

- No. 198. James Lewis Hughes, 2108 1st Ave., Birmingham, Ala., rec. by J. W. England and E. G. Eberle.
 - No. 199. William Jackson Adams, 1901—2nd Ave., Birmingham, Ala., rec. by J. W. England and E. G. Eberle.
 - No. 200. Jonathan Schmitter, Gypsum, Kansas, rec. by L. D. Havenhill and C. M. Sterling.
 - No. 201. Gillis Q. Lake, 6th and Minnesota Streets, Kansas City, Kans., rec. by J. S. Chism and Wm. B. Day.
 - No. 202. Frank W. Kraemer, 5969 South Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
 - No. 203. William Leonard Friedman, 1833 N. 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., rec. by Charles H. LaWall and Louis Gershenfeld.
 - No. 204. Jacob A. Topf, 2000 Larrabee Street, Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary.
- 415 N. 33RD STREET.
-
- Berkenketter, Gerhard F., Hamill, South Dakota.
 - Berry, Everly N., 116 Main St., Twin Falls, Idaho.
 - Dunphy, Richard M., U. S. S. Castine, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
 - Fitzsimmons, George E., 1045 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
 - Forbing, John W., 2435 Brown St., Omaha, Nebraska.
 - Guenther, Harry F. J., Baylor Univ. College of Med., Dallas, Texas.
 - Hamner, James F., Recruit Depot, Ft. McDowell, Calif.
 - Harris, Samuel J., Sgt. H. C., U. S. A., 3131 Wash. St., San Francisco, Cal.
 - Pigott, John E., Flowers, Mississippi.
 - Roman, Miguel A., 630 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 - Schlosser, Roy B., 659 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
 - Schulz, Emiel, Sgt. 1st Cl. H. C., U. S. A., Reg. Hosp., Marfa, Texas.
 - Stewart, Harry E., Box 1090a, Jacksonville, Fla.
 - Thoroman, Ralph R., 3912 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 - Zuck, F. J., 1028 Missouri St., Lawrence, Kans.
 - Peczso, Joseph, 419 Hancock Ave., Bridgeport, Ct.
- Treasurer H. M. Whelpley reported the following as of "Unknown residence:"
Allande, Armand J., Hammond, Louisiana.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1918.

THE EDITOR:

Your postal of the 21st inst. was received. The amount of \$5,369.49 charged to Year Book No. 4 should have been for Year Book No. 3 and Year Book No. 4.

The amounts are as follows:

Year Book, Vol. 3.....	\$2,456.98
Year Book, Vol. 4.....	2,912.51
Total.....	\$5,369.49

(Signed)

H. M. WHELPLEY,

Treasurer of A. Ph. A.

W. B. DAY, *General Secretary.*

The above has reference to the second line on p. 482, May issue of the JOURNAL, of the Treasurer's Report, and to the fifth line from bottom of same page.

DRAFT BOARDS DETERMINE CLASSIFICATION.

THE EDITOR:

As you may know, the question of the increasing depletion of the ranks of pharmacists by the draft and the consequent diminution of pharmaceutical service to the civilian public has a number of times been brought to the attention of officials at Washington with the suggestion that drafted pharmacists be put into Class V. Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder

has made statements relating to the matter to the effect that under the Selective Service Regulations there is no authority to grant deferred classification, except by the application of the rules for classification by the local and district boards. General Crowder further stated that the district boards have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions on claims for deferred classification by or in respect of persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the national interests during the emergency. The General does not attempt to define a necessary enterprise. He states that what might be a necessary enterprise for one locality might not be for another, and confusion and error would likely arise if a general attempt were made to prescribe what are and what are not necessary enterprises within the meaning of the Selective Service Regulations.

You will note, therefore, that the local and the district draft boards have the power to determine in individual cases whether or not a drafted pharmacist should be placed in a deferred classification. It occurs to me in this connection to suggest that this information should be given the widest publicity among pharmacists and I think it would be entirely proper for you to publish a statement covering this matter in the next issue of the JOURNAL. It cannot be considered unpatriotic to urge this matter upon the attention of pharmacists because there are many cases in which entire communities have been deprived of pharmaceutical service. The Government surely does not want this to be so, especially in view of the fact that the many pharmacists who are in actual service, are not recognized as anything else than privates or at most master sergeants.

(Signed)

FREDERICK J. WULLING.

THE PHARMACIST IN THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.*

TO THE EDITOR (JOURNAL A. M. A.):

There seems to be a well-defined attitude toward pharmacists in the Army—that of almost completely ignoring their professional distinction, along with an amazing indifference as to their proper place and utilization. Needless to say, such a policy results not only lamentably as regards the pharmacist's status in the Army, but his professional value is lost to the Medical Department.

It is also quite apparent that since modern war machines are essentially and thoroughly businesslike in structure and character, modern methods must be employed to achieve success. It is therefore logical and imperative that every branch and wing of that complex machine be conducted on the modern principle of specialization. The trained man, the specialist, was never more desirable, never before absolutely indispensable. Such a principle is the very backbone of all modern institutions, and invariably spells success. Division of labor and centralized effort are built, supported and owe their existence to the specialist—the trained man.

The pharmacist is a specialist, trained in a part of medical science that cannot be ignored without affecting the efficiency of the Medical Department as a whole. A pharmacist's business ability to buy and distribute should be taken advantage of in medical supply depots. His experience would help to correct mistakes in buying and avoid improper packing for distribution of such supplies. This part cannot be emphasized too strongly, since it would effect an enormous economy hardly ever appreciated by non-professionals. Likewise, a pharmacist would be invaluable at large base hospitals, and his recognition becomes imperative when the dangers of the improper compounding of prescriptions by non-trained men are fully realized.

Aside from sentimental considerations for the pharmacist as an underpaid, neglected professional, his recognition is dictated by common sense and cannot fail to justify itself from a business and economical standpoint. Never would such a step be more timely, never was it more obvious and desirable. Indicating criticism of the present system of the neglected pharmaceutical branch of the Medical Department could be easily brought to light. The method of packing for distribution could be pointed at as wasteful, which a professional eye could readily detect and condemn. Immense savings could be gained even in the small Army dispensaries were the business end of medical supplies placed in the hands of the logical man—the pharmacist. As for prescriptions, their importance and the skill required for their preparation cannot be overlooked.

* Reprinted from the Correspondence Columns, *Journal A. M. A.*, May 25, 1918, p. 1562.

he idea that a bright private could be taught to perform the few simple operations is not only allacious but also fraught with dangers.

Perhaps the following incident will serve to illustrate the folly of just such a belief: At an examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant, the aspirant was asked what a "C. C. pill" is. "Any pill containing one cubic centimeter," was his immediate reply. Another applicant was asked how to administer a Seidlitz powder. "Place the powder on the patient's tongue and wash it down with water," was his answer.

Pharmacy is a science—as exacting and important as the science of surgery—and a pharmacist's place should be second only to that of the surgeon. Are civilians more entitled to protection against mistakes of unskilled hands than soldiers?

ALBERT WHITE,
Post Dispensary, Corozal, C. Z.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

To the Presidents of all Institutions of Collegiate Grade:

In order to provide military instruction for the college students of the country during the present emergency, a comprehensive plan will be put in effect by the War Department, beginning with the next college year, in September 1918. The details remain to be worked out, but in general the plan will be as follows:

Military instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army will be provided in every institution of college grade, which enrolls for the instruction of 100 or more able-bodied students over the age of eighteen. The necessary military equipment will, so far as possible, be provided by the Government. There will be created a military training unit in each institution. Enlistment will be purely voluntary, but all students over the age of eighteen will be encouraged to enlist. The enlistment will constitute the student members of the Army of the United States, liable to active duty at the call of the President. It will, however, be the policy of the Government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of twenty-one, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under eighteen and, therefore, not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll in the training units. Provision will be made for coordinating the Reserve Officers' Training Corps system, which exists in about one-third of the collegiate institutions, with this broader plan.

This new policy aims to accomplish a twofold object: first, to develop as a great military asset the large body of young men in the colleges; and second, to prevent unnecessary and wasteful depletion of the colleges through indiscriminate volunteering, by offering to the students a definite and immediate military status.

Later announcement will be made of the details of the new system. In the meantime, presidents of collegiate institutions are requested to call this matter to the attention of all their students. Those who do not graduate this Spring should be urged to continue their education and take advantage of this opportunity to serve the Nation.

I trust that the policy above stated will have your support and coöperation.

(Signed)

NEWTON D. BAKER,

Dated May 8, 1918

Secretary of War.

POSTPONEMENT OF EXAMINATION FOR FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 25, 1918.

In order to establish a plan of award for the Fairchild Scholarship in line with recommendations which should receive further consideration by the Committee, I hereby give notice of postponement of such examination scheduled for June 25, 1918. Decision will be withheld until the A. Ph. A. Convention, at which time a meeting of said Committee will be held. At latest, announcement will be made September 1, and Scholarship awarded by October 1, 1918.

Other members of the Committee are:

R. A. LYMAN, Lincoln, Neb.

J. W. STURMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. C. DIEKMAN, New York.

H. C. CHRISTENSEN, *Chairman,*

Committee on Examination for Fairchild Scholarship,

4149 Vincennes St., Chicago, Ill.

(See also page 577.)