

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LOCAL BRANCHES

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to the Association and its branches shall become the property of the Association, with the understanding that they are not to be published in any other publication than those of the Association, except by consent of the Committee on Publication."—By-Laws, Chapter X, Art.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

Reports of the meetings of the Local Branches should be mailed to the Editor on the day following the meeting, if possible. Minutes should be typewritten, with wide spaces between the lines. Care should be taken to give proper names correctly, and manuscript should be signed by the reporter.

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

On account of the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, meetings of Branches were not held. Soon thereafter the prevalence of influenza interfered with the meetings, but it is hoped that the Branches will soon again begin holding their monthly meetings regularly. The JOURNAL will be pleased to receive the papers read at the Branches and recommended for publication.

Druggists of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and vicinity organized the Luzerne County Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association with fifty-one members. This shows the possibility of establishing many more Branches throughout the country, and the idea of inviting the pharmacists of the county wherein the Branch is to be organized to affiliate is a good one, and makes it possible to discuss business matters in which not only the druggists of one city are interested, but throughout the county. There are many topics of particular interest at the present time, especially in view of the

fact that the beginning of the end of the war is at hand.

THE JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A.  
253 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

### CHICAGO.

The invitations to the ninety-seventh monthly meeting of the Chicago Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at the City Club October 17th, 8:00 P.M., announced as the topic of the meeting "Organized Pharmacy Is Doing Its War 'Bit' in a Great Big Way."

The presidents or secretaries of ten pharmaceutical organizations had been asked to respond with a ten-minute report on the war activities of their organization. Many acceptances had been received and arrangements completed for a dinner to precede the meeting when announcement was made by our State authorities that all public gatherings must be prohibited on account of the spread of the influenza epidemic. Therefore this meeting has been indefinitely postponed by order of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch. E. N. GATHERCOAL, *Secretary*.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

### CORRECTION FOR ARTICLE ON SILVER COMPOUNDS.

October 24, 1918.

### EDITOR JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Correction for article on Silver Compounds, JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, August 1918, page 679, first and second lines of paragraph headed "Technic," should read:

"One Cc. of a 1:10 solution of the silver salt is diluted with 10 Cc. of distilled water and shaken with 0.5 Gm. of 'Lloyd's Reagent,' etc."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) TORALD SOLLMANN.

Cleveland, October 24, 1918.

## DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION FOR PHARMACISTS.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

I am happy to be able to state that as the result of an effort on my part as per correspondence which I give below, I have secured a decision by the Surgeon General and the Provost Marshal General Crowder, to the effect that drug clerks and registered pharmacists be not drafted into the Army during the influenza epidemic, and that thereafter a deferred classification should be given them if they can show, as practically all of them can, that their position is "necessary to the enterprise in which they are engaged." This is the first successful effort made to have pharmacy recognized as an essential profession and industry, and this should be promptly followed up and given all the publicity possible, so as to get behind our movement for a pharmacy corps public sentiment through the press:

"Baltimore, October 10th, 1918.

"TO THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
"WASHINGTON, D. C.

"GENTLEMEN:

"On behalf of the pharmacists and pharmaceutical colleges of this country I am again addressing you in this emergency brought to the attention of the people and the medical profession by the epidemic now raging all over the land. I appeared before your office with seventeen other representative gentlemen representing the National Drug Trade Conference in behalf of recognition of pharmacy as an essential industry and profession, on September 26th, and were heard by General Richard and Colonel Darnell. You refused to recognize pharmacy as an essential industry and as a needed branch in the army establishment. Today the country is confronted by a demand for pharmacists' skill and services unprecedented in its history. Pharmacies by the hundred are being closed because their owners or their registered clerks are being drafted into the army. The result is, pharmacies by the hundreds everywhere, are overrun with prescriptions for the epidemic and they have to close their stores because they cannot handle the work, and many are working all night and day. Therefore, the Provost Marshal, under the advice of the Surgeon General's office, should give registered pharmacists in the draft deferred classification to enable the civilian population to secure their medicines. Hundreds and thousands of patients are unable to procure medicines during the past few days and more and more pharmacists are lying down sick from overwork and worry which is fast bringing on a crisis all over the east. It would seem that pharmacy is today being shown to be one of the direst needs of the public and the medical profession to help quell the epidemic and save the lives of our people. Will the Surgeon General's office still refuse to recognize the need of the people today for pharmaceutical service? Please inquire of health boards in any of our cities and let them tell you of the deplorable conditions in the dispensing of medicines. Dr. John D. Blake, the health commissioner of Baltimore, told us today that he felt the Surgeon General's office had made a mistake in refusing to recognize pharmacy, and should do so, and induce Provost Marshal Crowder to release many of the pharmacists in the draft for return to their stores to help out the fighting of this epidemic in this country by giving them deferred classification. I am enclosing a clipping from today's *Baltimore Sun* on the subject. The Educational Board also should recognize pharmacy students as worthy of forming, if necessary, in conjunction with other units military organizations, so that our colleges of pharmacy will not have to close and cut off the future supply of pharmacists so urgently needed at all times for the public health, and especially so badly needed now.

"Respectfully submitted,

"(Signed) A. R. L. DOHME."

A copy of this same letter was simultaneously sent to Provost Marshal General Crowder, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service, and Prof. Charles E. Munroe, Chairman of the Board of Educational Instruction.

The following reply was received under date of October 16th from the Provost Marshal General:

"DR. A. R. L. DOHME,  
 "MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
 "AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,  
 "CR. SHARP & DOHME, S. W. COR. PRATT & HOWARD STS.,  
 "BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

"DEAR SIR:

"I have read with interest copy of your letter of October 10th, addressed to the Surgeon General's Office, in which the importance of pharmacy as a necessary industry is submitted. In order to overcome the situation brought about as a result of drug clerks being drafted into the Army and the heavy demands that are made upon pharmacists at the present time, it has been suggested that this office release many of the pharmacists who have been called to the colors and grant them a deferred classification so that they may resume their civilian employment and assist in fighting the epidemic.

"Upon induction of a registrant into military service the jurisdiction of the Selective Service Law and of this office terminates, and all questions pertaining to the release of soldiers from the Army are consequently for the determination of the military authorities. Hence the suggestion advanced by the Health Commissioner of Baltimore could not be put into effect by this office.

"As far as the selection of men for military service is concerned, the matter lies entirely in the hands of District Boards, which are authorized by the Selective Service Law, to consider claims for deferred classification based upon engagement in industries, occupations, or employments. The recognition of a particular trade or business as an 'essential' industry, occupation or employment is not binding upon District Boards which, in considering claims for deferment based on industrial or occupational grounds, must find, first: whether the industry, occupation or employment is 'necessary' to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency, and, second, whether the individual himself is, within the meaning of the Law, 'necessary' to the enterprise in which he is engaged.

"E. H. CROWDER,  
 "Provost Marshal General.

"(Signed) By ROSCOE S. CONKLIN,  
 Lieut. Colonel, J. A., Chief, Classification Division."

and from the Surgeon General's office under date of October 18th has come in response to my letter the statement that the Surgeon General's office has recommended to the Provost Marshal that drug clerks and pharmacists be not drafted into the Army during the influenza epidemic.

I feel that this information should go out at once through all pharmaceutical journals to the pharmacists of the country so that they may be benefited promptly by the decision of the Army chiefs. While I have had no reply yet from the Educational Committee, I have heard that colleges of pharmacy are being taken care of by permitting pharmacy students to join Army Reserve Units at educational institutions and I hope that every college of pharmacy will not fail to use this information to the utmost in helping itself to maintain its position and courses, and induce young men to continue to pursue its courses, for provision for future pharmacists must be made in the interest of public health and welfare.

If we had adopted and put into effect federated pharmacy with a central office and an efficient, well-paid publicity department, we could have handled this epidemic and draft situation much more promptly and effectively.

Our hope now is that pharmacists will realize the value of coöperation and federation, and not let the narrow views of a certain few men high in authority in certain associations, prevent the accomplishment of a much-needed federated effort and organization in pharmacy.

I am also informed that many of the pharmacists in the army camps among the drafted men have returned to their homes for service in this epidemic emergency; at least that is the case at Camp Meade, here near Baltimore.

Very truly yours,

Baltimore, October 23, 1918.

(Signed)

A. R. L. DOHME.

## REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON SPECIAL BULLETIN ON PROGRAM IN PHARMACY.

## TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSION OF AMERICA:

Under date of October 1, 1918, the War Department's Committee on Education and Special Training issued a Special Bulletin on Program in Pharmacy. This program is being given publicity in the current pharmaceutical press and will in this way be called to the attention of all interested. However, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, of the *Northwestern Druggist*, has suggested and others have requested, that an official statement be made concerning a Conference recently held in Washington relative to this matter. This conference was called by the Committee on Education and Special Training through the Educational Director, Dr. R. C. Maclaurin.

Delegates from a number of representative colleges were requested by wire to meet with the War Committee on September 29th, at 10:00 A.M., Old Land Office Building, Washington, to discuss the relation of students in the Colleges of Pharmacy to the S. A. T. C. The Institutions asked to send delegates were the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, The University of North Carolina, the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia, Columbia University, Western Reserve University, Purdue University and the Universities of Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. All of these institutions were represented at the Conference except the first two named.

At the time and place appointed the delegates met representatives of the Educational Committee. Doctor Maclaurin briefly and clearly announced the reasons for the call to Washington. The following is the substance of his statement.

The War Department had decided for the efficiency of the Army Medical Service to prepare for a pharmacy unit in the S. A. T. C. Furthermore, it is the intention of the War Department to retain a sufficient number of pharmacy students in school so that the civilian population shall not suffer because of a lack of properly qualified pharmacists. He stated that no school could be considered as an S. A. T. C. institution which did not require at least a four-year high school course for entrance or could come to such a requirement on very short notice, and furthermore, schools of a purely commercial type would not be considered. The amount of military instruction and training which would be required by the War Department of students in the S. A. T. C. was stated and Dr. Maclaurin then asked that the representatives present organize as a committee and work out a pharmacy program running through eight quarters of three months each, which would, in the opinion of the committee, best accomplish what the War Department has in mind to do. The Program which was worked out is issued as Special Bulletin on Program in Pharmacy. (See next report.)

Dr. Maclaurin also asked the committee to give information concerning the Colleges of Pharmacy which would help the Committee on Special Training to determine the fitness of the various schools to become S. A. T. C. institutions. This the Committee did to the best of its ability, but the information given was only for the purpose of giving the War Committee something tangible to build upon. It is safe to say that the college representatives felt when confronted by this problem, as never before, what it would mean to pharmaceutical education if we could have had the results of a Carnegie Foundation investigation and classification to present to the War Committee.

The Chairman wishes to say in closing that the attitude of Dr. Maclaurin and the other members of the War Committee toward the representatives of the Colleges was courteous, dignified, respectful and, perhaps above all, was sympathetically helpful in the problems they were asked to solve. We feel that one more incident has occurred which will assure to professional pharmacy a greater future.

(Signed) RUFUS A. LYMAN, *Chairman*.

*The Committee:*

GEO. F. DIEKMAN, 115 W. 68th St., New York City.

CHAS. B. JORDAN, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

HENRY KRAEMER, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WORTLEY F. RUDD, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

F. J. WULLING, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

EDWARD SPEASE, Secretary, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

RUFUS A. LYMAN, *Chairman*, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,  
LINCOLN, NEB., October 25, 1918.

JOURNAL OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING.

SPECIAL BULLETIN ON PROGRAM IN PHARMACY.

The program here presented is not prescribed, but is an example of what will be approved. It is intended to indicate how existing programs may be modified by elimination and condensation so as to meet the needs of the present emergency. The program covers eight terms of twelve weeks, but it must not be inferred that every student entering on such a course will be kept at college until he completes it. The time that he will be permitted to pursue the course will depend on the needs of the service and the academic record of the student. In addition to the instruction indicated in the program, eleven hours per week of military instruction are prescribed for the first three terms of the program, and six hours per week for the remainder of the program. The total time to be devoted to military and academic instruction, including examinations, lectures, recitations, laboratory work and supervised study, is 53 hours per week. The hours set forth in the program represent the total time devoted each week to the subjects named. The relation of the time given to study to that assigned to lectures, recitations and laboratory work varies considerably with the nature of the subject, but on the average the former is not more than half of the total time allotted. The subject, War Issues, which must be combined with English Composition, is, with the exceptions indicated in Section 26 of the Regulations of the S. A. T. C., prescribed for three terms with nine hours per week for lectures, recitations and study.

APPROVED PHARMACY WAR COURSE.

	Hours per week.
FIRST TERM.	
Chemistry .....	12
Pharmacy .....	9
Botany .....	6
Physiology and Hygiene .....	6
War Aims and English Composition .....	9
SECOND TERM.	
Chemistry .....	12
Pharmacy .....	9
Pharmacognosy .....	6
Physiology and Hygiene .....	6
War Aims and English Composition .....	9
THIRD TERM.	
Chemistry .....	12
Pharmacy .....	9
Pharmacognosy .....	6
Pharmacology and Posology .....	6
War Aims and English Composition .....	9
FOURTH TERM.	
Chemistry .....	15
Pharmacy .....	15
Pharmacology and Posology .....	5
Bacteriology .....	12
FIFTH TERM.	
Chemistry .....	15
Pharmacy and Dispensing .....	15
Bacteriology .....	12
Pharmacology and Posology .....	5
SIXTH TERM.	
Chemistry .....	15
Pharmacy and Dispensing .....	24
Preparation of Diagnostic Reagents .....	5
First Aid .....	3

	SEVENTH TERM.	Hours per week.
Chemistry.....		15
Pharmacy and Dispensing.....		15
Pharmacopoeial Assay.....		12
Urinalysis.....		5
EIGHTH TERM.		
Chemistry.....		15
Pharmacy and Dispensing.....		23
Applied Microscopy.....		9

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING,

By R. C. MACLAURIN,  
*Educational Director, Collegiate Section.*

October 1, 1918.

AMERICANIZATION OF FORMER ENEMY-OWNED CONCERNS.

Many inquiries regarding the status of the Bayer Company and other enemy-owned concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian and the ultimate disposal of the money received from the sale of such concerns have come to the Alien Property Custodian's office. In order to clear up what seems to be a general misunderstanding regarding the functions of this office and the scope of its work, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, has made the following statement:

"The office of Alien Property Custodian was created by the 'Trading with the Enemy Act,' which was approved October 6, 1917. Under the provision of this Act, the Alien Property Custodian is directed to hold, administer and account, under the general direction of the President, for all enemy property he has taken over. The Act provides that after the end of the war, 'any claim of any enemy or of an ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the Alien Property Custodian, or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct.' The Act also directs the Alien Property Custodian to deposit in the Treasury of the United States the proceeds of the sale of any property in his custody, to be invested in bonds.

"It can readily be seen therefore, that the functions of the Alien Property Custodian are merely those of a trustee, that all enemy money and property taken over by him is held in trust, and that Congress has reserved to itself the final disposition of such property.

"The Bayer Company, like all other companies taken over by me, is not now enemy-owned, and never will be enemy-owned again. All the stock is now held by the Alien Property Custodian representing the United States Government, and it is being operated by one hundred percent Americans as an American concern. The Bayer Company will be sold at public auction on December 3rd to American citizens only. Before the sale is finally consummated by me, it will be passed upon by the Advisory Committee, of which Otto T. Bannard, of New York, is Chairman.

"This course will be followed with each of the two hundred or more concerns which are now in my custody. I am going to put upon the auction block every one of the great industries in America, which formerly were German-owned, and sell them to American citizens.

"The policy of the Government, as fixed by the Act of Congress, is to sell these properties to American citizens as going concerns for fair and adequate values, and I would not be performing my duty in the carrying out of that policy if I did not operate the properties, pending sale, in the same efficient and profitable manner that they have heretofore been operated. If these properties are destroyed, there will be nothing to sell to American citizens.

"The Americanization of the former enemy-owned concerns in my custody is a big task, and it requires the heartiest cooperation of the business men of this country to be successful. The German agents have had their hands on practically every important American industry. They acquired large interests in the chemical and drug, the lumber, the dyestuff, the metal, the shipping, the textiles, the woolen, the cotton, and practically every other vital industry in this country. The value of the German ownership in these concerns is upward of three hundred million dollars. I propose to wipe out every trace of this German ownership by selling these properties to one hundred percent Americans.

"On December 4th, Heyden Chemical Works, at Garfield, N. J., will be sold at public auction."