

EDITORIAL NOTES

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL CORPS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The pharmaceutical corps of the Japanese Army does considerable manufacturing of tablets, galenical preparations, and such dressings as experience has taught can not be purchased with safety and from stock that may have been on hand for a more or less indefinite period. Part of the corps is the Medical Supply Bureau, which selects and standardizes materials, appliances and apparatus. The bureau is made up of Major-General Masukichi Hata, chief of the Pharmaceutical Corps and some of the higher pharmaceutical and veterinary officers. The bureau does not include medical officers, however, the pharmaceutical corps is part of the Medical Department, but the pharmacist is quite independent of the medical officer.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DRUGGISTS IN SALE OF REMEDIES FOR SELF-TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

The United States Public Health Service has issued *Venereal Disease Bulletin No. 2*, which probably has reached the members. There is no question that there will be a hearty cooperation of the members with the Surgeon General. The following pledge for signature has been sent out:

PLEDGE.

Appreciating the seriousness of venereal diseases among the armed forces of the United States, as indicated by the reports of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, and desirous of doing whatever is requested by the Government in the war emergency, this store hereby pledges its best efforts in cooperating with the United States Public Health Service and all health officials to reduce the venereal disease scourge among civilians, and specifically does it agree:

1. Not to prescribe or recommend any remedy for a venereal disease.
2. After this date not to purchase a "PROPRIETARY REMEDY" to be sold to

the public for the self-treatment of a venereal disease, and not to sell any such "remedy" after January 15, 1919.

3. To REFILL only such prescriptions for the treatment of venereal disease as were given originally to the customer by a reputable physician who is still in charge of the case.
4. To cause literature furnished by the Surgeon General to be handed to every person asking, without a physician's prescription, for a remedy customarily confined to the treatment of a venereal disease. Further, to direct the applicant to a reputable physician, to a board of health, or to an approved venereal clinic.

The trade of this store numbers approximately people per week.

(Name of Store).....
(By).....
(Street).....
(City and State).....

Date..... 19..

The closing paragraph of the Bulletin reads:

"In directing men and women suffering from venereal diseases along the lines above suggested, druggists of the country will build for themselves a public confidence of great value and at the same time they will know personally that their best efforts are being given toward the elimination of the venereal scourge in their respective communities, both for the best interests of the civilian population and for the greater fighting efficiency of the armed forces of the nation."

The cooperation of the national and state associations has been promised for this effort to eliminate the venereal scourge.

COÖPERATION OF MEDICINE WITH PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY IS NECESSARY.

That America is the logical country to be the center of medical learning after the war is the opinion of Dr. Frederick Tilney, professor in the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, Columbia University. After speaking of the changes that had been brought about by the war, the discoveries, and the need of advanced research, he referred to some of the defects in American Medicine. He said:

"The most obvious of these, perhaps, is that we have permitted our vision to become near-sighted and locally introspective. Because of this limited view, we have gained no sense of the possibilities and proportion of our mission; it would even seem that we had no realization of a mission at all. A complacent isolation of the larger medical centers has cultivated an exclusiveness which does not promote mutual understanding or inspire the confidence which engenders the spirit of progress.

"It may be that the first step to secure this end will be a federation of American medical colleges and institutes. A council representative of these institutions would cooperate in the interests of medical education and medical science." * * *

"If the country is to avail itself of the obvious advantages of universal military training after the war, military medicine must be still further developed in the colleges. It seems advisable that permanent courses in military medicine be introduced into the curriculum of medical schools.

"In so large an undertaking the work is not ours alone. The Nation already begins to understand our purposes. When it appreciates the full importance of our relation to its welfare we shall, as a recognized economic necessity, have its liberal support. It is especially necessary in all parts of the country that those who have the interests of medical development in their keeping shall make their efforts decisively constructive."

We are ready to admit the progress medicine has made and the opportunities that lie before it, but the opportunity should be given both to pharmacy and chemistry to cooperate. These are times when related interests should work together for common purposes. At the recent meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Charles H. Herty said: "We are about to enter into a new era for chemistry in this country and the great mass of human energy that has been directed to the destruction of human life is now about to be turned into an agency for its conservation.

"It has been the dream of many prominent chemists in New York and elsewhere to estab-

lish a national institute where the chemist could cooperate with the medical profession and the drug trade in producing compounds for the alleviation of human suffering."

It is realized that along the lines of chemistry there is much yet to be discovered and developed. An institution in charge of the best brains in its respective trade or profession, it was pointed out, would be able to achieve beneficial results.

There is opportunity and glory enough for all!

A SHORT-SIGHTED DRUGGIST.

The *Journal of the A. M. A.* comments editorially, under above caption, on the experience and conclusions of a man who bought an N. F. antiseptic for which he paid the price that a related proprietary could be bought for. A comparison of price between the two products justifies the conclusions of the *Journal*, but taken by itself there may be different views relative to the selling price of the article purchased. It must be admitted that there are druggists who do not encourage the dispensing of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations to the extent they should, and such criticism should prove of value. Of course, there are others who are guilty of omissions which might be brought into the discussion, but we will allow the quoted comment to carry a message.

PATRIOTIC PRESCRIPTIONS.

Dr. John Foote in *Nation's Business* says that now is the time for the American manufacturer to intensify his advertising propaganda of American-made chemicals. No similar expenditure in legitimate advertising will bring such results to the advertiser and to national welfare. "Patriotic prescriptions" may to-day well become a slogan of the medical profession.

May we repeat the request in our editorial, that members induce manufacturers to use the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. for their publicity campaign?

DECIMAL COINAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A decimal coinage bill, providing for a re-arrangement of the British money system on a decimal basis, has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Southwark. The bill is the result of conferences between two great business organizations, the Institute of

Bankers and the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Both organizations gave their support to the scheme by a unanimous vote.

The bill provides for the continuance of the sovereign and the florin, the latter being one-tenth of the sovereign, or pound. A new coin, one-hundredth of a pound, will make its appearance, being practically equivalent to the American nickel. The new farthing will be worth slightly less than the present farthing (approximately one-half cent), being exactly one-thousandth of a pound. Five farthings (instead of four as now) will make up the new penny.

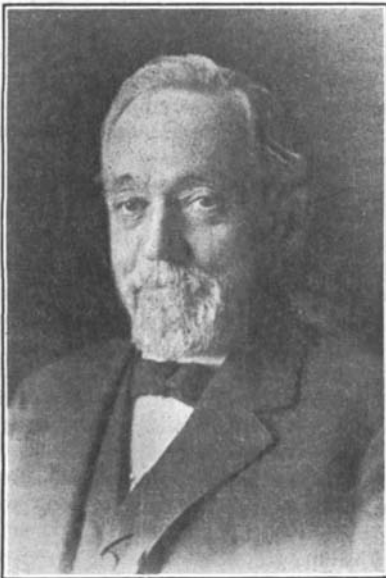
With such strong endorsement the prospects are bright for the passage of the measure, and once Great Britain has decimal coinage one of the great barriers to decimal weights and measures will have been removed. The decimal movement is not swift, but it seems to possess a most encouraging steadiness in the forward direction, and to enlist in its behalf men of intelligence, merit and sound judgment.—*The Valve World*.

Several of the departments of this Section are omitted from this issue on account of the inclusion of the annual index.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES WESLEY SNOW.

Charles W. Snow, vice-president of Gibson-Snow Drug Company, died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., November 9, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was born at Peterboro, N. Y.; the parents moved to Syracuse when Charles was five years old and here he



Courtesy of P. O. & D. Reporter.
CHARLES W. SNOW.

continued to reside. At the age of 15 years, Mr. Snow entered the employ of W. B. Tobey and four years later was admitted to partnership. In 1866 he established the firm of C. W. Snow & Co., which was continued by the consolidation of this firm with Walker-Gibson

Co., of Albany, and Gibson Drug Company, of Rochester, in the corporation of Gibson-Snow Drug Company, in 1916.

Mr. Snow was financially and officially interested in several banking institutions and other business organizations and identified with many charitable institutions and civic organizations. He was a 33° Mason; for many years a trustee of May Memorial Church, and a director of the Board of Associated Churches and Charities. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Irving S. Merrell, and a son, Nelson P. Snow.

Mr. Snow joined the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1876.

CHARLES FULLER.

Charles Fuller, vice-president of Fuller-Morrison Company, Chicago, died suddenly, of angina pectoris, while on a visit to the home of his father, Honorary President A. Ph. A., Oliver F. Fuller, who had just returned from a visit to New York. Charles Fuller was born in Peekskill, N. Y., August 12, 1868, where he was educated. After graduation from Peekskill Military Academy he went to El Paso, Texas, where he was engaged in the drug business for several years. Thereafter he returned to Chicago and has since been continuously associated in business with his father. Mr. Fuller married Miss Mary Antoinette Hait, of Peekskill, in 1892, who with two sons survive the deceased. Charles Fuller was a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of a number of civic and social organizations, among the latter the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association, of which his aged father is honorary president.