

especially because such inspection was made in the foreign quarters of the city.

The paper was followed by an interesting discussion by Messrs. Friedman, Glass, Hahn, Kraus, Lowe Reesc. Hendrickson, Hunsberger, Ehman, Gershenfeld and Cliffe. A motion for a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Seraphin was made and adopted.

Mr. W. L. Cliffe then referred to the Leslie Bill, No. 732, introduced in the Pennsylvania State Senate, and explained the ridiculous provisions of the bill which, if passed, would prevent the sale and use of volatile anodynes and anesthetics and synthetic hypnotics and anodynes without a physician's prescription. The following resolution was made and adopted with instructions to forward a copy to the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the Pennsylvania State Senate.

"WHEREAS, There has been introduced into the Pennsylvania State Senate a bill called the Leslie Bill, No. 732, intended to regulate the sale and use of narcotics, volatile anodynes and anesthetics, and synthetic hypnotics and analgesics, and

"WHEREAS, The Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association is anxious to coöperate with legislation intended for the

public good and especially so with legislation relative to public health and the sale of medicines, and

"WHEREAS, There are now on our statute books laws which, if properly enforced, would amply regulate the use and sale of narcotics; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association vigorously protests against and oppose the passage of any such bill which cannot possibly benefit the public but which would be a distinct disadvantage as the bill would prevent the use and sale of many ordinary remedies for trifling ailments except on a physician's prescription; be it further

"Resolved, That such a bill should receive no favorable report from the Committee on Health and Sanitation of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

IVOR GRIFFITH, *President.*

ELMER H. HESSLER, *Secretary.*

There were about thirty-five persons present and the meeting was indeed an interesting and profitable one.

ELMER H. HESSLER,  
*Secretary.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

### SOLDIER AND SAILOR PHARMACISTS.

#### WORK OF THE A. PH. A. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The re-establishment of soldier and sailor pharmacists is steadily progressing. Indications are that the discharge of pharmacists from the Service has not been in proportion to the total discharges which have taken place to this time, and this seems to be explained by the fact that many of the pharmacists are retained at Base and Camp Hospitals. The next few months are likely to bring discharges for a greater number, and the A. Ph. A. Advisory Committee is making every effort to have openings for all of them. A great many of the returned soldiers have found good positions, through the Committee, and at present in many sections of the country there are still many good positions to be had.

The Committee has also endeavored to aid in the re-establishment of chemists, and has been able to help some of them, but the demand for chemists seems very limited, and many who have their discharge from the Service are still without positions. It is requested that chemical and pharmaceutical houses which have openings for chemists list such openings with the A. Ph. A. Committee, which is anxious to give every possible assistance.

President LaWall, of the A. Ph. A., has just issued the following message:

*To the Pharmacists Who have Served their Country in the Army and Navy of the United States of America:*

It is my privilege, as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to thank you collectively, on behalf of organized professional pharmacy, for the service you have rendered your profession during the war and since the signing of the armistice. You have upheld the best traditions of your calling and that, too, in the face of adverse conditions and lack of official recognition of the importance of your work by being given commissioned rank in a distinctive pharmaceutical corps.

The excellence of your service has been attested by many who were your immediate superiors, and glowing tributes have been unofficially paid to the character and efficiency of the service rendered by the pharmacists in the field and in the many hospitals. Some will remain forever in Flanders' fields, others have been gassed, wounded and shell shocked. All who have come back or are intending to come back will doubtless do so with new viewpoints, new aims and ambitions and new ideals.

Much of your experience must have impressed upon you the fact, first, that it is efficiency that counts, and, second, that pharmacy has possibilities of greater development along professional lines than it has shown in recent years. We look to you to come back and "carry on" in your former calling with renewed ambition to serve along the higher avenues of your capabilities.

One of the things you must have realized is the value of organization. Organized effort accomplishes things which are impossible without it. Organization carried to the nth power won the war. Organization has given to the medical profession all for which it asked. Lack of organization has been the cause of pharmacy failing to gain even its minimum deserts, and this in the face of the fact that pharmaceutical societies similar to the medical societies exist, but which fail of their highest goal through lack of support.

Your experience and observations should make you hasten, upon your return, to ally yourselves with every organization of your fellows that makes for progress, and more especially the American Pharmaceutical Association. This is the organization broadest in its scope, highest in its ideals, the organization which has kept alive the spark of professionalism which shall eventually kindle pharmacy throughout and neutralize that ultra-commercialism which is a poison to professional progress.

And when you do come back and join these pharmaceutical organizations that are waiting with open arms to welcome you to their ranks, we want you to bring your enthusiasm, energy, and activity to bear in helping to solve the problems which confront pharmacy. It is to you, the young men of the present, that we look for the progress of the future. From among your ranks will come the leaders of to-morrow.

To you who are still in the earlier stages of your professional work, we feel that no arguments will be needed to convince you of the advisability, nay, the necessity, of completing your pharmaceutical education, if it has been interrupted by your service; or if you have never been to college, of beginning such a systematic education as soon as possible after your discharge. The successes of the future will be the successes of educated men. Pharmacy is no exception to the rule. Pharmacy needs you and can offer rewards commensurate with the energy and interest expended. It has greater possibilities than ever, and you can transform those possibilities into realities if you devote the same energy to developing your future that you have shown in your work in the Service.

Pharmacists of the Army and Navy, we want you to help us and we want to help you. You will find organizations waiting to help you find positions, if your former ones are not available. You will find your Alma Mater (if you are a college man) will do everything needed to make the completion of your education possible in the shortest time consistent with thoroughness and adherence to legal requirements. You will find a warm welcome awaiting you in every community. Every college will throw open its doors to receive you and give you some kind of assistance if you desire it.

American pharmacy is proud of you and welcomes you back to your profession with sincerity and good wishes for your future success.

CHARLES H. LAWALL.

*(President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.)*

The Committee has found its greatest difficulty in reaching the men in the service, and this is particularly true of those who are overseas. Publicity has been sought in every possible direction, but for some unexplained reason every effort which concerned the work across the water has encountered an insurmountable barrier. In that respect the Government Departments seemed ready to extend any aid, and while the Committee had been promised much help in that direction by the Y. M. C. A., it also failed in the end.

#### GOVERNMENTAL COÖPERATION.

Failing in every direction to secure the needed publicity for this work overseas, the Chairman again appealed to the Secretary of War, with the result that he finally secured a promise of

Governmental coöperation. The work of the A. Ph. A. Advisory Committee will now be brought to the attention of every man in the Service, by means of a booklet which is being published under the direction of Colonel Woods, entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" A copy of this booklet will be handed every man in the Service. In addition it is also contemplated to give information regarding the Committee's work to the men in the Service by means of a War Department Circular. Captain Hammond, of the office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, has taken a special interest in the work of the Committee, and is extending further aid through reference to the more important bodies engaged in war activities. It is realized that the larger part of the Committee work remains to be done, but with the active coöperation of the War Department there is now further assurance that it can be done. There will soon be many men looking for positions in drug stores, and a scarcity of drug clerks will then be a thing of the past. With the assistance of State Boards of Pharmacy and State Pharmaceutical Associations the Committee is enabled to continuously list positions that are open in all sections of the country, and hopes to take care of every man in need of a place.

FRANK H. FREERICKS, *Chairman.*

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

*To the Editor Journal A. Ph. A.:*

The great difficulty encountered by the Government in re-educating disabled soldiers and sailors is to get information of the opportunity to them. There is an astonishing number of these men out in civil life badly handicapped by their injuries, but endeavoring, nevertheless, to work. It is most amazing the ignorance of the average man and woman about what the government stands ready to do and is doing for these men.

This Board is endeavoring to spread this information as widely as possible in the hope of alleviating the miserable condition of some of these disabled soldiers, and I am asking you if you will not print the enclosed, or as much as you can find space for, in any way which seems to you likely to attract attention? It is a little piece of patriotic service, whose object is most *laudable*.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. WINSLOW,  
*Chief, Division of Research.*

#### EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER AND SAILOR SHOULD KNOW

That the Government is resolved to do its best to restore him to health, strength, and self-supporting activity.

That until his discharge from hospital care the medical and surgical treatment necessary to restore him to health and strength is under the jurisdiction of the Military or Naval authorities.

That the vocational training which may be afterwards necessary to restore his self-supporting activity is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

That if he needs an artificial limb or other orthopedic or mechanical appliance the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance supplies it free upon his discharge and renews it when considered necessary.

That if, after his discharge, he again needs medical treatment on account of his disability, the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance supplies it free.

That any man whose disability entitles him to compensation under the War-Risk Insurance Act may be provided by the Federal Board with a course of vocational training for a new occupation.

That the Government strongly recommends each man who needs it to undertake vocational training and put himself under the care of the Federal Board, but the decision to do so is optional with each man.

That if his disability does prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost, and he will also be paid as long as the training lasts a monthly compensation equal to the sum to which he is entitled under the War-Risk Insurance Act or a sum equal to the pay of his last month of active service, whichever is the greater, but in no case will

a single man or a man required by his course of instruction to live apart from his dependents receive less than \$65 per month, exclusive of the sum paid dependents; nor will a man living with his dependents receive less than \$75 per month, inclusive of the sum paid to dependents.

That if his disability does not prevent him from returning to employment without training and he elects to follow a course of vocational training provided by the Federal Board, the course will be furnished free of cost to him, and the compensation provided by the War-Risk Insurance Act will be paid to him, but no allowance will be paid to his family.

That in addition to the above the family or dependents of each disabled man will receive from the Government during his period of training the same monthly allotment and allowance as that paid prior to his discharge from the Army or the Navy.

That upon completion of his course of training he will continue to receive the compensation prescribed by the War-Risk Insurance Act so long as his disability continues.

That in nearly every case, by following the advice and suggestions of the Federal Board, he can either get rid of the handicap caused by his disability or acquire new powers to replace any that may have been lost.

That if he is willing to learn and to take advantage of the opportunities to increase his skill offered him by the Federal Board he can usually get a better position than he had before entering the Service.

That if he fails to take advantage of these opportunities he will find himself badly handicapped when he is obliged to compete with the able-bodied men who come back to work after the war.

That the Federal Board, through its vocational experts, will study his particular disability and advise him as to the proper course to pursue and give him free training for the occupation best suited to him.

That on the satisfactory completion of his training the Federal Board, through its employment service, will assist him to secure a position.

That public authorities and other large employers will in many cases, at least, give the disabled soldiers and sailors preference when filling vacant positions, provided they possess the training necessary to fill them.

All disabled soldiers, whether in or out of the hospital, should address their communications either to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., or to the district office of the Federal Board of the district in which he is located. The district offices of the Board are located at the following points, respectively:

District No. 1: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Office: Room 433, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

District No. 2: Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Office: Room 711, 280 Broadway, New York.

District No. 3: Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office: 1000 Penn Square Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

District No. 4: District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Office: 606 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

District No. 5: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. Office: Room 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6: Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Office: 822 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7: Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Office: 906 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8: Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Office: 1600 the Westminister, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9: Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Office: 517 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 10: Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Office: Room 742 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

District No. 11: Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Office: 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo.

District No. 12: California, Nevada, and Arizona. Office: 997 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Calif.

District No. 13: Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Office: Room 539 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

District No. 14: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Office: 810 Western Indemnity Building, 1000 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

## COUNCIL BUSINESS

A. PH. A. COUNCIL LETTER NO. 13.

(Concluded from p. 340, April issue.)

The following communication has been received from Julius A. Koch, Chairman of Committee on Finance:

"The account for printing, postage and stationery, and that of the JOURNAL, have been overdrawn. I wish to submit a motion to the Council that additional appropriations for \$118.03 for printing, postage and stationery, and for \$80.06 for the JOURNAL be authorized."

*Motion No. 18 (Additional Appropriations for Printing, Postage and Stationery, etc.).* Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by W. B. Day, that an additional appropriation of \$118.03 for printing, postage and stationery and for \$80.06 for the JOURNAL be authorized.

*Motion No. 19 (Election of Members).* You are requested to vote on the following applications for membership:

- No. 70. Paul Edward Nielsen, Railroad and Washington Aves., Hillsdale, N. J. rec. by W. H. McNeil and H. M. Whelpley.
- No. 71. Werner F. Wilhelm, 244 W. 73rd St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by E. N. Gathercoal and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 72. Miss Margaret Ritchie, 77<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> So. 10th St., Newark, N. J., rec. by Edward A. Wickham and Edward A. Sayre.
- No. 73. Howard Andrew Krumwiede, 620 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y., rec. by Edward A. Wickham and Edward A. Sayre.
- No. 74. Stephen C. Hartman, 126 Gaylor Ave., Plymouth, Pa., rec. by J. D. Morgan and J. W. England.
- No. 75. William Edwards, 390 So. River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., rec. by J. D. Morgan and J. W. England.
- No. 76. C. H. Ahrendts, 30 Metcalf Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., rec. by J. D. Morgan and J. W. England.
- No. 77. Arno William Fritschel, 5740 S. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.

- No. 78. P. Ellsworth Johnson, 404 So. Ashland Blvd., Apt. 2, Chicago, Ill., rec. by E. N. Gathercoal and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 79. Gerald Litton McDaniel, 1625 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by E. N. Gathercoal and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 80. Maurice B. Skelton, 4545 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 81. Harold V. Jones, Cowden, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 82. Robert Lyle Bane, 701 South Wood Street, Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 83. Henry Morris, Michigan Ave. at Grand, Lansing, Mich., rec. by Charles H. LaWall and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 84. Raphael Glass, 35 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa., rec. by Ivor Griffith and J. W. England.
- No. 85. Howard Wells Bangert, 1901 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 86. Miss Libbey Dedic, 3519 W. 26th Street, Chicago, Ill., rec. by E. N. Gathercoal and Wm. B. Day.
- No. 87. Sister Mary Wilhelmina, c/o St. Mary of Nazareth Hosp., 1120 No. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by Wm. B. Day and E. N. Gathercoal.
- No. 88. Quintus Elton Carter, Bellville, Texas, rec. by R. H. Walker and E. G. Eberle.
- No. 89. Charles Vail Netz, 321 12th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 90. Margaret O'Connell, 1009 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., rec. by Charles H. Rogers and F. J. Wulling.
- No. 91. Victor Alfred Elliott, 2908 Arthington St., Chicago, Ill., rec. by E. N. Gathercoal and Wm. B. Day.