

# SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1917.

(Second General Session, Thursday Afternoon, August 30, 1917.)

The Second General Session of the Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was called to order by President Frederick J. Wulling, at 2.30 P.M.

**THE PRESIDENT:** The first order of business is the reading of the minutes of the first session. (See p. 777, September issue.)

On motion, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**THE PRESIDENT:** The next order of business is the reading of communications.

(Secretary Day read communications from national and state associations, President Lehman of the New York Deutscher Apotheker Verein, E. L. Newcomb, Frank Crane and Mrs. Fletcher Howard.)

**THE PRESIDENT:** Unless you direct to the contrary, they will take the usual course, which includes mention in our minutes.

Upon motion, the General Secretary was instructed by rising vote to send a message of greetings to former Secretary Charles Caspari, Jr.

**THE PRESIDENT:** The next order of business is the report of the Nominating Committee.

(The Nominating Committee reported the names of nominees on page 828, September issue, with the exception of Leonard Seltzer and C. A. Mayo. The former was nominated in place of Edward Kremers, of Wisconsin, who expressed his appreciation for the nomination but declined the honor; the latter was nominated in place of S. L. Hilton, who resigned on account of dual representation as Council member.)

**THE PRESIDENT:** According to Chapter VII of the By-Laws, Article IV, "Vacancies which may occur in the Council shall be filled for the unexpired term, or terms, by the Association at its next annual meeting." We have before us the business of filling the unexpired term of Thomas F. Main.

**H. M. WHELPLEY:** If it is in order, Mr. President, I would like to present the name of Mr. John G. Godding, an ex-President of the Association, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Council caused by the death of Mr. Thos. F. Main.

Motion seconded, and after voting, Mr. Godding was declared elected to fill the unexpired term of Thomas F. Main.

**SECRETARY DAY:** There is another vacancy caused by the death of Dr. W. C. Alpers, whose term of office expires in 1919, to be filled in the same way.

**H. V. ARNY:** I desire to place S. L. Hilton in nomination.

Nomination seconded and afterward, by vote, elected. This created the possibility of dual representation and Mr. Hilton resigned as nominee. (See report of Nominating Committee in these minutes.)

Caswell A. Mayo was then elected a nominee for the Council in the place of S. L. Hilton.

**THE PRESIDENT:** The next order of business will be the reading of the minutes of the Council in abstract form.

**EDITOR EBERLE:** On account of the illness of Secretary England, he has asked me to read the minutes of the last meeting. (See Council Business, October issue, pp. 914 *et. seq.*)

The minutes were approved.

THE PRESIDENT: Last year, a Special Committee on President's Address was appointed. That committee is ready to report, and I will ask Chairman J. H. Beal to present the report on President Alpers' Address.

The report was read.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the reading of this Committee's report. What is your disposition of the report of the Committee on President's Address?

T. J. BRADLEY: This matter has been one that has perturbed and perplexed the Association and its officers for a long time. It has been very carefully studied by some of our most representative and trustworthy members, and I believe we will gain a great deal if we dispose of it quickly now, after this long study. Therefore, sir, I move you that we accept this report as presented and adopt all of its recommendations.

Motion seconded.

JACOB DINER: I would like to offer a motion, before acting on the motion, that the minority report, as suggested by Chairman Beal, be read. This is an amendment to the motion. I am in favor of the motion of Dr. Bradley, but I do think that inasmuch as Chairman Beal spoke of a minority report, who might wish to make a supplementary recommendation, that we should hear what that recommendation is.

THE PRESIDENT: I did not understand the Chairman of the Committee to have so stated.

JACOB DINER: The substance was that they had authorized him to make a statement, and I think the proper thing to do is to make the statement.

THE PRESIDENT: Then this is a motion to amend. Is it seconded?

Motion seconded.

T. J. BRADLEY: I object to the entertaining of that motion to amend as being unnecessary and out of order. I had no intention in offering my motion to limit debate on that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: That was the idea of the President when he said he did not understand the Chairman of that Committee to have said that the minority wanted to report as a committee. I wonder whether those on that Committee who did not vote with the majority wanted to make a minority report, or whether they wanted to discuss the motion. However, we must proceed according to parliamentary rules. We have this amendment to the motion before us.

T. J. BRADLEY: I do not get the drift of the motion to amend.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion to amend was to the effect that if there was a minority report, the minority report should be received. Is there such a minority report? (No response.) My suggestion is that those who did not vote with the majority, but with the minority, speak to the first motion, and in this way save time. The motion is now before us. We can only speak upon this motion to amend.

JACOB DINER: My motion was based upon the understanding, and I think I understood correctly, that the minority report is to be read. I am perfectly willing to have it read at the discussion, as long as we hear the minority report. If it will expedite matters, I am willing to withdraw my motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Does the seconder of the motion consent to the withdrawal?

(The seconder withdrew the second of the motion.)

THE PRESIDENT: There is now the original motion before us, and it is open for discussion, and Mr. Hopp has the floor.

LEWIS C. HOPP: I dislike very much to see any part of this address published, knowing the conditions under which Dr. Alpers had been laboring, and his connection with the Cleveland School of Pharmacy was such that it will not do anyone interested in the American Pharmaceutical Association any good to ever publish a line of this address. Being a member of that Committee, I would rather not say anything about the affairs at Cleveland, but if you wish to hear

any thing about them, the Secretary of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy is present, and he can give you all the information you desire. I would prefer to see this whole matter dropped without any discussion or publication—forget it. We in Cleveland would rather see the whole thing forgotten than to have even a line published in the proceedings.

HARRY B. MASON: It seems to me, Mr. President, that this matter is fairly clear cut. As I see it, it resolves itself into two propositions; one, whether we shall adopt the idea of the majority of the Committee, and publish the address, with corrections, or, second, whether we shall adopt Mr. Hopp's idea and forget the address. I can well see the idea of Chairman Beal in wanting to publish the address; that is the view of a fair man who desires to give every one his day in Court. Although a year late, to let President Alpers' address be published without corrections, I think would be a great mistake. In the first place, it would consume thirty or forty pages, not to say anything in regard to expense in connection with same, and it would give publicity to a lot of stuff that no one is interested in any more. Why exhume something which has been buried for a year for the purpose of dissecting it? I therefore approve of Mr. Hopp's suggestion.

It seems to me that we can vote on this matter intelligently. I do not desire to make any motion which will force the issue, but in order to put it before the body in such a fashion that we can vote intelligently on it, and can express our opinions, I would like to offer a substitute, that the address of President Alpers of last year be not published, and that it be forgotten from now on.

Motion seconded.

R. A. LYMAN: Mr. President, as a member of that Committee, it is only fair that I should make a statement. You will remember that at Atlantic City last year I did not sign the report which the Committee made, and for this reason, I did not know what was right. After a year of thought, and of as careful study as I could give the matter, I find myself at this moment in about the worst predicament of my life, in my attempt to treat everybody on the square. However, after considerable deliberation, I have come to this conclusion, and my opinion is very much like that of Mr. Hopp, but it is on an entirely different basis. Mr. Alpers is dead. I do not see where we can gain anything by opening up a discussion, printing an address, and then printing a report. If anybody attempts to understand that report who is not familiar with the matter, the study of the situation and the study of that report will require just as great study as the original address itself.

I have felt, knowing as I have learned since, that Mr. Alpers was a very sick man, and I do not believe that Mr. Alpers in his well days would have written an address just as he wrote that one. Anybody who makes a careful study of the address will see that there were inconsistencies in the address itself, even if you know nothing about the history and conditions connected with the subject. He was a very sick man, and it seems to me the fair thing to do, both to Mr. Alpers, who has passed away, and to American pharmacy, is just to forget all about the matter and begin anew with the recommendations of President Wulling.

THE PRESIDENT: We are talking to the substitute motion. Is the Chair correct? The substitute motion was made and seconded.

HARRY B. MASON: The motion was that the address of President Alpers be not published.

THE PRESIDENT: Do you include the report of the Committee?

HARRY B. MASON: That the whole thing stands or falls together.

GEO. M. BERINGER: We spent two sessions at Atlantic City in discussing this address. We have taken up a large portion of this afternoon; it has occupied the attention of a very able committee during the year, and it seems to me we now have a knowledge of the condition of the man who wrote that address. I do not think that it is right to publish the address in the proceedings of this Association.

It would be unfair to this Association and unfair to Dr. Alpers, and uncharitable to his memory to publish an address of this kind at this time. I sincerely hope the Association will permit the report of the Committee to be received, and I therefore make a motion that the report of the Committee be received, and that the President's address, and the accompanying report thereon, be laid on the table.

Motion seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: A substitute for the substitute has been offered and seconded. Do you call for a vote, or will you discuss it?

(The question was called for by many members.)

F. H. FREDERICKS: Mr. President, I want to testify, in the first place, to the very high regard in which I held—and I am now speaking to the substitute motion—of the very high regard in which I always held Dr. Alpers. Many times I have felt thankful to him for enabling me to accomplish the little work that I have been able to accomplish. I thoroughly appreciate the motive that prompts the substitute motion. I was present at the Atlantic City convention, and at least two or three other members of the Association, who are not present to-day. Those members heard that address, and they carried away with them various thoughts. Some of them will live fifty years from now, and they will have those thoughts in their minds fifty years from now. I put before you that fact, and then ask why not publish, pitiable though it may be, I ask, is it not better to publish that address, so that all the members who were present at that time, and who since have spoken in one way or another to other members, so that all may know the exact conditions that existed, and have the benefit of this most splendid report that your Committee has made? I hope the substitute motion will be defeated, Mr. President.

H. M. WHELPLEY: Sentiment is human and commendable. I have seldom seen the American Pharmaceutical Association carried away by sentiment, by anything but careful, deliberate reasoning, but I believe that a number of those who are here now and recall the man who presided over this organization a year ago, are thinking of him, his physical condition, and those commendable things that Mr. Hopp has said, and are anxious to cover up and forget the whole affair. As the previous speaker has very forcefully and truthfully said, it is not the dead that we are here to consider, but it is the living, and the living is the American Pharmaceutical Association. For the future, as well as those members who may live for fifty or seventy-five years, I feel this unfortunate incident should be closed up by a publication of the affairs as we have them before us to-day. One speaker said, "Let us close it and forget it." That does not close it up; that leaves it in the most unfortunate condition, where those who are not here cannot understand what took place, and they will say, "Oh, well, that was covered up." Let us place in our records, no matter how much space it occupies, the statements as we have them before us to-day, and the report of the Committee, together with the address of Dr. W. C. Alpers.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion?

(The question was called for.)

THE PRESIDENT: The question has been called for. The vote is on the second substitute.

GEO. M. BERINGER: The motion was to receive the report and lay it on the table, that carries with it the address and the whole thing.

THE PRESIDENT: You mean that the address and the report be laid upon the table?

GEO. M. BERINGER: Yes.

(Shouts of question, question.)

THE PRESIDENT: The question is called for.

WM. C. ANDERSON: A point of order. The simple calling for the question does not put the question before the immediate body. If I am sustained, I would just like to make this point, that a motion to lay on the table would simply place

this matter in a position where at some subsequent meeting this might be taken up again, and this whole argument opened up.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair so rules, but there is also another motion before the House. If the maker of the motion will withdraw his motion, we can act on this one.

GEO. M. BERINGER: I would like to amend the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Probably you had better withdraw your motion and make a new one.

GEO. M. BERINGER: I move that the report of the Committee be received, and that President Alpers' address and the accompanying report thereon be not published.

THE PRESIDENT: That is Mr. Mason's motion.

HARRY B. MASON: I will withdraw my motion.

(The seconder also withdrew his second.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Beringer's motion is before the House, if the Chair rules correctly. Does he so rule? He appeals to the floor. No response. All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "Aye." Contrary "No." A division is called for; the Chair is in doubt.

GEO. M. BERINGER: The motion that I made was that the report of the Committee be received, but that the report of the Committee and the address be not printed.

THE PRESIDENT: Any motion regarding which there may be any doubt, which was made by Mr. Mason, has been withdrawn by him. There is no doubt by the House concerning the motion before it.

C. B. JORDAN: What becomes of this address, and this Committee's report, if this prevails?

THE PRESIDENT: The Committee report has been received, as far as it has been read, but it will not be published, nor will the address be published.

C. B. JORDAN: It seems to me that we ought to keep a record of this address, and this report, to defend ourselves.

THE PRESIDENT: We must vote on the question before us before we can entertain any discussion along any other line. The motion has been put and a division has been called for.

E. F. KELLY: I desire to call your attention to Chapter II, Article IX, on the duties of the President and Vice-President, to the effect that the President shall preside at the meeting embodying general scientific facts, and discuss such scientific questions as may seem to him suitable for action, but no reference is made as to what shall be done with them.

THE PRESIDENT: There is power to publish the President's address.

WM. C. ANDERSON: I would like to ask one more question. Is it not a fact that this address was presented to this body, received and referred to the Committee, and that it became a part of our minutes, and that those minutes were approved by this Association?

THE PRESIDENT: No doubt that is so.

WM. C. ANDERSON: I raise the point that you cannot by vote, except by unanimous consent, strike that from the minutes of this Association.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair asks for assistance from the floor on this question. Who will render it?

J. H. BEAL: In my opinion, the House can at any time annul a former action by it by taking a subsequent action. My opinion would be that we could adopt some action contrary to our former action. That is perfectly appropriate and in compliance with parliamentary rules.

WM. C. ANDERSON: You cannot strike it from your minutes.

J. H. BEAL: The Committee felt that it was the place of this Association to determine what should be the destiny of the address, and of the report, and that by putting it into the form of a recommendation you would have the option of

doing with it what you saw fit, and it would be in a clear-cut manner before you. The responsibility is yours. The Committee has no feeling in the matter whatever. The greatest desire of the Committee has been to get the task disposed of, which has been a very unpleasant one. If it is the desire of the Association to refuse the publication of both the address and the report, and perhaps to place them in a secure cover in the archives of the Association for future reference, if reference should become necessary, I feel sure it would be entirely satisfactory to the Committee.

E. F. KELLY: I would like to ask if certain portions of the address have not been eliminated. As I understand the report of the Committee, portions of the original address have been eliminated.

J. H. BEAL: The Committee has not taken the liberty of changing anything in the address. The original address as handed to us, is turned over with the report.

WM. C. ANDERSON: In order that the vote may be taken direct, and not on the point of order, I withdraw the point.

THE PRESIDENT: All those in favor of the motion will please rise and the Secretary will count the votes. The effect of the motion, if carried, will be the elimination from the records of the Association of the address and the report of the Committee. They will not be in the printed proceedings. I should say they would be preserved in the archives, however. All those voting in the negative will please rise.

(The result of the vote was 59 in favor of the motion and 39 voting in the negative. The motion was therefore carried.)

T. J. BRADLEY: If I am in order, I would like to have the matter cleared up, and suggest that the discussion be omitted from the records and our publication.

H. M. WHELPLEY: I move it be understood that the discussion on this subject be a part of our minutes.

Motion seconded by J. H. Beal.

T. J. BRADLEY: I was only asking for information.

The motion to publish the discussion was voted on and carried.

WM. C. ANDERSON: I would like to move that this address and the report of the Committee be preserved in the archives of this Association.

(Motion seconded, voted on and carried.)

EDITOR EBERLE: I think that the members of this Committee ought to have the hearty and sincere thanks of this Association for their work, which I know was a duty that they did not desire, but which they have performed well and faithfully. I therefore move you that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Committee.

(Motion seconded and carried by a rising vote of the convention.)

President Wulling then called for the report of the Treasurer.

Treasurer H. M. Whelpley read his report.

(The report of the Treasurer has been printed, August JOURNAL, 1917, pp. 741 to 751. The supplementary report will be printed in the December number.)

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard this very excellent report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure with the report?

H. V. ARNY: I move that it take the usual course.

Motion seconded.

GEO. M. BERINGER: I want to congratulate the Association in having such an excellent treasurer. I would like to know how the Special Fund of the National Formulary is kept.

H. M. WHELPLEY: It is kept as a separate, distinct fund.

(The motion carried.)

THE PRESIDENT: I will now call upon the Chairman of the Committee of the Time and Place of next Meeting, Mr. Snow.

The report follows:

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE.

## PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your Committee on Time and Place begs to report that the Association has been invited to meet in the following cities in 1918:

San Francisco, Calif., by Convention League.

St. Joseph, Mo., by Commerce Club.

St. Louis, Mo., by Convention and Publicity Bureau.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., by Bureau of Conventions.

Cincinnati, Ohio, by Chamber of Commerce, Hotel Men's Association, and the Mayor.

Columbus, Ohio, by Conventions and Publicity Association.

Toledo, Ohio, by Convention and Tourist Bureau.

Charleston, S. C., by Chamber of Commerce.

Asheville, N. C., by E. V. Howell.

Memphis, Tenn., by Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago, Ill., by Association of Commerce, Chicago Branch A.Ph.A., and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

After a careful analysis of conditions which are likely to surround the 1918 meeting of the Association, it is the unanimous opinion of your Committee that the best interest of the Association will be served by meeting in Chicago next year, the exact date to be fixed by the local committee.

THEO. J. BRADLEY,

F. W. NITARDY,

S. L. HILTON,

CLYDE M. SNOW, *Chairman*.

C. M. SNOW: I move the adoption of this report.

Motion seconded.

EDITOR EBERLE: A good many of the members who would probably be interested in this matter are attending another session.

SECRETARY DAY: I would suggest that Mr. Eberle advise the House of Delegates that we are about to vote on time and place of next meeting, in order to give those who desire to vote an opportunity to do so.

THE PRESIDENT: While we are waiting for Mr. Eberle to notify the House of Delegates we might take up another subject. Let me say to the members that Secretary England, of the Council, who is in attendance, has been ill and has been in his room, and even in bed. He is one of the hard workers of the Association, and I think it would be not only a matter of courtesy, but one of consistency, for us to send a delegate from this meeting up to his room to express to him our sympathy in his recent illness, and to express the hope that he will be fully recovered from his sickness, so he can join in our deliberations. Unless you object, I will appoint one gentleman to convey this message to him, and that gentleman will be Mr. Bradley.

The report of the General Secretary was then called for and read.

(See report in October issue, pp. 908 *et. seq.*)

(The report was accepted to take the usual course.)

A vote was taken whereby Chicago was unanimously elected for the Sixty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

President Wulling then called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This was made by Jacob Diner, who reported verbally, submitting four resolutions.

The first proposed changes in the assay process for Cannabis. This resolution was referred to the Committee on the United States Pharmacopoeia (see October issue, p. 877).

The second resolution was concerned with the status of pharmacists in the Army and Navy and came from the druggists of Gonzales, Texas. The resolu-

tion favored the establishment of a pharmaceutical corps in the U. S. Army and the advancement of pharmacists and pharmacy in all branches of the Government Service. It was referred to the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service.

The third resolution concerned the representation of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the National Drug Trade Conference, providing also for more specific authority. This resolution was referred to the Committee on National Legislation and was reported on in the Final General Session.

The fourth resolution was as follows: "We, the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., August 28, 1917, adopt the following resolution: 'Resolved, that we urge the members of Congress to pass at once as a war measure the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, thus making our Government a true democracy.'" This resolution was tabled.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on President's Address.

Ex-President Geo. M. Beringer assumed the chair while the report was being read. The report follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

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

Your Committee desires to congratulate the Association upon the privilege it has had of hearing an executive address so lofty in ideals, so perfect in diction and so admirable in details as the one presented by President Wulling. These qualities made it an easy task for your Committee to arrive at the following conclusions concerning the topics dwelt upon in it:

1. The recommendation of the President

"That this Association through a strong and suitable Committee invite all other pharmaceutical associations, national, state and local, to coöperate in the establishment of the proposed federation and concurrently in raising a million dollars for the purposes I have outlined." is approved by the Committee.

2. The recommendation

"That a suitable committee be named to study the functions and operation of the Houses of Delegates of other associations and a plan formulated and presented to the Association outlining in detail how our own may be improved." is also approved.

3. The recommendation

"That the Association continues using its fullest influence toward higher academic as well as professional qualifications on the part of those entering the ranks." is also approved.

4. Upon the recommendation that the meetings of the Association be held during the winter months, the members of your Committee do not find themselves in entire accord. They, therefore, without further comment, refer the matter to the Association for general discussion.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. CASPARI,  
RUFUS A. LYMAN,  
CHARLES H. LA WALL,  
J. A. KOCH,  
H. V. ARNY.

CHAIRMAN BERINGER: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of this Committee on President's Address. What is your pleasure?

H. V. ARNY: I move that the report of the Committee be adopted as read; that the report be received and the recommendations adopted.

(Motion seconded, voted on and carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: The Chairman understands that the motion adopts all these recommendations of the Committee. The question is called for. All those in favor of the motion please signify by saying "Aye." Contrary "No." The motion prevails.



There is still a matter in this report open for discussion—the recommendation as to the change of time of meeting of the Association. That matter is now before the Association for consideration.

H. V. ARNY: I will say, we were not unfavorable to the idea, and many of us thought that perhaps the matter was advisable. But looking at it from the standpoint of the majority, we were in doubt as to whether a great many who are interested in the Association, and interested in colleges, could find time to attend the convention in the winter, and for that particular reason we made no recommendation, so we would like to hear the views of the other members on this question.

H. M. WHELPLEY: This is a suggestion worthy of careful consideration. It comes to most of us rather new through the President's Address, and the report of this Committee. I believe we should not drop it. However, I do not feel that we are quite ready at this time to decide in regard to it, especially in this Session. I move that the matter be referred to a Special Committee of Three, to report at the next annual meeting.

Motion seconded by H. V. Arny.

After some discussion the latter motion was put and carried.

(After the President's Address had been disposed of, President Wulling assumed the Chair.)

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business will be the report of the Special Committee on National Defense, and the regular Association Standing Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service. Mr. Hilton is chairman of both Committees, and I will call upon him to present both of the reports.

These reports were read by Chairman S. L. Hilton. (See Committee Reports, pp. 1008-11.)

Chairman Hilton commented verbally on his reports and in his statements showed very clearly wherein pharmacists could render valuable service not only in conserving and protecting the health and life of the men in the Service but also in purchasing and manufacturing medical supplies, aside from the other duties, such as dispensing, etc.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard these two excellent reports. What will you do with them? They contain some recommendations.

C. L. EDDY: I move that we accept the reports, and that we endorse and recommend the passage of the Edmonds Bill.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion was to adopt the reports as read, which includes the recognition of that bill in Congress now, by Edmonds, and to immediately communicate with Congress, notifying Congress of this action, endorsing that bill.

Motion seconded.

GEO. M. BERINGER: Do I understand the adoption of this motion carries with it the adoption of these two reports, and all the recommendations?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

GEO. M. BERINGER: Without any comment on the work, or anything else?

THE PRESIDENT: So I understand.

GEO. M. BERINGER: There are several matters in the two reports which I desire to present some information on to this Association. Mr. Hilton spoke about the Marine Hospital Corps. I desire to get some information about the proposed bill referred to by him.

S. L. HILTON: There is at present in course of preparation a tentative draft of a bill of that kind by representatives of the men in the Service, for the approval of the Surgeon-General. It would probably have been introduced before this, if it had not been for the various war measures. The conditions are these: If the men that have been with the Service for a number of years are sick or are injured or incapacitated in any way for duty, they can be

carried on the roll for a certain length of time with pay. If they have recovered sufficiently to go back to work, they are carried along, but without pay, and this bill provides that the Surgeon-General can put them on waiting orders at probably two-thirds of their pay, when they are off of duty. The result is that the men who have devoted their lifetime in the Service are not thrown out when they are not able to obtain a livelihood in any other place.

GEO. M. BERINGER: The main thing in connection with that Service is that no matter how long a man is in the Service he is not retired. If he is taken ill, he may receive thirty days' leave of absence, and if he does not recover, he is given thirty days' notice and then discharged. That is a very serious wrong, but we are now applying ourselves to correcting one thing, and then after that is done, we will take up some of these other matters.

Mr. Hilton has in a measure criticized the organization of the National Pharmaceutical Service Association. When I lay before this Association the reason for that organization and the work that it has been doing, you will understand why it was organized and that this was really for the welfare of pharmacy.

Three years ago, when I was president of this Association, Mr. Hilton knows that I was greatly interested in the work of his Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service; that I then made a study of the situation and coöperated with him in every way possible. At that time, we were advocating the passage of the Hughes-Bacon Bill, without even a clear understanding of the provisions of the proposed measure.

I have in my hand a letter of the date of July 11, 1914, from Congressman James Hay then Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, in which he advised me why that bill was delayed in committee and why it was not the bill that we wanted and should not be pushed. This letter reads:

July 11, 1914.

GEORGE M. BERINGER, ESQ.,  
501 Federal St.,  
Camden, N. J.

MY DEAR SIR:

Your letter with regard to the reorganization of the Army Hospital Corps has been received. The bills which have heretofore been introduced for the purpose of this reorganization have had for their object the reorganization of the entire Corps and have assumed that the Corps is composed altogether of pharmacists. The Army Hospital Corps consists of thirty-five hundred men, comparatively few of these men are pharmacists and the bill for a general reorganization of this Corps does not at all reach what is desired for the pharmacists. The Hughes-Bacon Bill does not confer commissioned rank and that is what is desired I suppose. If commissioned rank is desired for the pharmacists of the Army a bill should be drawn with that purpose in view. Personally I favor such a bill. In answer to your question as to the prospects of legislation at the present session I do not think it probable that it can be accomplished.

Yours very truly,

JAMES HAY.

You will recall, gentlemen, that upon my recommendation the Committee was authorized to prepare and submit to Congress a bill providing for commissioned pharmacists in the Army. Up to two months ago, such a bill had not been prepared and submitted to Congress and it remained for some other interest than the A. Ph. A. to take such action.

In June last, a meeting was called at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia of those physicians whose age was considered as beyond the limit for active service in the Army, in order to formulate some means of presenting their services to the Government. The Army regulations preclude from active service physicians over thirty-five years of age and in the Reserve Corps if more than fifty years. This meeting was attended by many of the most prominent medical men and was presided over by that eminent surgeon Dr. William W.

Keen. A number of pharmacists were invited to attend that meeting and a resolution was adopted by these physicians requesting that the pharmacists likewise organize a pharmaceutical reserve corps to mobilize the pharmaceutical service possible to aid the Government in its war needs.

The pharmacists present, representing four organizations, the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, the Philadelphia Drug Exchange and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, decided to call a joint meeting of the members of their societies to consider this request of the physicians. At this meeting it developed that as there was no pharmaceutical corps in the American Army there could of course be no formation of a reserve corps. It was determined that the only way to mobilize the pharmaceutical interests and to work out appropriate means whereby the pharmacists could offer service to the country was to effect an organization for the purpose. As very little had so far been accomplished in the establishing of proper pharmaceutical service in the Army it was decided that this was an urgent national need that should receive our first attention.

If the National Pharmaceutical Service Association had not been organized what would be the situation to-day? Would this need of the service have been presented directly to the Secretary of War and to the Surgeon-General of the Army? Would this brief have been filed? Would a bill providing for the Pharmaceutical Corps in the Army be before Congress? You can only judge of the value of such an organization by the results accomplished, and I am quite willing to leave the necessity for this new organization to be judged by the results achieved.

At the very start, I wrote to Chairman Hilton, explained the situation that had developed and that we wanted to coöperate and aid him. I am not a member of the A. Ph. A. Committee on National Defense, nor a member of its Committee on Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, yet, quite unexpectedly, I have been called upon to take up again work along the lines in which I had been working three years ago.

The right thing to do is to push this bill providing for commissioned rank for pharmacists in the Army. There should be a hearty endorsement of the Edmonds' bill and a committee should be appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to coöperate with other organizations to push this matter diligently to a satisfactory conclusion.

There is still another recommendation in this report to which I must most emphatically take exception; namely, that the Committee on National Defense shall be changed and that I shall be named as chairman. Mr. Hilton has performed the duties of the chairman of this Committee in a most admirable way and it would be an unfortunate mistake at this time to supplant him and, further, I believe that I can accomplish more for pharmacy in working along the lines of the responsibility, which, without solicitation or desire on my part, has been placed upon me.

S. L. HILTON: Mr. President, in regard to the remarks which Mr. Beringer has made, I want to state that that particular section criticizing the American Pharmaceutical Service Association in the report was put there for the reason that I have received a number of communications from pharmacists, few of whom are members of this Association, and if I remember correctly, they have not attended a session for years, raising an objection to that very thing. I wanted the atmosphere cleared up, and nobody could clear it up like Mr. Beringer has cleared it up. Mr. Beringer has coöperated with us, and by putting it as I did, I brought out that very point.

With reference to the other point, the suggestion made by me in regard to the chairman being changed, there is no one in this country who has all the data and facts with reference to pharmaceutical corps of pharmacists at his fingers' ends like Mr. Beringer has. There is not any one who can present those facts to committees in Congress, or to the Surgeon-General, or the Secretary of War as ably as

Mr. Beringer can. I am willing to serve on the Committee, but under the circumstances I do not believe that I can give you the best there is in me when I am chairman of that Committee.

CASWELL A. MAYO: Mr. President, there is no doubt but what we should endorse this measure.

I move the adoption of this motion.

GEO. M. BERINGER: Before this motion is put, I cannot accept this additional responsibility.

After some further discussion the motion was adopted but the appointment of the chairman was left to the incoming president.

The report of the Syllabus Committee was called for and referred to the Council.

The report of the Committee on Weights and Measures was presented by Caswell A. Mayo, and the resolutions therein adopted. (See p. 912, October issue.)

The report of the National Drug Trade Conference was presented by President John C. Wallace. The report was accepted and the recommendation for continued affiliation adopted. (To be printed.)

The Second General Session of the Association was then adjourned until Saturday morning, September 1, at 10 o'clock.

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#### DISPENSING AND SALE OF ALCOHOLICS.

Apothecaries are permitted, under the exempting provision of Section 3246, Revised Statutes, to carry in stock distilled spirits and wines and to use same in the preparation of tinctures and other U. S. P. preparations, and in the compounding of bona fide prescriptions, and no special tax is required for the sale thereof, provided the spirits or wine is compounded prior to sale with drugs sufficient in character and amount to so change the character of the alcohol as to render it unsuitable for use as a beverage. The sale, however, of spirituous liquors or wines not compounded as above indicated, even on a physician's prescription and for purely medicinal purposes, renders the person making such sale liable to internal revenue special tax.

In the same way the sale of alcohol for bathing purposes, even on a physician's prescription, renders the person making the sale liable to internal revenue special tax. If, however, the alcohol before sale is rendered by the apothecary unfit for beverage uses in accordance with any formula approved for destruction of identity of alcohol in scientific institutions, in hospital departments (see T. D. 1757), no tax liability will be incurred, but the burden of clearly proving this is on the person making the sale. In general, exemption from liability to special tax, on account of filling physician's prescriptions, is secured to apothecaries by having the prescription itself specify the precise nature and amount of the ingredients to be added to the compound, with the result that the compound thus prepared is rendered, as above indicated, unfit for beverage purposes.

Care must be exercised in selling such preparations as tincture of ginger and beef, iron and wine; the latter must come up to the standard and the former must *not* be sold for beverage purposes.

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#### MONTHLY RETURNS ON PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Manufacturers, producers and importers of proprietary articles (wholesale and retail druggists are rated as manufacturers of goods made by or for them and marketed under their own labels) must make monthly returns and pay 2 percent of the amount of their sales. October returns must be made on such goods sold from the morning of October 4th to the evening of October 31st.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue is not yet able to furnish blanks for monthly sales report, and until such blanks are furnished, no report for October need be made. If blanks are not available within a short time, the October sales may be included with the November sales report.

Manufacturers in making returns for goods sold during the month should make report of the net amount received for goods sold after they have deducted all discounts and transportation charges, including freight, express or parcels post.