

Wolff, H.

**Properties of amyl acetate**

*Drogist. Ztg.*; through *Pharm. Zent.*, 62 (Nov. 3, 1921), 686

Zinke, A., and Dzrimal, J.

**Lubanyl benzoate in Siam benzoin**

*Monatsh.*; through *J. pharm. chim.*, 24 (Nov. 1, 1921), 350

**CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC METHODS.**

Benedict, S. R., and Osterberg, E.

**Assay of sugar in urine**

*J. Biol. Chem.*; through *Pharm. J.*, 107 (Nov. 19, 1921), 408

Mezger, F.

**Urea assays**

*Pharm. Zent.*, 62 (Nov. 24, 1921), 719

Raper, H. S.

**Composition of an intestinal calculus**

*Biochem. J.*; through *J. pharm. chim.*, 24 (Nov. 1, 1921), 353

Zaleski and Sachnovska

**Assay of urea in the blood**

*Russ. Physiol. J.*; through *J. pharm. chim.*, 24 (Nov. 1, 1921), 352

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### REPORT ON THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There is not likely to be an opportunity for new legislation in the interest of naval pharmacists during the present session of Congress. The present demand for a reduction in cost on naval administration has given no promise of success to any bill which would promise an increase in naval expense.

I have conferred with the Surgeon-General of the Navy and with others in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and have also talked over the situation with Dr. Braisted, former Surgeon-General, and while they have all agreed that additional legislation is necessary, and Surgeon-General Stitt has personally placed a bill before the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby, with favorable recommendation, there has been no further action taken.

In the Army some progress has been made toward the organization of the pharmaceutical division of the Medical Service Corps. There have been a few commissions granted to men who had previous service in the Sanitary Corps, and it is expected that orders will soon be received to issue commissions in the Reserve Corps to pharmacists who are properly qualified. The reduction in the size of the Army by recent Congressional action has proportionately decreased the number of commissions available but it is a gratifying fact to know that as the situation in both the Army and Navy now stands, should there be any need for a large Army or Navy, pharmacists will immediately be in line for commissions, and the basic organization is well worked out.

That which pharmacy must recognize is the fact that only those who are well trained professionally and who have those other qualifications which are essential for success as an officer, will be eligible for commissions. Pharmacy is endeavoring to prove its value to the military establishment, and wherever an opportunity is given there should be a maximum of creditable service, if we look forward to the proper development of professional pharmacy in the Army and Navy.

Copies of letters from Admiral Stitt and General Ireland are attached.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1921.

Dr. E. Fullerton Cook,  
636 South Franklin Square,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Cook:

I have before me your letter of August 2, 1921, in which you request that I outline to you for presentation to the American Pharmaceutical Association during the New Orleans meeting, the status of pharmacy in the army.

There are now on active duty fifteen commissioned officers in the Medical Department who are pharmacists. These men are commissioned in the Medical Administrative Corps, distributed through the grades of captain and first and second lieutenant. They

were commissioned under the Act recently reorganizing the army, from among those non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department whose long service and efficient performance of duty particularly during the World War entitled them to this promotion.

Many of these officers hold degrees in pharmacy and all of them are registered and in every way qualified pharmacists. At the present time because of our shortage of administrative officers, the majority of them are not operating as pharmacists during the major portion of their time but are almost entirely employed upon administrative work in connection with our Medical Department installations within the regular establishment.

The Medical Administrative Corps is the commissioned branch of the Medical Department which is open to enlisted men who possess the requisite preliminary education and who acquire the ability which would qualify them to take examinations for commission. The path to a commission is through the specialist ratings and non-commissioned officer grades and successful aspirants are commissioned as second lieutenants.

At the present time because of the reduction in the strength of the army there are no vacancies in the Medical Administrative Corps which as a matter of fact is overfilled and for some time to come it will be necessary to absorb a certain number of files before there is an opening. It has been my hope to reserve fourteen vacancies in the Medical Administrative Corps to be filled ultimately by successful candidates for commission from among enlisted men who were trained and graduate pharmacists. The wording of the law is such that initial vacancies were required to be filled from soldiers with former service such as our non-commissioned officers, but subsequent vacancies under more favorable circumstances than exist at the present would have been open to the young pharmacists which I had hoped to see recruited into the enlisted strength of the Medical Department. Unhappily as I have just pointed out there are no such vacancies at present although there is still a pressing need for more pharmacists in our hospitals. The void is being filled by training suitable soldiers under the supervision of those qualified pharmacists now in the service.

There are now in the Medical Administrative Officers Reserve Corps thirty-seven pharmacists. These are individuals who have returned to civil life and have accepted reserve commissions which were tendered them by reason of their former service during war in the Sanitary Corps. They are distributed—nine in the grade of captain and fourteen in each of the grades of first and second lieutenant. At the present time no more commissions can be granted pharmacists in civil life until the War Department issues its regulation covering the officers reserve corps. These regulations, however, are expected at any time and under them it will be possible for the War Department to commission a greater number of civilian graduates of pharmacy. It is my plan at present to adopt the suggestion put forth by you and your confrères relative to the commissions being issued to the graduates of all recognized schools of pharmacy throughout the country upon the basis of the recommendations of the deans thereof eventually up to about 3 percent of the graduates of the school. The execution of this plan will give the army a splendid reserve of commissioned pharmacists which will be called to the colors in the event of a major emergency.

I should be very much pleased if you would extend to the Association at their annual meeting, the best wishes of the Medical Department of the Army. I regret very much that we were unable to be represented at that meeting by one of our officers, but unfortunately there is no authority in law for this and I had no option in the matter.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. W. IRELAND,  
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1921.

My dear Dr. Cook:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 2nd instant and your interest in the Navy. I have thought and worked over the position of the present pharmacists who hold commissions as Lieutenants a great deal, particularly with a view to restricting their duties as Lieutenants in the Medical Corps to those which they are fitted to discharge properly.

The law as it stands would of necessity commission them Passed Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons. It further specifies that each candidate must be qualified, but as you know these officers cannot perform the duty of medical officers unless there be specific limitation of these duties.

My effort to obtain a limitation of duty either by legislation or administratively has been unsuccessful because of the fact that the effect would be widespread, as there is no means of prescribing such a limitation in applying it solely to pharmacists—unless by law. Personally, I am convinced that it is impossible of enactment because its discussion at once developed issues involving the service at large. These issues are entirely without my purview, and as they assume larger proportions than bear upon the pharmacists, I must of necessity accept the judgment of the Department.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) E. R. STITT,  
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

Dr. E. F. Cook,  
636 South Franklin Square,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

#### ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION ON ADOPTION OF REPORT.\*

Jacob Diner moved acceptance of the report and asked permission to present parts of the hearings on the Sterling Bill in the U. S. Senate to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in field service, etc. Dr. Diner's efforts before the Committee of Congress were directed to have "pharmacy" included among the professions named in the Bill. Reference to degrees in pharmaceutical education and curricula of pharmacy colleges, he contended, had interposed obstacles to favorable action on having "pharmacy" included among professions named in the Section of the Bill relating to "Professional and Scientific Service;" he contended for the inclusion of "pharmacy," that while some of the underlying sciences are mentioned, this was also true relative to "medicine," in naming pathology, therapeutics, surgery, etc. He directed attention to the records of the Hearings, quoting Representative London, at the conclusion of his (Dr. Diner's) testimony, "There is no doubt it (pharmacy) is one of the liberal professions."

Dr. Lyman F. Kebler stated that he had been instrumental in having someone testify before the Committee in behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He contended that the Civil Service Commission insists on qualifying the man. He had discussed the provisions of this Bill last year before the Association, he was aware of its provisions, and did not think it right to leave it without some action and, therefore, his efforts to have pharmacy represented at the Hearing.

In responding Dr. Diner cited "medicine," which is specifically named among the professions in the Bill, as an example for his contention. Class C colleges would not be recognized, but "medicine" is named and "pharmacy" should be; doubtless, only qualified pharmacists would be accepted, just as only qualified physicians would be accepted; "pharmacy" should be named among the professions; in this connection the Bill deals with the profession, not with the man.

Dr. Kebler stated that the graduate requirements of pharmacists had been recognized and are recognized in Washington as coming within professional groups—that they were so recognized in the Reclassification Commission's report. He asked that something be done to fix up the matter; that it would not be done unless there is an effort on the part of those concerned to satisfactorily adjust the wording.

E. Fullerton Cook presented the following motion, which was carried:

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\* The editor is not altogether satisfied with his abstract of the stenographer's report; it is responsive to a courteous note of Dr. Diner, wherein he states "that the thing itself is of importance, that personality should not enter into the discussion and should not be considered," and a letter of like tone from Dr. Kebler wherein he stated that he would probably write the matter up in more extended form as a report at some time in the future. And as the expressed wishes of the Association seem about to be accomplished, indicated by the report of December 14th, the editor has not attempted to extend the abstracts made by him of the report.

"It is moved that the Committee on Pharmacists in the Government Service be instructed to take such steps as may seem necessary to secure the inclusion of the word 'pharmacy' in the list of professions named in the Sterling Bill or in any similar bill which may be introduced in Congress.

A REPORT OF PROGRESS RE INCLUSION OF "PHARMACY" IN H. R. 8928.

December 14th, 1921.

To the Members of the A. Ph. A. Committee  
on the Status of Pharmacists in  
the Government Service.

{ Robert P. Fischelis  
Claude C. Cannon  
Lt. P. F. Dickens  
Clyde L. Eddy  
E. F. Cook, *Chairman*.

Gentlemen:

At the New Orleans Meeting of the A. Ph. A. this Committee was asked to take the necessary steps to secure the insertion, if possible, of the term "pharmacy" in the "Professional Service" section of the Reclassification Bill "To provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," the Senate Bill being known as S. 13 and the House Bill introduced by Congressman Lehlbach being known as H. R. 8928.

At the joint hearing of this bill, on June 2, 1921, Dr. Jacob Diner was invited to appear and ably presented the cause of professional pharmacy, urging its inclusion with the other professions there named.

Congressman Lehlbach stated at that time that the term "pharmacology" which there appeared was intended to cover the profession of pharmacy but Dr. Diner urged that this would not be generally understood.

The unsatisfactory character of the situation was discussed at some length in New Orleans resulting in its solution being placed in the hands of this Committee as has already been stated.

The Chairman communicated with Senator Sterling immediately upon his return from New Orleans and received a cordial letter assuring him that while hearings were closed there was yet opportunity to secure amendments and that he would gladly consider any statement submitted to him on the subject.

The Bill being called up in the House on Monday, December 12th, the Chairman called upon Senator Sterling that morning, who assured him that he had no objection to the insertion of the word "pharmacy" in the "Professional Service" class and suggested that I at once see Congressman Lehlbach and secure his approval. Upon calling on Mr. Lehlbach it was found that he yet believed that the term "pharmacology" was a preferable word to indicate the highest type of professional pharmacy and that "pharmacy" meant an inferior training and standard.

It was apparently possible to convince him that this was not the opinion held by the vast majority of pharmacists and that the term "pharmacy" was a preferable word to use in the Bill and he agreed that if the change was introduced as an amendment he would interpose no objection but would even explain the reason for the suggested change.

Congressman George P. Darrow, of Pennsylvania, thereupon agreed to introduce the amendment when that paragraph is discussed and he was supplied with the necessary data, a copy of which is attached and marked "Exhibit A."

Senator Sterling gave his approval to this entire plan and further consulted and received the approval of the technical advisor of the Committee from the Government Research Bureau, Mr. Louis Merriam.

The matter was also presented to the National Drug Trade Conference on the following day and the action approved, copies of the motion being sent to Senator Sterling, and Congressmen Darrow and Lehlbach. A copy of this motion is attached marked "Exhibit B."

The Chairman was compelled to act without an opportunity to consult the Committee and this information is sent that they may know what has been done. It is hoped that the outcome will be satisfactory and when this is known it will be communicated to the members. If the members have any suggestions it is hoped that they will write to the Chairman at once.

Very truly yours,

E. FULLERTON COOK,  
*Chairman*.

## EXHIBIT "A."

## AMENDMENT.

Proposed by Mr. George P. Darrow, of Pennsylvania, to the Bill H. R. 8928—  
 "To provide for the Classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia  
 and in the field services."

*Viz.*: On page 9, line 11, following the word "pharmacology," insert the word  
 "pharmacy" followed by a comma.

## THE REASON FOR THE AMENDMENT.

1. The technically correct, but little used and rarely understood term "pharmacology" is used in this bill to signify the professional services of pharmacy.

2. "Pharmacology" has only been used in this sense in the laws of New York State and in the National Pharmaceutical Syllabus and in both these it was introduced by an educator, not a pharmacist.

3. The American Pharmaceutical Association, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, the National Association of Retail Pharmacists, all of which are striving for the establishment of the highest professional standards, all use the term "pharmacy" to indicate this highest type of pharmaceutical service. This is also the term used in foreign countries.

4. Without this amendment, in the opinion of the majority of laymen and even physicians and pharmacists, the profession of pharmacy would be excluded from the professional class. This is not the intention of the Committee who prepared the Bill or of its Chairman.

5. The term "pharmacology," however, should also be retained as its more restrictive meaning, the study of the action of drugs, is well understood and is an important branch of medicine.

## EXHIBIT "B."

(MOTION APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE, DEC. 13, 1921.)

WHEREAS the Reclassification Bill, known as H. R. 8928, "To provide for the Classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services," uses the term "pharmacology" to indicate the profession of pharmacy in the paragraph defining Professional Service and

WHEREAS the term "pharmacology" is not generally understood or used to mean "pharmacy" either in this country or abroad and does have a specific meaning as a branch of medicine, therefore it is

*Recommended* by the National Drug Trade Conference in session assembled that an amendment be approved by Congress whereby the term "pharmacy" be inserted in H. R. 8928, on page 9, line 11, following the word "pharmacology."

## COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Your committee on National Legislation herewith submits the following report. Shortly after the election of President Harding, Congress was convened in special session to consider revising the Tariff and Revenue Laws and such other legislation as may be necessary to prevent the dumping of commodities from Europe in this country, and assist in bringing about a more normal condition of affairs and, at the same time, producing the revenue necessary to conduct the affairs and meet the obligations of the government, thereby lightening the burdens of our own citizens and industries as much as possible.

The House of Representatives after many weeks of labor passed a tariff bill. As reported by the Ways and Means Committee, it contained a proviso prohibiting the importation of dyes and organic chemicals for a period of three years, also providing an ad valorem duty based on American valuation instead of a valuation at the source. Just before the passage of the bill by the House of Representatives, the proviso relating to the embargo on dyes and organic chemicals was stricken from the bill. The bill is now before the Finance Committee, U. S. Senate.

The New Volstead bill, amending the Volstead Act, has brought out no end of protests from all over the country and from all classes and industries compelled to use alcohol.

S. 1838, to amend the Patent Laws, providing compulsory working in the U. S. as recommended by the War Department within 2 years, has met with much opposition. The Senate Committee has reported the bill and recommended the passage without amendment, the Senate however has taken no action. What the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks, House of Rep-

representatives, will do is not known at present; certainly the wishes of the American Patent Bar Association will be given due consideration at the proper time, as it has been on every occasion.

#### THE REVENUE LAWS.

Your Committee is of the opinion that if an active interest in National Legislation is to be taken by the American Pharmaceutical Association it will have to be by other means than what has been followed in the past. If the Association is to be active and wants results it will be necessary to secure the services of some one who is able not only to voice the sentiments and wishes of the organization but who is in constant touch with legislative matters at all times.

It seems to your Committee there is but one way, all national drug organizations should get in closer touch with each other and work for their combined interests, secure the services of a proper representative who, when occasion demands, will appear as the accredited representative of the combined drug industry of the United States.

It seems to us that this is the only method whereby the drug interests can expect fair, reasonable legislation and eliminate much of the freak and unreasonable legislation we have been burdened with for many years.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) S. L. HILTON, *Chairman*  
A. R. L. DOHME,  
JOHN C. WALLACE.

#### CRUDE VEGETABLE DRUGS NEED CAREFUL DRYING FOR MARKET.

Success in drying crude vegetable drugs for the market depends chiefly upon the careful control of temperature and the flow of air, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1231, Drying Crude Drugs. The application of a few fundamental principles of drying would result in making more marketable a considerable portion of the vegetable drugs that are gathered. The object of drying is to remove sufficient moisture from the product to insure good keeping qualities. It prevents molding, the action of enzymes, and chemical or other changes which are brought about by the presence of excess moisture.

Crude drugs can be dried either in the air or by the means of artificial heat. Burdock roots, for instance, are split and dried in the sun, while certain aromatic drugs, such as sage, peppermint, and wormwood, are perhaps better if dried in the shade without artificial heat. Belladonna, dandelion roots, and green leaf drugs, are among those which are dried with artificial heat.

Drying in the air varies from merely laying the materials out in the sun to shade-drying under elaborate dry-house conditions. The bulletin gives data on the amount of heat and air circulation necessary for various vegetable roots and herbs, description of two forms of artificial driers for large and small operation,

hints on dry house management, and the care of crude drugs. The bulletin may be had free on application to the department.

#### THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY CLAIMS PRIORITY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

*The Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist* of October 29, 1921, comments favorably and at length on an address by Prof. Charles H. LaWall, delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, closing the editorial by saying that "the principle underlying his idea of constructive public service in pharmacy and some of his suggestions for the practical application of it, are well worthy of consideration on this side of the Atlantic."

The editorial states: "To the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain belongs the credit and honor of having established the first chemical laboratory, and the first pharmaceutical research laboratory in this country, but for the maintenance of the latter, and the scholarships in connection with it, the Society has had to draw upon its own resources, or to depend upon private munificence. Original research, when of value to the nation, ought to receive financial assistance from the State; but if pharmacy is to be entitled to such aid it must qualify for it, as the Society has sought to do."