

supplies, suggested that the next meeting of the Branch be dedicated to a thorough consideration of this question, when the committees would be able to present more comprehensive reports. Professor LaWall made such a motion and it was duly seconded and adopted.

The Committee on Nominations then presented their report which was accepted and the nominees were thereafter elected. President Hunsberger relinquished the chair which he had so ably filled during the past year and Mr. McNary assumed his new duties. The thanks and appreciation of the Branch were extended to the retiring President whose year of administration had been particularly suc-

cessful from every standpoint. The new officers and committees follow: W. W. McNary, *President*; F. P. Stroup, *First Vice-President*; K. F. Ehmman, *Second Vice-President*; Ivor Griffith, *Secretary and Treasurer*; *Committee on Fraternal Relations*—F. M. Apple, *Chairman*, F. E. Stewart, J. K. Thum; *Committee on Practical Pharmacy*—J. C. Peacock, *Chairman*, E. Fullerton Cook, J. R. Minehart; *Committee on Membership*—R. P. Fischelis, *Chairman*; Ambrose Hunsberger, L. Gershenfeld.

The meeting was attended by over 60 persons.

IVOR GRIFFITH,
Secretary.

COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MARCH 16, 1918.

To the Members of the Council:

Motion No. 19 (Election of Members; applications Nos. 69 to 84 inclusive) has received a majority of affirmative votes.

The following report is presented:

Report to the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The special committee of the Council which was appointed at Indianapolis for the purpose of determining the situation at the United States National Museum relative to the housing of the collection of historical pharmacy has conferred with Mr. F. L. Lewton, Curator of Pharmaceutical and Medical Exhibits, and desires to report that adequate provisions exist in the National Museum for the custody and display of specimens illustrative of historical pharmacy.

The National Museum would prefer, wherever possible, that the specimens be offered as outright gifts, but where this is not desirable or feasible, it will gladly accept as loans or deposits, valuable material on the subject of pharmacy, materia medica, and the history of pharmacy. It is customary for loans to be accepted with the understanding that they will be left undisturbed for a year or more, while deposits are usually made for a longer indefinite period. The Museum cannot bind itself to permanently install any exhibit, or to keep any certain assemblage of specimens always exhibited to public view. It can, however, agree to safeguard them and keep them available for examination and study whenever desired. In order to avoid duplica-

tion of material, the Museum would request that all exhibits offered it as gifts, loans or deposits, be first arranged for by correspondence, and the submission of a list or inventory giving an idea of the character and quantity of the material offered.

The committee believes that any property of the Association placed in the National Museum will receive adequate care and therefore recommends to the Council that the collection of historical pharmacy or whatever part of it as may be deemed advisable be placed in the National Museum as a gift or loan from the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. STOCKBERGER,
H. C. FULLER,
S. L. HILTON.

A motion to approve this report is in order.

The following communication has been received from E. G. Eberle:

"I am in receipt of the following letter from the Smithsonian Institute, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.:

"In exchange for publications of the United States National Museum, a list of which is enclosed, may I obtain for the Library Vols. 1-5 and Nos. 1-7 of Vol. 6 (1917) of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, which are wanted to complete the set? In return I shall be pleased to have sent you such of a selection of the available Museum publications as you may desire.

(Signed) By authority of the Secretary."

"In my opinion we should grant this request and have a full set of the JOURNAL in the Library of the Smithsonian Institute. I therefore move

that the request of the Smithsonian Institute be granted and that a complete set of the JOURNALS as requested be donated and that the Editor be authorized to forward these copies to the Smithsonian Institute.

"The motion is seconded by William B. Day."

Do you favor the above motion? It will be regarded as *Motion No. 20 (Request of Smithsonian Institute for Journals)*.

Motion No. 21 (Election of Members). You are requested to vote on the following applications for membership:

- No. 85. A. P. W. Twombly, 721 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., rec. by E. G. Eberle and John G. Godding.
- No. 86. William George Ungerer, 124 W. 19th St., New York, N. Y., rec. by Hugo Kantrowitz and Francis B. Hays.
- No. 87. Judson H. Sencindiver, 48 Seaton Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., rec. by S. L. Hilton and Redmond Mayo.
- No. 88. Samuel L. Antonow, 1360 S. Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Charles Orr and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 89. Hugo R. Glisman, Palm's Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa., rec. by A. C. Heidenreich and William B. Day.
- No. 90. Roger L. Carson, P. O. Box 185, Eagle Pass, Texas, rec. by E. G. Eberle and C. A. Duncan.
- No. 91. Abraham Rabinowitz, 931 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., rec. by Edwin M. Boring and E. G. Eberle.
- No. 92. C. D. Johnson, Brainerd, Minn., rec. by Chas. E. Matthews and Wm. E. Burke.
- No. 93. Lester W. Wilke, Garnarello, Iowa, rec. by E. O. Kagy and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 94. Anna E. Mulrean, 2631 Harriet Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 95. Earl N. Greenberg, 823 Logan Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 96. Abraham Strimling, 94 Highland Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 97. William Strimling, 94 Highland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 98. Harry T. Moyer, 5756 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and Clyde M. Snow.
- No. 99. H. S. McCracken, 923 W. 19th Place, Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 100. Edward M. Givens, 34 Marcy St., Freehold, N. J., rec. by Harry W. Crooks and Edward A. Sayre.
- No. 101. Clarence F. Ramsay, 10 E. Worcester St., Worcester, Mass., rec. by E. G. Eberle and J. W. England.
- No. 102. Hamilton Russell, 121 S. Palafox St., Pensacola, Fla., rec. by Charles H. LaWall and E. G. Eberle.
- No. 103. John H. Neumann, Lewiston, Minn., rec. by C. E. Matthews and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 104. Eugene Katz, 895 West End Ave., New York, N. Y., rec. by Frank L. McCartney and Turner F. Currens.
- No. 105. Julius S. Bellack, 1508 E. 57th St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Charles C. Orr and S. C. Henry.
- No. 106. Oscar U. Sisson, 5034 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and Wm. Gray.
- No. 107. Frank Nau, 141 6th St., Portland, Ore., rec. by Fred I. Lackenback and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 108. Albert E. Mullen, 2482 Valentine Ave., New York, N. Y., rec. by Turner F. Currens and Frank L. McCartney.
- No. 109. H. B. Shattuck, 31 East 17th St., New York, N. Y., rec. by Frank L. McCartney and Turner F. Currens.
- No. 110. Carmelo Patella, 353 First St., Jersey City, N. J., rec. by Turner F. Currens and Frank L. McCartney.
- No. 111. William Frank Parker, 51 West 37th St., New York, N. Y., rec. by Eugene G. Eberle and J. W. England.
- No. 112. John Edward Martel, 152 Ave. A., Turners Falls, Mass., rec. by John F. Correa and John G. Godding.
- No. 113. Philip Jacob Kolb, 2401 Claybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Chas. Matthews and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 114. Gustav S. Kolar, 1801 Millard Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by M. A. Miner and Wm. B. Day.

J. W. ENGLAND,

415 N. 33rd Street, PHILA., PA. *Secretary*.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF JOSEPH PRICE REMINGTON.

BY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

"Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, we'll deserve it."

Professor Joseph Price Remington, pharmacist, teacher, executive, writer, Christian gentleman—all these and more departed when on January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen, the leader of our profession went to "mix forever with the elements," and left behind him a memory which shall serve as an inspiration to workers of generations yet to come.

We can not adequately pay tribute to him nor honor him to the extent which is his due. We can only mourn our loss and give voice to a few of the thoughts that arise in us.

The elements of success are often sought for and wondered at after a great man has passed away. In the case of our friend and leader the cause of his success was not obscure. It came to him because he loved his profession and worked for it with every "nerve and bone and sinew." His was an altruistic nature where the good of pharmacy was concerned, and we, his friends and co-workers, representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, desire on behalf of that organization, to express our appreciation of his greatness and our sense of grief at the loss which pharmacy has sustained.

(Signed) CHARLES H. LAWALL, *Chairman*,
H. V. ARNY,
E. G. EBERLE,
S. L. HILTON,
FRANK G. RYAN.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES HOLZHAUER.

BY COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, death has removed from the service of this Association, and from the happy companionship of its members, our beloved President, Charles Holzhauser, it seems fitting, as it is to us most desirable, that we should place on record our appreciation of the character and life-work of the deceased, and the deep grief which his loss has brought to us.

The earnest labors for the success of our coming meeting in which President Holzhauser was engaged at the time of his death, was but the culmination of an exceptionally long and faithful membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association. To him, Association

membership was an important part of life, and its meetings among the important events of their respective years. Yet we shared his interest and devotion with many other associations and public interests which enjoyed his support. He was an active and valued member of his state association and of the New York College of Pharmacy, of which he was for many years a Trustee. Not only was he a tower of strength to the particular church of which he was a member, but a generous and helpful friend to many another in its hour of need, and his heart and hand were freely extended to religious work throughout the world. His contribution to the world's work was not that of a mere assenting contributor; he was also active and strong in the framing of policies, and prompt, though ever gentle and kindly, in bestowing criticism and in correcting error and misjudgment. In public affairs, his good citizenship was equally conspicuous. A Republican in politics, he was faithful to his party, yet would no more condone wrongdoing by his associates than by his opponents. He was so good a pharmacist that he acquired a wide and strong influence throughout the city in which he lived, and his influence once secured, was apt to be permanent. The friends of his youth were those of his later years, yet he possessed the happy faculty of attracting also those of a later generation.

In all his work, both private and public, Mr. Holzhauser was simple, calm and unassuming. His strength was the strength of repose, and his influence was thereby the more effective. His judgment of men, motives and measures was prompt, decisive and rarely at fault, and his advice was sought to an extent known only to those who were intimate with him. Such was Charles Holzhauser, the citizen and the man!

It was our great privilege, as his fellow members in this Association, to enjoy the benefits of generous companionship with such a character. His great heart could not be filled by the Association's organization affairs alone. He took into it the personal interests of a very large number of its members. Few exceeded him in the extent of their personal acquaintance with fellow members, to whom he frequently referred in conversation throughout the year. His regard was reciprocated, few being more inquired after when they were missed in attendance at the meeting.

Always modest and retiring, it was Mr. Holzhauser's preference, and his usual custom, to

remain in the background at our conventions, but when his voice was needed to guide counsels, or to prevent mistakes, he was never backward in the performance of his duty. He was generally regarded as a balance wheel in the Association and his opinions were freely sought by those who knew him well. Many a good measure has been furthered and carried because of the advice thus privately secured.

Probably no other public event of his life brought to Mr. Holzhauser such deep satisfaction as his election to the Presidency of our Association. So modest was he that he genuinely doubted whether a majority of the members could prefer him to others whom he

recognized as being eminently qualified for the position. His pride and joy in becoming the recipient of this great honor were deep and full. We, his survivors, can best honor him by a faithful adherence to the principles by which he was guided.

With high appreciation and deep sorrow, we inscribe this tribute to his memory in the Association's records, and with deepest sympathy transmit a copy of the same to his bereaved family.

H. H. RUSBY, *Chairman*,
EDWARD W. RUNYON,
HENRY M. WHELPLEY,
CLARENCE O. BIGELOW,
JOHN G. GODDING.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, RELATING TO PROF. JOS. P. REMINGTON.

I met Professor Remington first at Hot Springs, Ark., in September 1908, at a meeting of the A. Ph. A., the first one I ever attended. Strange to say perhaps, but the quiet reserve, and strong elements of character of this wonderful man, attracted my attention, and my impression of him was further strengthened and emphasized by the unique and original manner in which the late, still beloved Hallberg introduced him at a meeting of the Diastase Club.

I never felt at any time, that I was privileged to break in upon the quiet and sober reservedness of this good hearted man; yet I was always greatly profited and much delighted, whenever it was my good fortune to be thrown with—in the radius of influence, of his strong and attractive personality.

It was my great joy and personal privilege on several occasions, to be alone in friendly communion with this highly cultured, knightly, courteous gentleman, and splendid entertainer, at which time we exchanged a few stories, an art in which he had no superiors and few peers.

I was walking through the corridor of the Brown Palace Hotel at Denver, Colorado, when the A. Ph. A. met there, when some one hailed me, "Texas where are you going?" and I answered, exercising no definite destination; and Prof. Remington said, come and be with me for a while, to which I most cheerfully responded. While conversing together, Grand Pa Ellis came along, and he called him and introduced him as his preceptor, and had him sit down between us. This was a rich, rare and racy treat to me, in listening to the experiences here unfolded. Grand Pa Ellis addressed Professor Remington as his boy "Joe," and related the great disturbance that Joe experienced over the sale of an eighth of an ounce of bottle of morphine to a customer, who opened the bottle and swallowed the entire contents, causing Joe to beat a hasty retreat out of the store after Grand Pa Ellis to advise him of this awful catastrophe, that had so startled and distressed his young and inexperienced mind. Grand Pa Ellis told of the birthday dinners "of he and Joe" at Longport, sending several postal cards, repeatedly to Texas notifying me of the approach of these dinner happenings. This was truly a Methodistic lovefeast, reciting many joyous happenings of the past, which were sanctified with dampened eyes, and never before have I witnessed such an uninterrupted flow of love and affection; such communion of souls, and unification of hearts as seemed to exist between Grand Pa Ellis and his son "Joe," and the tender, sympathetic thoughts engendered in my mind and heart on this occasion, will never be effaced from my memory, for I was captivated and charmed, and fell desperately in love with these two grand and venerable characters.

Professor Remington was great in that he was unselfish, giving so much of self to the benefit and growth of others—so charitable and considerate of all; so modest and unassuming; in social intercourse, so entertaining and instructive; so sweet and kind in disposition; in personality so strong, that he unconsciously attracted attention, and made lasting and abiding impressions upon all with whom he came in contact.

My greatest regret is that I could not have seen more of him and known him better; but with the association that I was privileged to enjoy, I can of a truth say that his life was a most wonderful inspiration to me, and his memory a lasting and blessed benediction.

In sadness and great sympathy do I share the irreparable loss that the going of this noble, good man has occasioned among his own household, loved ones, and legion of friends.

Yours sincerely,

R. H. WALKER.

A TEMPLE OF PHARMACY FORECAST.*

"Professor Wulling's plan of confederating the national drug organizations struck me with much force. It appears at first to be impractical; but when you come to think it over, it seems entirely feasible, if too much is not attempted, and if his idea that the American Pharmaceutical Association shall be the controlling factor can be dispelled.

"When you consider for a moment, you will find that there is reason for the existence of all these organizations. Why did the national wholesale drug trade organize and withdraw from the American Pharmaceutical Association? It was simply because the American Pharmaceutical Association was not meeting the needs of wholesale druggists. Why was the National Association of Retail Druggists formed? Because there were certain commercial necessities that the American Pharmaceutical Association did not meet in the field of retail pharmacy. Then for a long time the pharmaceutical manufacturers were not organized. Each individual concern was a football between conflicting interests. One did not dare to move in the right direction for fear a competitor might take advantage of his stand by offering an unjust concession. So the organization of what was first called the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products arose out of the problems that confronted all manufacturing pharmacists. The necessities of manufacturing pharmacy were not met by the American Pharmaceutical Association, with which each individual concern was connected; nor by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, of which each was an active or associate member. There was need for a new organization. This need developed and accentuated itself until in February 1912 this Association was born and named. That very same year it put its name in a report of the Committee on Ways and Means to the House of Representatives recommending the passage of the Sherley amendment, giving the approval of this association as one of its reasons. Of twenty odd bills relating to drug legislation pending before the committee, only two were reported, and these were the two suggested by the counsel of this association at a hearing upon all.

Since then our association has put itself into the Congressional Record many times without ever seeking to do so. What is the secret? Simply this: This association has won the confidence of legislative committees and executive bodies for the impartial correctness of the information it has given and the soundness of the judgments it has expressed. It has pursued no other method than that of addressing the judgment and reason of its auditors. This need of pharmacy was never before met by any organization I know of. Thus we have adopted as our code that principle of legal ethics laid down by the American Bar Association, never to undertake to influence a legislative body or executive function in any other way or on any other theory than is followed by a lawyer of true ideals in a court of justice.

But is this not all a digression? I answer no. I relate this history to demonstrate that the American Drug Manufacturers' Association can never merge its identity—its individuality, in any confederation, and I believe the same is true of all the other organizations interested. However, I believe there is room for a confederation of these organizations upon a basis that will not deprive any association of its individuality, but will enable each to hold its meetings in the same place for different purposes.

Professor Wulling's address contained a recommendation that has not been mentioned here—that the confederation, when organized, localize itself, perhaps in Washington, perhaps in New York, in Philadelphia or in Chicago—some place to be decided upon; and there erect what I will

* The above is from the stenographer's notes of Mr. Charles M. Woodruff's verbal report to the American Drug Manufacturers' Association as fraternal delegate from that association to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

take the liberty of calling a Temple of Pharmacy. The professor did not name it. This temple should be the home of pharmacy in all of its branches; where we could all meet within our own gates; where the archives of our respective organizations could be preserved; where large reference libraries could be maintained. It is possible that Professor Lloyd might be willing to have his valuable library housed in a fireproof Temple of Pharmacy.

"Professor Wulling pointed out that his plan meant the initial investment of many hundred thousands of dollars; but he thought the amount could be raised in normal times; and I think so too. His address was the one distinguishing feature of the meeting. It will be as much of an epoch in the history of pharmacy as the gathering of five men at lunch during the Denver meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association when regret was expressed that it seemed impossible for the several drug interests to get together on matters that interested all. On that occasion I told them how manufacturers dreaded being outvoted by meetings largely attended by representatives of local retail associations, and made the remark: 'Whenever you can devise a body that shall be composed of an equal number of delegates from each of the recognized national associations, and which shall be advisory only, the manufacturers will be with you.' Professor Beal, who was at the table, worked out the idea and presented it to the Association. The results were the National Drug Trade Conference—unique in the history of trade, scientific or professional organizations.

"Think of it! a conference meeting at Washington, deliberating upon a bill proposed by an eminent congressman, and doing so at his instance; amending and modifying it according to the consensus of the judgment of its members; then getting the approval of two of the departments to its amendments, and finally submitting a signed copy of the re-draft to be reintroduced by the same congressman as the bill of the Conference; and securing its passage in the house in the same week it was introduced! The Conference was as deliberative a body as framed the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States, and yet a purely advisory body—a body in which we are not merged and yet of which we are members.

Do we not have in the National Drug Trade Conference the embryo, or perhaps the type of, a larger organization, which shall have its Temple of Pharmacy where we may gather annually instead of at the Waldorf-Astoria, and hold our meetings just as independent as we are now holding them, but in an atmosphere distinctly pharmaceutical, and with the feeling that we have the sympathetic interest of all other national pharmaceutical bodies meeting in the same place?"

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.

CHICAGO BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Special Committee on Compulsory Health Insurance which reported partially on February 23, 1917 (*JOUR. A. PH. A.*, 1917, pp. 315-317), herewith submits as its final report the following:

The Committee has considered the subject of health insurance with especial reference to the model bill known as "Standards and Tentative Draft of an Act" proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation. In connection with this bill the committee has studied the various pamphlets advocating this plan of social insurance which have been issued from time to time by the American Association for Labor Legislation, the reports issued by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, and numerous articles appearing in various medical and pharmaceutical journals, and has also sought to obtain information concerning the operation and effects of health insurance systems in force in Germany, Great Britain and other European countries.

As a result of its studies the committee has arrived at the following conclusions:

(1) The standard bill discriminates unjustly between persons employed at manual labor and other wage earners. By the terms of the bill employees at manual labor are to be entitled to benefits regardless of the amount of their annual or monthly earnings, while all other wage earners are to be excluded from these benefits, unless their wage income is \$100 or less per month.