dillon of South Dakota again introduced a bill making the general use of the metric system compulsory in 1924. In its present phraseology it has not the support of those organizations with whose representatives your chairman has talked. While on the subject of national legislation, mention might be made of H. R. 528, introduced by Congressman Johnson of Washington, which provides that after January 1, 1920, the use of the Fahrenheit thermometer scale in Government publications be discontinued. This bill was discussed by our chairman in the *New York Times* and was approved by the New York Branch of our Association. At last reports, neither the Dillon nor the Johnson bill had passed the House.

An important step in metric progress was the issuance last February by the Department of Agriculture of Food Inspection Decision No. 163, which provides that statements of quantity upon labels may be in terms of metric weight or measure. Progressive canners have already started to label their packages under the Net Weight Law in both avoirdupois and metric units, thus bringing into almost every household homœopathic lessons in the relative values of the two systems.

During the past year there have been a number of interesting publications bearing on the metric system.

Foremost among these is Senate Document No. 241, which is a Report to the International High Commission Relative to the Use of the Metric System in Export Trade, prepared by Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards, which should be read by every one interested in the metric system. The importance of this document comes from the fact that it was prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the United States section of the International High Commission on Uniformity of Laws and from the fact that it can no longer be said by opponents of the metric system that it is merely the fad of professors and other "theoretical fellers." The report gives facsimile pages of catalogues of American firms quoting material in metric packages and tools (including screw cutting machinery) adjusted to the metric scale.

There appeared in the *Scientific Monthly* for December, 1915, an article on the metric system by Dr. J. V. Collins of the State Normal School, Stevens, Wisconsin, which has been largely quoted in the daily press.

Our own Mr. England read an interesting paper on the metric propaganda at the 1916 meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. The paper was printed in the July issue of the *JOURNAL* of our Association (page 723) with an appropriate comment by Editor Eberle.

Starting with these two contributions, the Bulletin of the Philadelphia Bourse published a timely article on the metric system, which has peculiar value, since it was prepared by a commercial association and thus was largely circulated among business men.

In conclusion mention must be made of the valued co-operation of our committee member, Dr. Asher, who has begun to issue a questionnaire on the metric system among the teachers and students of the South. The work has not yet progressed sufficiently to admit of a comprehensive tabulation. The opinions so far expressed show a preference for the metric system and a regret that the mass of the people know so little about it. Dr. Asher, in commenting upon this phase of the question, says:

"One thing is quite evident from the answers received and which shows that there is so little attention given to this subject in either the elementary or high schools and it is only when one has to use it in connection with his studies in the sciences, does he appreciate its beauty and simplicity.

"In the summer school course of Physics this year, there were quite a number of teachers, and it was astonishing how few of them had any conception of the system and it was only

when they were obliged to use it in their work in the laboratory, did they realize its proper conception. To my mind, if this system is to be made the universal and prevailing one of this country, we must inculcate its teaching in the lower grades and through frequent use to have them come familiar with it."

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP ASHER,  
H. V. ARNY,  
CLYDE M. SNOW,  
G. D. TIMMONS.

H. V. ARNY: In supplementing this, Mr. Chairman, just a word or two. Since I have been here I have had the pleasure of conferring with our friends of the Wholesale Druggists' Association who were here and we have decided that at the general session is scarcely time to discuss the matter. In order to put this in proper form, I understand the House of Delegates receives resolutions and discusses them, and the discussion of the matter shall be brought before the House of Delegates. In order to bring it in the proper form I take the liberty of reading and submitting the following resolutions which I hope will be referred to the House of Delegates.

*Resolved*, that this Association approves the idea of a conference to be held in New York during December and authorizes its Committee on Weights and Measures to participate in such conference.

*Resolved*, this Association expresses the hope that the Wholesale Druggists' Association will also appoint a committee to take part in such conference.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report. What is your pleasure?

JACOB DINER: I move the report be accepted and the resolutions submitted to the House of Delegates for action.

(This motion was duly seconded, put before the Association and carried.)

THE SECRETARY: Committee on William Procter, Jr. Memorial Fund, John F. Hancock is Chairman.

CHAIRMAN JOHN F. HANCOCK: Mr. President, we had a bid on the first design that we presented to the Art Commission in Washington of six thousand dollars. Now it is increased to eighty-five hundred dollars. We cannot get a monument such as they would pass upon for less than that amount. We have a sketch here of the change made from the report made last year which I will exhibit to give you an idea of what the appearance of the monument would be now. Instead of a plain statue we have a statue professionally garlanded. The Art Commission is opposed to a plain statue. They want something very artistic, so the one that was first presented has been turned down and this one was proposed to our sculptor by the chairman of this Commission who is a sculptor himself. We are quite certain that if we can secure the eighty-five hundred dollars that the monument is assured. There will be no trouble in getting the grounds. When we were there, a petition was before the Commission on Public Grounds at Washington for a monument for which a hundred thousand dollars had been donated to Ex-President Buchanan, and Congress was so busy with other affairs that they did not have time to assign a space, and at the same time there were difficulties in the District of Columbia that were very much complained of by the citizens there. They only gave two-thirds of the appropriation which was usually given for the support of the City, and they were on hard lines, and demands were made on the Government. We were discouraged in our interviews with the committees of the Senate and the House because they said they could not make exceptions, they had too many small appropriations before them and would have to turn them all down.

According to the present report we have seventy-eight hundred dollars, and we have the balance to make up. We desire to collect a little more than we need because when the monument is dedicated we want to have the Association

meet at Washington at that time. I was at the dedication of the monument to Professor Gross; the physicians had a nice program and a great many were in attendance, and that event really suggested the idea of this monument. If the pharmacists would only respond, if the members of this Association—some of them have given liberally—would all respond we would soon make up the amount that is necessary for this monument. Of course it has been talked of a long time but we are going to get it. Those who have a share in it will be those who subscribe, and it seems to me that they ought to feel some interest in securing this monument at the earliest possible time. I was in hopes it would be accomplished next year but it will take about a year to build the monument and we cannot possibly meet in Washington next year for this purpose.

I want to explain here when we went before the Committee I gave a sketch of Professor Procter's life work which Congress has had printed. I have had five hundred extra copies printed for distribution. And I will say further I corresponded with all the associations this year but I only got responses from a few. I believe that every state association—and the state associations are children of this Association—when the monument is selected and they find that they have not contributed anything, they will all be disappointed because if a state association will subscribe an amount, it is subscribed for all the members.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report?

(A motion to adopt the report was made and seconded.)

JOHN B. THOMAS: Mr. President, I wish to say that this Association and every pharmacist in this broad land owes a great debt of gratitude to the hard and persistent work that Dr. Hancock has done in this matter. He has fathered this resolution, as I understand it, and he has been working along this line for about twelve or fourteen years. There seems to be a deficit now of about two thousand dollars. When this Committee appeared before the committee in Washington the idea was to have this monument erected on the Smithsonian Grounds, between Dr. Rush and Dr. Gross, thereby making an unbroken chain of medicine. We asked for an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the base of this monument. The committee would not listen to us favorably. Now it is simply up to the pharmacists or to this Association to raise this two thousand dollars and I think something should be done to come to the rescue of Dr. Hancock. His idea is that the sculptor will require at least a year to make this statue and we would like to have, or Dr. Hancock would like to see this consummated before 1917, which is the Centennial, as I understand it, of the death of Professor Procter. I hope the Association will take some action in this matter.

J. W. ENGLAND: Mr. Chairman, I should like to make an amendment to that motion that the question of securing the co-operation with state associations be referred to the House of Delegates for discussion and report. The House of Delegates ordinarily represents the state associations and I think we ought to be able to enlist the activities of the House of Delegates to secure the support of state associations.

JOHN F. HANCOCK: Mr. President, I would make a further remark, I believe if we would go before Congress at its next session—and this was suggested to me by Mr. Lipscomb, who has taken such an interest in the work—with the co-operation of the pharmacists we would get the appropriation, but I believe we better try and raise that ourselves, it is only a small amount, and with the war in Europe and Mexico we would have trouble in getting the appropriation. But we want to give the contract to the sculptor as soon as possible. We cannot do it next year, but we want the co-operation of the pharmacists in the country. If we can supply the pamphlets of Professor Procter's life I believe it would be very little trouble in getting what we want. It must be an earnest, persistent mental effort.



THE PRESIDENT: Now the motion is to refer this report to the House of Delegates for consideration and action. Any further remarks?

Calls for question.

Question put before the House and carried.

The Secretary proceeded with the call for committee reports.

The Committee on Closer Affiliation of Pharmacists and Physicians, Professor Joseph P. Remington, Chairman.

Committee on Time and Place of Meeting: Usually this Committee has reported at the last session.

Committee on Organization of Local Branches, T. J. Bradley.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL BRANCHES.  
TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

The Committee on Organization of Local Branches respectfully submit the following report for the past year.

During the past year three additional local branches of the Association have been established, namely, the Montana Branch, the Indianapolis Branch, and the Cuba Branch.

There are twenty local branches in existence at present. A study of the reports of their proceedings, as published in the JOURNAL of the Association, shows that the branches vary greatly in their activities. Probably these reports are not complete, but it appears that, during the past year, two branches each held nine meetings, four branches each held eight meetings, one branch held seven meetings, one branch held five meetings, two branches each held four meetings, one branch held three meetings, one branch held two meetings, four branches each held one meeting, and four branches held no meetings.

Evidently there is need of stimulation of the less active branches. Perhaps the present Committee should have begun this necessary work, but there is some question of our authority to do so, as the Committee is designated as the Committee on Organization of Local Branches. This title is unfortunate, as consultation of the records will show that the Committee has had very little to do with the organization of branches at any time, and, consequently, has never done much of anything. If the work of the Committee is to be restricted to organization only it might as well be abolished.

There is no question of the value of local branches to the Association and its members, and a committee properly constituted to look after them could do work of real value. With this possibility in mind the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That the name of the Committee be changed to "Committee on Local Branches."

We believe that the Committee was created by resolution only, and, if so, this change can be made without amending the By-laws.

2. That the Committee consist of seven members, to be appointed one each year, and as vacancies occur, the year in which each member's term expires to be designated and the chairman to be designated by the President of the Association.

This is the method used for several committees, as that on the Pharmaceutical Syllabus. Some such method is essential, as the work must have continuity, and this has been lacking in the past. Ordinarily the Committee has been appointed in December, or later, too late for effective work by correspondence in that Association year, and the Committee has considered itself discharged when its report was made in August. Then there has been no such Committee in existence, when most needed, until an entirely new Committee was appointed in the winter.

The Committee hands on to its successors the excellent suggestion, made by J. W. England, that papers of general pharmaceutical interest be secured during the winter, and copies be sent to each branch, to be read in designated months, and before publication in the JOURNAL of the Association.

*Signed,* THEODORE J. BRADLEY, *Chairman,*

FRANK H. CARTER,

ALFRED B. HUESTED,

CHARLES HOLZHAUER,

CHARLES F. KRAMER,

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

C. A. MAYO: I move the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the recommendation. (This motion was duly seconded, followed by a favorable vote.)

THE SECRETARY: The report of the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, S. L. Hilton, Chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

As chairman of the above named Committee I herewith beg to submit the following report, showing the result of our endeavors since the last meeting.

In my report to the San Francisco meeting, I pointed out that we had met with opposition in the War Department and that the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, would not give any consideration to the Hughes bill, owing to the adverse report on same by the Secretary of War. I further recommended that we should use our best endeavors with the Surgeon General to overcome the objections that had been raised by the Secretary and Chief of Staff. This course has been followed since the last meeting and I am happy to report I received the greatest consideration from Surgeon General Gorgas, and his assistants, so that, when the Surgeon General appeared before the Congressional Committee, at its hearings on the re-organization of the Army, he succeeded in convincing the Committee as well as the Secretary, that something should be done for the Hospital Corps. The bill reported has now become a law, everything we asked and contended for with the exception of obtaining a commission for the highest rank in the Corps was obtained. •

I have talked recently with several members of the Hospital Corps and they have expressed themselves freely as being well satisfied with what has been obtained for them and with reference to obtaining a commission for the ranking grade, they seem to care for this but little, owing to the social duties incident thereto.

Under the recent Act of Congress reorganizing the U. S. Army, the Hospital Corps becomes the enlisted force of the Medical Department, two new grades are provided, Master Hospital Sergeant, at \$75 per month, and Hospital Sergeant, at \$65 per month and allowances.

Below these grades come the six former grades ranking in pay from \$15 to \$50 per month, for Sergeants, first class, and allowances as heretofore.

Master Hospital Sergeants are to be appointed by the Secretary of War, but only after an examination before a Board of Medical Officers, which examination shall include pharmacy, and the applicant must have served at least 12 months satisfactorily as Hospital Sergeant or Sergeant first class. It is further provided that the total number of enlisted men in the Medical Department shall be approximately equal to but not exceed five per centum of the total enlisted strength of the army authorized by law. This provision of the law automatically takes care of the enlisted men of the Medical Department under all conditions, consequently it will not become necessary to go to Congress or seek an executive order of the President to provide the proper number of men under all conditions.

As the details of the reorganization with reference to the enlisted men of the Medical Department of the Army was published in the April number of the JOURNAL I see no reason for again presenting this.

The reorganization of the Naval Service, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, about to become a law, will necessitate an increase in the number of pharmacists in the service. Secretary W. B. Day recently called this to my attention and that in planning for same the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, had issued an order that no one should be eligible who was over 35 years of age, this order at once made ineligible about 30 of the Hospital Stewards who have given to the service the best years of their life and have also worked hard to make a good record and become eligible for promotion to pharmacist, which position carries with it a commission, a very gross injustice. I at once took up the question with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and was accorded a hearing by the Chief of the Bureau. I apprised them of the deep interest our organization had in seeing

good men in the service and pointed out the injustice to those who had rendered faithful service as Hospital Stewards, by eliminating so many of them on account of age and that such action would keep out of the service capable men.

The Chief of the Bureau expressed his pleasure at the position we took on the question and stated that they were not in accord with the Bureau of Navigation, as the Hospital Steward composed some of the best men they had, and that he had been in conference with the Secretary of the Navy on this question, pointed out the facts and as a result thereof the Secretary had issued an order abolishing the age limit. After the issue of this order I called on Secretary Daniels, and extended the thanks of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to which I received the following reply, that he was glad to receive a representative of the Association and that he had great pleasure in correcting the injustice. This interview was most pleasant and cordial and developed the fact that Secretary Daniels, in his younger days spent several years in the drug business. He expressed himself regarding the Hospital Stewards, by saying that they were efficient and reflected credit on themselves and the service.

I would therefore recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association, in convention assembled, extend a vote of thanks to Surgeon General Gorgas for the efficient work accomplished in the reorganization of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army; and to Secretary Daniels, for removing the injustice about to be done the Hospital Stewards, U. S. Navy.

Respectfully submitted,

S. L. HILTON, *Chairman.*

S. L. HILTON: In connection with the work of this committee it has recently come to my attention, and since the writing of that report, another condition existing with reference to the pharmacists in the Public Health Service. Back in 1913, in an efficiency act there was a provision made for a slight increase in pay to the pharmacists in the Public Health Service. This was approved by the President and was about to be carried out on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Comptroller of the Treasury ruled under the particular wording of the act that the section of the act annulled itself. The men in the service have not received the slight increase in pay to which they are justly entitled, and in connection with this report I would like to present the following resolutions so that they may be acted upon at the proper time by this association and copies forwarded to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Secretary of the Treasury requesting that they again take up the question with the Comptroller and point out the injustice, and that he had a misconception with reference to the duties of the pharmacists in that service. Whether it will be proper to present this at this time I will have to ask.

THE PRESIDENT: It can be presented by you and referred to the House of Delegates.

#### RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO COMPENSATION OF PHARMACISTS.

*Whereas*, the revised regulations of the U. S. Public Health Service, approved by the President March 4, 1913, prescribed a new scale of pay for the pharmacists; said pay being a small increase in their compensation and to become effective January 1, 1914; and

*Whereas*, on the same date the revised regulations were approved by the President (March 4, 1913) Congress passed an Act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses for the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, Section 7 of which reads in part, as follows:

"Section 7. That no part of any money contained herein or hereafter appropriated in lump sum shall be available for the payment of personal services at the rate of compensation in excess of that paid for the same or similar services during the preceding fiscal year and the Heads of Departments shall cause this provision to be enforced," and

*Whereas*, Section. 7 as quoted above prevented the new scale of pay for the pharma-

cists from becoming effective, for the reason that it was a slight increase over what they received the preceding fiscal year; and

*Whereas*, on August 14, 1912, Congress passed an Act authorizing the U. S. Public Health Service to study and investigate the diseases of man and conditions influencing the propagation and spread thereof, including sanitation and sewage and the pollution either directly or indirectly of navigable streams and lakes of the United States; and

*Whereas*, when subsequent appropriations were made and became available for the new duties imposed upon the Public Health Service by the Act of August 14, 1912, it was found that the volume and character of the work of the pharmacists were greatly increased by reason thereof; and

*Whereas*, this same Act of August 14, 1912, increased the volume and changed the character of the work of the professors in the Hygienic Laboratory, and their case submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Comptroller having rendered an opinion dated April 18, 1914, in which he held that the increased volume of work and change of character of work, due to the Act of August 14, 1912, were sufficient to take their case out of the statute (Sec. 7 quoted above); and

*Whereas*, this same Act of August 14, 1912, increased the volume and changed the character of the work of the pharmacists in the same manner as the professors, and probably to a much greater degree, and

*Whereas*, the pharmacists of the Public Health Service have no increase in pay for about 14 years; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the American Pharmaceutical Association, now in session at Atlantic City, N. J., earnestly requests Surgeon-general Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Service, and the Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, to use their best efforts in submitting the case of the pharmacists to the Comptroller of the Treasury as was done in the case of the professors in the Hygienic Laboratory, in an effort to get their case removed from the statute (Sec. 7 quoted above); in order that the new scale of pay for the pharmacists as prescribed in the revised regulations approved by the President March 4, 1913, may be made effective at the earliest possible opportune time; and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of this Association to the Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Surgeon-general Rupert Blue, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

C. A. MAYO: I move that the report be accepted and the recommendations contained therein be adopted, namely vote of thanks to the Surgeon General, vote of thanks to Secretary Daniels, and the resolution just read regarding the Marine Hospital Service be adopted as proposed by the Chairman.

(This motion was duly seconded, put before the body and carried.)

THE SECRETARY: We have but two more committee reports. I am not sure that those will be made. The committee to confer with manufacturing houses with a view to conserving to retail pharmacists the manufacture of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations of which F. H. Freericks is Chairman.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS WITH A VIEW TO CONSERVING TO THE RETAIL PHARMACIST THE MANUFACTURE OF U. S. AND N. F. PREPARATIONS.

TO THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your committee has given much thought to the task given it. Different views expressed by the Committee members made it apparent that it would not be possible to outline a plan or scheme of operation for carrying on this work, unless some of the leading manufacturing pharmacists be first approached to learn their viewpoint.

How to do this in a broad minded manner and yet without lessening the chances for, at least, some success was a problem of itself, causing added delay. However, the Chairman of your Committee submitted the entire matter of its proposed task to twelve of the

leading manufacturing pharmacists, requesting their consideration and helpful suggestions in order to define, if possible, the respective legitimate sphere of the manufacturing pharmacist and of the retail pharmacist. At the same time they were requested to give an expression regarding the feasibility of leaving to the retail pharmacist alone the field of manufacturing U. S. P. and N. F. preparations when such is practical on a small scale. Responses have been received by the Committee from seven of the twelve manufacturing pharmacists, all of them alike courteous, and most of them expressing an interest and desire to be helpful if possible. Where the direct question was touched upon at all, all of said manufacturing pharmacists made it frankly and clearly plain that they did not regard as feasible any plan of business under which the Manufacturing Pharmacists would refuse to supply such U. S. P. and N. F. preparations as the retail pharmacist might see fit to order from them. In short, there was absolutely no disposition to entertain the possibility of refraining from the manufacture and sale of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations which properly are within the province of the retail pharmacist to make, or rather which it should be the duty of the retail pharmacist to make.

Your Committee is not at all prepared to question the correctness and justice of the position of the manufacturing pharmacist, as here stated, when regarded purely in the light of correct commercial enterprise. We can only express the wish that it might be otherwise, and now the conviction that in the particular referred to the remedy must be found with the retail pharmacist himself, many of whom, no doubt, should be educated to realize the responsibilities which they owe to pharmacy and to themselves as pharmacists. By no means do we want to be understood as not to the fullest appreciating the high and ideal aim which was sought through this Committee by Chairman Thiesing of the Commercial Section. To the contrary, regarding the matter from its professional aspect, we must thoroughly endorse the suggestion made by him in that respect, and even now are inclined to believe that its influence for good will be appreciable and lasting, and that it will have brought home to some retail pharmacists a better understanding of their correct duty as such, while, no doubt, it has left in the minds of some manufacturing pharmacists the thought that a special effort for supplying the retail pharmacist with U. S. P. and N. F. preparations is possibly not desirable.

The manufacturing pharmacist may be correct in stating that this problem can be solved only by the retail pharmacist himself, but he can give wonderful aid in educating along that line such retail pharmacists as may need it, and, if with the co-operation of all concerned, the impression is conveyed that it is not exactly the correct thing for those who claim to be retail pharmacists to buy their U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, such as they can readily make themselves, then the present and growing evil condition will soon be largely cured.

We do not leave out of mind, that the recommendations of Chairman Thiesing as made last year pointed out particularly the desirability and justice to have the manufacturing pharmacists discontinue the practice of inducing physicians to designate U. S. P. and N. F. preparations of their particular manufacture. Without doubt it is a positive burden upon the retail pharmacist to be required to carry the same standard preparations as manufactured by a number of different houses. If present-day commercial enterprise does not permit the discontinuation of seeking to supply retail pharmacists with ordinary U. S. P. and N. F. preparations, then, at least, it does not require that an indirect pressure should be brought to bear upon the retail pharmacist to buy such products where otherwise he would not desire to buy them. It seems to us, however, that this Committee should not recommend any definite action or stand on the part of the Association without the matter first having had a full and free discussion by all concerned, and particularly should some general expression of opinion be had from retail pharmacists before any definite position be announced. We urge that, if this Committee be continued, it devote its particular attention to that feature, in order to define what may be correct practice in that respect on the part of the manufacturing pharmacist.

On the broader question of in some manner defining the respective legitimate sphere of the manufacturing pharmacists and of the retail pharmacists, we are of the opinion that it deserves further and most careful consideration. It, of course, must involve all

of the respective activities. It must be in mind that the retail pharmacist of to-day operating within the correct sphere as such may tomorrow, and legitimately, grow into a manufacturing pharmacist, supplying the needs of other retail pharmacists. A line of demarcation will be difficult, but not by any means impossible to find. The matter is such that it should find primarily the joint consideration of a committee made up of both manufacturing and retail pharmacists.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. FREERICKS, *Chairman*,  
JACOB DINER,  
FERDINAND A. BONGARTZ,  
CARL WINTER,  
JOSEPH WEINSTEIN.

CHARLES H. LA WALL: Mr. Chairman, I move the report of this committee be accepted, with thanks for their painstaking efforts and the committee be discontinued.

JEANOTT HOSTMANN: I second the motion, Mr. Chairman.  
(This motion was duly voted on and carried.)

THE SECRETARY: The Committee appointed in regard to an effort to have an understanding with dispensing physicians and so forth, Dr. Charles Caspari, Chairman. Dr. Caspari is not here nor any members of this committee.

THE PRESIDENT: This completes the list of standing committees. The next order of business, reports of special committees. Are there any special committees that wish to report?

THE SECRETARY: There is only one.

THE PRESIDENT: There is only one in existence to my knowledge, that is the Committee on President's Address, which it seems is not ready to report. Next comes incidental business.

THE SECRETARY: The Secretary of the House of Delegates offers the following: "I herewith submit the following amendment to the By-laws, to amend the By-laws by adding a new article to be numbered Article XI to read 'That there be and hereby is created a House of Delegates to have and exercise such functions as may be hereafter specified by the Association.'"

THE PRESIDENT: Is this motion seconded?

Motion seconded.

MR. HOSTMANN: In explanation of the presentation of this amendment I would like to say that it was my idea that if this amendment was submitted here, and in order to be able to act upon it at the next session, which will be held on Friday, that after it had been discussed in this general session that it be referred back to the House of Delegates to be acted upon this afternoon and the House of Delegates, after acting upon it, would refer it back either to the general session Friday morning or to the Council. It is simply submitted here to bring it before the House of Delegates in proper form.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON: There is a motion that this be adopted?

THE PRESIDENT: This is an amendment to the By-laws to be referred to the House of Delegates. It does not create anything, simply refers it to the House of Delegates, and then it will come back from the House of Delegates.

THE SECRETARY: An amendment to the By-laws must be presented at one General Session and acted upon at a subsequent General Session.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON: That is the reason I contend the motion to adopt is not in order and I would therefore move it be received and take the usual course.

THE PRESIDENT: We adopt the motion but do not adopt the recommendation. I will correct it, that the motion be received and referred to the House of Delegates.

WILLIAM C. ANDERSON: I would like to move that the amendment to the By-laws be received and take the usual course, and the substance thereof be referred to the House of Delegates for discussion.

JEANOTT HOSTMANN: I second that.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Hostmann, will you accept that as a substitute for your motion?

JEANOTT HOSTMANN: Yes.

(Motion put before the House and carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: Any other business to be brought up by any member? If not, a motion to adjourn is now in order.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the meeting then adjourned.

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### A CORRECTION OF DR. S. SOLIS COHEN'S ADDRESS.

Unfortunately the reporter of Dr. S. Solis Cohen's address, printed in September number, p. 911 *et seq.*, made a number of stenographic errors, which were printed as transcribed. This is deeply regretted. Fortunately, if it may be so stated, the most serious of these errors occurred in one paragraph, and this is reprinted here, as corrected. (The Editor was under the impression that the reporter had gone over the address with Doctor Cohen, but evidently he did not.)

Now I want to see pharmacy elevated to the rank of a profession, of a real profession. It was at one time a part of the medical profession, physicians gathering and compounding their own drugs. I remember there was an old physician and poet who lived in Spain in the year 1050, and who wrote this in one of his letters—he was apologizing to a friend for not having answered his letter sooner—and he said: “There are many who speak about me falsely in my praise and a multitude who believe all they say; wherefore I must occupy myself day and night, and even in those precious hours that belong neither to the day nor to the night, with the follies of medicine—whereof there is no healing.” And there was another physician too, his contemporary, who, writing for the synagogue, a Prayer for Dew, put it in this way:

“On waving grain, on mead and wood  
Let drops of blessing fall,  
That all Thy children may have bread  
And healing be for all.”

That is, the produce of the field and the mead and the wood, vivified by the dew, not only gives us food but may be made by the pharmacist into healing for all men. (See paragraph 2, p. 915.)

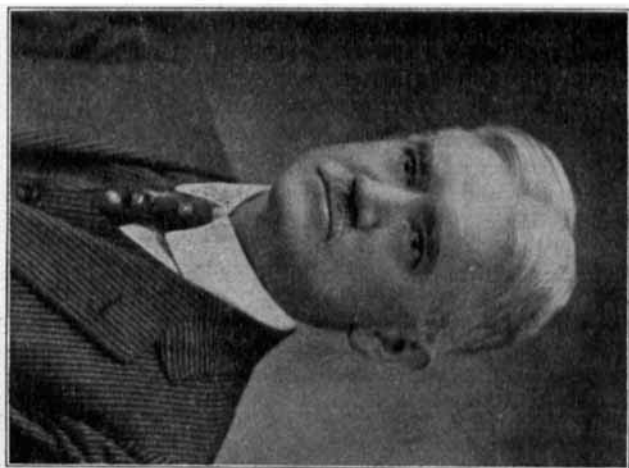
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H. C. CHRISTENSEN, CHICAGO.



CHARLES HOLZHAUSER, NEWARK, N. J.  
Nominees for President of American Pharmaceutical Association.



W. L. CLIFFE, PHILADELPHIA.