

such a highly scientific study is presented in such a thoroughly interesting manner, as was done by Doctor Pearson. He primarily analyzed the chemical constitution of the human being, pointing out the simple as well as the more complicated constituents of flesh and bone. His explanation and classification of protein compounds, his story of the analysis and synthesis of the amido-acid compounds by the Germans Fischer and Abderhalden, his introductory remarks concerning the cycle of changes through which proteins injected into the human economy must necessarily undergo in order to be fitted into their place in the human structure, were agreeably received by the audience.

Speaking particularly of some of the phenomena of physiological chemistry, which were as yet only vaguely understood, Doctor Pearson treated consecutively the following subjects:

(1) Enzyme action in the gastric and intestinal juices, explaining that pepsin and other proteolytic ferments existed in these digestive fluids in an inactive condition to be released for use in direct proportion to the amount of food to be digested. This happy balance was in some mysterious way calculated to a nicety by nature's own mathematical methods. In other words, the enzymes secreted were in direct proportion to both the amount and character of the food to be acted upon.

(2) *Thermoregulation of the Body*.—The lecturer pointed out the similarity that exists in degree of body temperature in the case of the Eskimo at the Pole or the Peruvian at the Equator. He also explained why the temperature of the body is raised when certain fevers or diseases oppress it. This elevation is partially the cause and partially the effect of the chemical reduction of the foreign bac-

terial proteins produced in the body fluids by the invading bacteria. Normally the happy balancing of forces in the body regulates and maintains the normal body temperature. Disease upsets this balance. Doctor Pearson also referred to the wonderful chemical and physical processes which are daily occurring in our livers and kidneys with the elimination of useless products and the retention and absorption of the necessary principles.

The paper was discussed by Prof. C. H. LaWall and F. E. Stroup.

Dr. George Koch, Agricultural Chemist to the Nulford Company, then presented a valuable paper on the "Cultivation of Medicinal Plants in the United States." This year was the critical year in this industry, the speaker explained, because it will tell whether this new American venture which has apparently been placed on a thoroughly scientific basis can survive foreign competition. He very clearly and thoroughly went into the story of the development of this new branch of American horticultural science and pointed out the fact that in this as in many other sciences, the ingenious Yankee quickly overcame all difficulties and placed the proposition on a paying schedule. The various methods of growing and general peculiarities of the following medicinal plants were discussed in detail: Belladonna, digitalis, hyoscyamus, stramonium and cannabis. Doctor Koch's paper will be published in full in the JOURNAL and consequently it will be unnecessary to abstract it more fully. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Glass, Stroup and Hessler. The Chairman appointed the following committee on Nominations to present their report at the next meeting: Prof. C. H. LaWall, F. G. Eberle and Raymond Hendrickson. The meeting was attended by over 40 persons.

## COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL, LETTER NO. 11.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 31, 1919.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

*Motions No. 14 (Election of A. G. DuMez as Secretary of Scientific Section), No. 15 (Additional Appropriation of \$300 to Item No. 4, Miscellaneous, of Budget of Appropriations and No. 16 (Vote of Thanks to Prof. John Uri Lloyd for Services)* have each received a majority of affirmative votes.

President C. H. LaWall writes:

"The information contained in Dr. Day's communication relating to the storage of the archives and stock of the A. Ph. A. brings us to a realization of two things: First, the extent of our indebtedness to Prof. Lloyd for so generously accepting such a complicated and tremendous responsibility and fulfilling his obligations thereto in such a satisfactory manner and without remuneration. Second, the dire need of the Association for a home,

where centralized authority, properly equipped, can handle such things as a matter of routine. This is another argument for the much needed increase in membership."

In December, 1917, the Secretary of the Council received a request from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce asking that the American Pharmaceutical Association name a War Service Committee to meet in conference with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce War Committees in Washington, D. C.

The request was sent immediately to President A. R. L. Dohme and as a matter of record the following communication of January 22, 1919, is here given:

"In the matter of the War Service Committee, concerning which you wrote Mr. S. L. Hilton under date of January 4, 1919, I am pleased to inform you that when I received your request to have such a committee named, I only had a day or so in which to act before the Conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce War Committees held their meeting at Washington. I, therefore, named Mr. Hilton as Chairman, because he lived at Washington, with authority to name his associates. He named as such associates Messrs. J. H. Beal and A. R. L. Dohme, and the very next day we met at Washington and registered at the Chamber of Commerce Conference, held there in December, 1917.

This Committee became known, and is known, as the A. Ph. A. War Service Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. It has been acting ever since that time in connection with that Association. In fact, Mr. Hilton only recently attended the Atlantic City Conference of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as such War Service Committee Chairman. I expected to be able to attend the Atlantic City Conference, but was unable to secure accommodations at Atlantic City, and hence could not attend. He, however, named an alternate in my place.

I trust this will straighten up the matter of the War Service Committee of the A. Ph. A. as far as your records go."

The Secretary of the Council has received the following communication of January 26, 1919, from S. L. Hilton, Chairman of the War Service Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

"I think you are quite right, there should be some statement as to the work of the War

Service Committee, and I am pleased to make a report:

"In December, 1917, and while Dr. A. R. L. Dohme was the acting President of the Association, I received from him a notice that he had appointed me chairman of a committee to be known as the War Service Committee of the A. Ph. A. and directing me to attend the meeting of War Service Committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. to be held the following day at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. He further directed that I was to select my associates. This was the first knowledge I had of a meeting to be held here and naturally I made some inquiries with the result that I 'phoned Dr. Dohme later in the day that I had received his letter, that I would be pleased to act and that I had selected Dr. J. H. Beal and himself (Dr. A. R. L. Dohme) as my associates, and while I could not get in touch with Dr. Beal in time for the meeting I would notify him, and I urgently requested Dr. A. R. L. Dohme to be present and attend the meeting for the reason that important matters would be considered and I thought the President of the Association should be present. We attended the meeting, found delegates from all branches of the drug trade and had a very important conference with them looking to the combined action of a united drug trade; this, however, was not entirely carried out as some interests felt that they should work alone.

"Following this initial meeting there were a number of conferences and our association was always represented, further there were weekly meetings of members of the War Service Committee members located in Washington to discuss matters of importance that were constantly coming up with the Government, the manner of procedure to avoid loss of valuable time when coming to Washington to get in touch with the proper officers of the government service, especially in regard to contracts, furnishing supplies, etc.; of course, we did not figure much in this, but we had the advantage of working together as a unit and bringing about that coördination that was so much desired.

"Then very frequently various departments would want to get in touch with some particular branch of an industry and this was accomplished through the chairman of the War Service Committee of that industry. On many occasions I was called upon to fur-

nish information with reference to professional pharmacy and I am happy to say that I was able to give the information, and on many occasions promptly, even now with the men returning I have received calls from the departments asking whether these men can be taken care of and positions secured for them in our branch, all of which I have advised fully.

Dr. J. H. Beal, Mr. E. G. Eberle and myself attended the Congress of War Service Committees at Atlantic City, held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., which I am sure all agree was worth while. Mr. Eberle I selected as an alternate, as Dr. Dohme was unable to attend.

"This Congress was called for the purpose of carefully considering the ways and means of bringing about a safe and sane readjustment of conditions to somewhere near pre-war conditions, so as to avoid as much as possible trade and labor difficulties, sudden and rapid declines or depreciation which possibly might bring on a panic and devise ways and means whereby capital and labor could come closer together on a common ground to avoid future trouble and loss of money. The result was most encouraging and I am confident will work out to the satisfaction of every interest. Another important point that was worked out was the question of the cancellation of contracts by the government and the methods of adjustment of same, then to what would be the result if the government should release at one time the enormous supplies of material on hand for which they had no further use. If this was done the market on the majority of commodities would go to pieces, much good has been accomplished and the industries in every particular line will be given an opportunity to take over such material thus holding market condition and avoiding serious losses.

"Since this Congress at Atlantic city, there has been held a meeting of the chairmen of the War Service Committees at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, for the purpose of taking care of a number of questions that were not settled at Atlantic City owing to the lack of time. This meeting in New York I had the pleasure of attending and I looked after the interests of the A. Ph. A.

"This about covers all of my activities as Chairman of this Committee. Yet there is possibly more work to be performed and I

will give same my best attention until my successor is appointed."

J. W. ENGLAND, *Secretary.*

415 North 33rd St.

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

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 17, 1919.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

The following communication has been received from William B. Day, Chairman of the Committee on Invested & Trust Funds: "TO THE COUNCIL OF THE A. PH. A.:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INVESTED AND TRUST FUNDS.

Rule 16 of the General Rules of Finance (see page XLVIII of Year Book, Vol. 5) imposes upon our committee the duty of annually recommending to the Council the banks and safety deposit vaults in which the funds and securities, respectively, of the association shall be kept for the ensuing year.

"It therefore becomes our duty to report to the Council with such a recommendation for the fiscal year 1919.

"Treasurer Whelpley informs me that at the present time the principal bulk of the funds and the current account are kept in the International Bank of St. Louis. Some funds are in the Boston Penny Savings Bank, though most of the money, formerly kept there, has been invested in Liberty Bonds. The Treasurer rents for the A. Ph. A. a box in the Title Guaranty Trust Company vaults of St. Louis where the securities of the Association are kept. All of the bonds held by the Association are registered and therefore, cannot be sold without authorization of the Council.

"As Chairman of the Committee on Invested and Trust Funds, I have made inquiry through one of the leading banks of Chicago, concerning the security of these several institutions above named. I have the following information from my bank in reply to this letter of inquiry:

"The International Bank, St. Louis, Mo. have been valued correspondents of ours for a great many years and we regard them highly. In our opinion they are in a strong position, their statement of March, 1918, the latest in our possession, showing a capital of \$500,000 with surplus and profits of \$559,000. They favor us with an excellent account and we believe they are entitled to your entire confidence."

"It is our understanding that the Boston Penny Savings Bank was established more than fifty years ago and it is considered a safe and conservative institution. Their officers appear to be highly regarded and the bank has been recommended to us as being worthy of full confidence. They are said to have a surplus of over \$600,000 and deposits of about \$13,000,000."

"We understand the Title Guaranty Trust Company do not transact a general banking business, but confine their operations to the examination of titles and abstracts and the making of real estate loans. We have been informed that they control the American Trust Company, of St. Louis, which institution does a regular banking business and has deposits in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000. The management of each institution appears to be in excellent standing."

"In view of this opinion, it is the judgment of our committee that it will probably be best not to disturb the places where the funds and securities are being kept and we make this our recommendation."

The following report has been received from General Secretary Day:

"TO THE COUNCIL OF THE A. P. H. A.:

APPROXIMATE INVENTORY OF ASSOCIATION PROPERTY.

"An approximate inventory of the Association property recently shipped from Cincinnati has now been completed. I append a brief summary of it.

*Proceedings.*

1851-1911 (except 1860 when none was issued). One complete set.  
 Otherwise none for the years 1851, 1854, 1856 and 1859.  
 Total all other issues in cloth binding..... 2800 copies  
 Total all other issues in paper binding..... 2300 copies  
 Total all other issues unbound.. 2400 copies

*Year Books.*

No. 1 (1912) cloth bound..... 200 copies  
 2 (1913)..... 350 copies  
 3 (1914)..... 400 copies  
 4 (1915)..... 270 copies  
 5 (1916)..... 300 copies

*Fifty-Year Index.*

1852-1902, cloth..... 80 copies  
 unbound..... 100 copies

*National Formulary III.*

Cloth, plain..... 148 copies  
 Leather, plain..... 9 copies  
 Cloth, interleaved..... 36 copies  
 Leather, interleaved..... 28 copies

*Bulletin and Journal.*

Bulletin, Vols. 1 to 6 (1906-1911), 2 full sets bound.

Journal, Vol. 1 (1912) complete with index, 17 copies bound in cloth.

Unbound numbers of the Bulletin (1906-11) and Journal (1912-14) as follows:

Reserved in files:

	Bulletin.						Journal.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Jan. 30	11*	10*	15	5*	29	37	28	25	
Feb. 22	13*	30	15	..	26	40	25	32	
Mar. 15*	22	5*	11*	22	26	21*	25	25	
Apr. 27	12*	17	6*	27	23	32	30	28	
May 18	15*	20	14	25	25	33	35	8*	
June 13*	5*	18	14	28	29	32	30	6*	
July 20	15*	19	15	31	31	32	36	4*	
Aug. 14*	12*	17	15	31	30	40	35	2*	
Sept. 10*	19	5*	3*	15*	19	30	30	None	
Oct. 12*	22	8*	1*	31	22	34	28	1*	
Nov. 15*	14*	15*	5*	24	22	30	26	None	
Dec. 3*	16*	7*	15	28	27	32	32	4*	

\* Indicates entire stock of this issue.

"In addition to these, there are about six boxes of duplicates of the Bulletin and Journal none of which, however, are of the issues marked with an asterisk in the above classification and, therefore, of no value for the completing of sets.

*Other Property, not inventoried:*

1 box containing electros used in Year Books.  
 4 boxes of exchanges, chiefly unbound drug journals.  
 9 boxes historical material.

DISPOSAL OF THE PROPERTY.

"Attention was called in my last communication (Council Letter No. 10) to the fact that rental for a store room in Cincinnati cost us \$25.00 a month. Considering the bulk of the property (160 boxes aggregating over twenty tons in weight) I do not think we could store it in Chicago for less than that amount. If it were reduced to a third of its present bulk I could undertake to store it indefinitely and without expense here at the School. Upon going over the cash book I find the sales of Proceedings and Year

Books for the past four and a half years (Sept. 1, 1914 to Feb. 1, 1919), total \$320.35. Fully half of this amount has been for current issues of the Year Book. Evidently we could reduce our stock greatly and still retain sufficient to supply all demands for many years to come. Certainly the storage charges would soon consume the value of the property. I, therefore, make the following recommendations for the disposal of the property and ask the approval of the Council:

1. Retain 50 copies of each issue of the Proceedings up to and including 1910 (so far as this number is available).
2. Retain 100 copies of the 1911 Proceedings (practically a year book) and of each issue of the Year Book.
3. Retain the 80 bound copies of the 50-year Index.

4. Retain all stock of the N. F. III.
5. Retain all bound volumes of the Bulletin and Journal.
6. Retain the unbound copies of the Bulletin and Journal listed in the above tabulation.
7. Retain all historical matter pending further report.
8. Retain all bound volumes among the exchanges.
9. Dispose of the remainder for its value as paper.

"I estimate that if these recommendations are put in effect we can reduce the bulk of the stored property by more than a half.

"I suggest also that we advertise sets of the five Year Books (1912-1916 inclusive) at a reduced price of \$10.00 for the set."

J. W. ENGLAND, *Secretary*.

415 N. 33rd St.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION FINANCES.

(Addenda to the Treasurer's Report, by H. M. Whelpley, August 1, 1918.)\*

It is now ten years since I assumed the responsibilities of acting as your treasurer. The decade has been an important one in the history of the Association. The membership has almost doubled. The assets and trust funds are about twice the sum represented ten years ago. The Bulletin has become the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., with all that signifies. The Year Book is now even more useful to the calling of pharmacy than ever before. The National Formulary of to-day is a large and important government standard. In a word, the A. Ph. A. has gradually but constantly developed its resources and extended its influence with the passing of time.

To-day we meet for the second convention since the United States entered the World War. We find pharmacy, like every other calling, vitally concerned in the most supreme period in the history of our country. The A. Ph. A. is in fair financial condition to meet the stress of the hour, and our membership ready for individual as well as collective action.

*A. Ph. A. Members in the Service.*—The association is well represented in the Government war service. Many members enlisted early in the conflict, and more are in the draft. Some were in the service when the war broke out. We have members who are so situated that they desire to pay their annual dues and continue to receive the Journal and Year Book. Others are "over there," somewhere in France, Italy, Russia or other section of the world. I have a list of about fifty members who entered the service but cannot be reached regularly by mail. Many of these will return to civil life and pharmaceutical pursuits after the war. They should again be active in the A. Ph. A. I recommend that the names of all such members be published in the Year Book. Also that those who after the war pay dues for the first fiscal year following the one in which the war closes be recorded as having continuous membership from the date of joining before or during the war. That the printed roll of members indicate the number of years of war service for which dues are remitted. Furthermore, that such years of war service, during which no dues are paid, shall not be counted in determining the date such a member may become a life member by paying a stated lump sum, or by paying for thirty-seven consecutive years, as stated in the By-laws. (This recommendation was adopted.)

*The Collection of Dues* is the first duty of the treasurer, his second obligation being to take good care of the funds. Ten years ago, the Association permitted delinquents to remain in our

\* Submitted at the 1918 meeting. The treasurer's report for 1917 was published in the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., Vol. VII. No. 5, May, 1918.