

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

THIS YEAR.

What kind of a year will 1920 be? Largely, whatever we make it; in that degree we are the architects of our own fortunes, of our own years, our own life tenures, also of our Association. We can make the Association stronger and better by putting more of ourselves into it and with a realization that there is none better. Not satisfied with the present, but aspiring to a morale which signifies belief in one another. The Association is deserving of our best endeavor for its upbuilding, and of our harmonious coöperation to strengthen it.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS.

BULLETIN XXIV.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1919.

To the members of the National Committee on the Pharmaceutical Syllabus:

The following is the financial statement of the Committee for the year Aug. 6, 1918 to Aug. 11, 1919.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|----------|--|--------|
| 1918. | | |
| Aug. 6 | Cash on hand..... | 72.25 |
| Sept. 20 | American Pharmaceutical Association..... | 25.00 |
| Sept. 23 | American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties..... | 25.00 |
| Oct. 20 | National Association Boards of Pharmacy..... | 25.00 |
| | Sale of four copies of the Syllabus..... | 5.28 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 152.53 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---------|---|--------|
| 1919. | | |
| Mar. 11 | T. J. Bradley, stamps, stationery, etc..... | 22.00 |
| May 29 | Postage stamps..... | 3.00 |
| Aug. 7 | 1 quire stencils..... | 3.00 |
| Aug. 11 | Cash on hand..... | 124.53 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 152.53 |

I now hold about 106 copies of the Syllabus.

Respectfully,

Clyde M. Snow,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Examined and found correct August 28, 1919.

G. C. Diekman,
Auditing Committee.

BULLETIN XXV.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1919.

Minutes of the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus Committee, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, August 28, 1919, Chairman T. J. Bradley presiding.

Present: Messrs. W. C. Anderson, T. J. Bradley, G. C. Diekman, E. G. Eberle, G. M. Beringer, W. G. Gregory, J. A. Koch, C. B. Lowe, E. A. Ruddiman, H. H. Rusby, C. H. Skinner, C. M. Snow.

The Chairman presented a report in which he discussed the method of procedure for issuing the third edition of the Syllabus, and including the following recommendations:

1. That the size of the page be changed from the present 12 mo. back to 8 vo.
2. That the introduction and three principal sections, as revised up to the present time, be set up in galley form and that proofs be distributed to the Committee for further revision.
3. That the edition consist of 1200 copies.
4. That the Chairman be authorized to secure bids for making the Syllabus, the Committee to vote on the question before the contract is awarded.

Moved by G. C. Diekman, seconded by H. H. Rusby, that the size of the new edition of the Syllabus be 8 vo. Carried.

Moved by H. H. Rusby, seconded by W. C. Anderson, that the revised or new sections of the Syllabus be set up in galley form and that proofs be submitted to the Committee for final revision. Carried.

Moved by H. H. Rusby, seconded by E. A. Ruddiman, that 1200 copies of the new edition of the Syllabus be issued. Carried.

Moved by G. C. Diekman, seconded by J. A. Koch, that the Chairman be authorized to secure bids for printing and making the new edition of the Syllabus, including the necessary extra proofs and corrections. Carried.

The advisability of a special meeting of the Committee to finally pass upon and adopt the Syllabus was discussed.

Moved by H. H. Rusby, seconded by W. C. Anderson, that the Chairman shall call such a meeting, if it is deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. Carried.

After discussion, it was moved by W. G. Gregory, seconded by G. C. Diekman, that in the third year course, 75 hours be allotted

to Advanced Dispensing and 25 hours to Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence, these being the elective subjects in the department of pharmacy. Carried.

The inclusion of a glossary in the new Syllabus as adopted at the 1918 meeting of the Committee was discussed.

Moved by W. C. Anderson, seconded by G. C. Diekman, that the Committee reconsider the motion to include a glossary in the Syllabus. Carried.

G. M. Beringer requested that the Committee now vote on the question: Shall a separate glossary be included in the new Syllabus. A poll of the members present gave the following result: Yes, 6; No. 4. Carried in affirmative.

Moved by G. M. Beringer, seconded by G. C. Diekman, that the glossary include all terms used in pharmacy. Before a vote was taken a substitute motion was offered by J. A. Koch.

Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by W. C. Anderson, that the terms defined be only general ones used in the Syllabus. The substitute motion was carried.

Moved by H. H. Rusby, seconded by W. G. Gregory, that the Secretary be instructed to submit a list of terms to be defined to the members of the Committee and request a vote on the retention or elimination of the terms so submitted. Carried.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer was presented.

Moved by H. H. Rusby, seconded by J. A. Koch, that the report be received and ordered audited. Carried.

The Chairman appointed G. C. Diekman to audit the report. (This report was distributed as Bulletin XXIV.)

Moved by J. A. Koch, seconded by G. C. Diekman, that the Chairman be authorized to dispose of the electro plates of the former Syllabus. Carried.

Moved by W. C. Anderson, seconded by W. G. Gregory, that the Committee adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman. Carried.

Clyde M. Snow,
Secretary-Treasurer.

COST OF WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE DISTRIBUTION COMPARED WITH 1914.

G. Barrett Moxley, chairman of the special committee appointed by the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to investigate the

cost of distribution, made a report to the convention of the association at New Orleans. Other members of the committee are F. E. Bogart, W. A. Hoover, C. S. Martin, J. W. Morrison. The report says in part:

Our questionnaire sought to present the controlling figures applying at the beginning and end of the six-year period, and hence our questions were asked on 1914 as a base for comparison with 1919. For instance, in the matter of wages, we have compiled for the various classes of help the average paid in 1914, the average paid in 1919, and against that we have established the percentage of increase 1919 over 1914.

Average percent increase 1919 over 1914

1. Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to foremen, order and stock clerks..... 47.7
- Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to packers..... 47.0
- Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to draymen..... 59.9
- Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to bill clerks and typists..... 43.5
- Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to stenographers..... 33.6
- Percent of increase in weekly wages paid to price-clerks..... 43.0
- Average advance for above six classes of operating force independent of shorter hours..... 45.3
2. Percent of advance in salaries of executives, including buyers, sales managers, etc..... 34.3
3. Percent of advance in price paid for finished new drug boxes..... 99.1
4. Percent of advance in price paid for excelsior per ton..... 79.2
5. Percent of advance in weekly drayage cost per dray, including driver..... 57.8
6. Percent of advance in monthly cost of city delivery per vehicle (including wages of drivers and chauffeurs, maintenance of vehicles, horses, board, etc.)..... 58.6

TRAVELING SALESMEN.

7. Percent of advance in monthly traveling expense of salesmen. (This includes every selling expense of salesmen except salary)..... 37.9
 8. Percent of advance in monthly salary paid salesmen..... 45.4
- Owing to variation in methods of

- Average percent
increase 1919
over 1914
- compensation existing, this percent is subject to some fluctuations.
9. Percent of cost in selling expense (total of above two items including bonuses, etc.) to sales credited to salesmen—1914, 4.66; 1919, 4.50—decrease of 16/100 of 1.0
 1. Note that estimates formerly submitted credit 70 percent of total volume of sales to salesmen, so our selling expense through salesmen should figure about 3.15 percent on basis of total sales.
 10. Percent of increase in merchandise investment in 1919 as compared with 1914, 73.4 percent.
 11. Percent of total expense of operation to sales for 1914, 12.5 percent.
 12. Estimates on percentage of sales in proprietaries, patented or trade marked specialties on which the manufacturer established the jobber's commission, 67.2 percent.
 14. The estimate of the average advance in current prices applying to sales to-day over 1914, 35.19 per cent.

Note that Federal Taxes, though a prime fixed charge against our business, payable in cash, are not accounted for.

These amazing advances would have been considered insurmountable in pre-war days, nor would even the most intense pessimist have predicted that they would exist twelve months after the signing of the Armistice, when we were all optimistic enough to hope that living conditions would rapidly improve and show a tendency to decline.

An immense volume in sales has been produced for some members by soda fountains, talking machines and sundries. The buying power of the public and the avidity with which they take sundry items of the luxury or semi-luxury class, after the several years of self-denial, is almost amazing.

Prices are our second prime assistance, and even though the subject will likely be covered by other committees we think it well to refer for a moment to the splendid history of prices during the war, produced by our War Industries Board and the Statistical Department of the Bureau of Labor. Babson's Bureau also has furnished a number of graphic charts showing the history of prices on some fifty lines of business during the war. Brad-

street's Index for all Commodities, covering about 1,450 items, show 103 percent increase in the last available report, and a few of the lines surveyed by the above-mentioned authorities, of interest to us, and the percentage of advance applying thereon, are as follows:

| | Percent |
|--|---------|
| Rentals. | 28 |
| Paper. | 98 |
| Paints and varnishes. | 126 |
| Clothes, clothing and dry goods. | 154 |
| Fuel and light. | 81 |
| Hardware. | 114 |
| Groceries. | 83 |
| Cigars, in addition to reduction in weight and size. | 32 |
| Cigarettes and tobaccos. | 75 |
| Chemicals and drugs. | 63 |
| Heavy chemicals. | 164 |
| Essential oils. | 20 |
| Drugs and pharmaceuticals (27 items). | 163 |
| Standard proprietary remedies. | 17 |

Chairman Huisking's report and chart of 116 crude drugs and chemical items show an advance over August 1914, of approximately 200 percent.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LOSING GOOD CHEMISTS.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke before the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society recently on the precarious position of the various scientific bureaus of the Government. This scientific work has always been of the highest standard, and there has been a larger volume of scientific work done by this Government than by any other, but there has been a very rapid and critical deterioration in the past few years. There has been no change in the salary scale for twenty years, although recently a bonus of \$240 a year has been granted to all appointees who receive a salary of less than \$2,500 annually. The consequence of this has been that in the past year there has been a turnover of personnel amounting to 45 percent. One laboratory staff of twelve has lost eighteen men during the past two years, including its director.

Salary increases of from 50 to 500 percent are needed to prevent the absorption of the Government scientific personnel by the industries. Not only is this not forthcoming,

but Congress is even threatening to make conditions worse.—*Drug & Chemical Markets.*

THE COLLEGES.

It will be admitted that our teachers in pharmacy do creditable work, they shape the thought in pharmacy, direct the art and develop the methods of conducting the drug business. To some extent they have given up greater opportunities for acquiring wealth and look for their reward, in part, in the joy of service and in training the coming pharmacists. They have had to get along on low and fixed incomes, hence, they with others engaged in teaching have suffered more than any other class from the high cost of living. While we are ready to congratulate institutions that have benefited by the recent large gifts we express the hope that in some way pharmacy schools and teachers may share.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THE FACULTY OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, HELD ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER

30, 1919.

WHEREAS, The basic principle of professional life and activity is the obligation of its subjects to be loyal to its unselfish interests and purposes and to regard the satisfaction of self-interest chiefly as a means for the accomplishment of these purposes, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is not organized nor conducted in accordance with that principle, therefore, it is

Resolved, By the Faculty of the School of Pharmacy of Columbia University in the City of New York, that it is not fitting nor proper that we should affiliate with the American

Federation of Labor, nor with any organization that is so affiliated, and

Resolved, That we favor the organization of a genuinely professional association of teachers and other representatives of the professions, having for its object the establishment of the best possible conditions for accomplishing professional work, among which conditions is the proper material support of the members of such professions.

H. H. RUSBY, *Dean.*

THE BRONZE MEDALLION IN HONOR OF DR. CRAWFORD W. LONG.

Miss Adelaide Rudolph of the Library, New York College of Pharmacy, communicates the following:

The note at the end of Charles M. Ford's article in the December number of the JOURNAL of the A. Ph. A. about the bronze medallion, placed to the honor of Dr. Crawford W. Long by the University of Pennsylvania in its medical school, causes a thrill of satisfaction in the library of the New York College of Pharmacy, where a photograph of that fine piece of art hangs framed upon its walls. The more so, because it was presented to the College by the designer himself, the distinguished sculptor-physician Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.

Dr. McKenzie became interested in the collecting of pharmaceutical medals which his friend, Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., has been fostering for the N. Y. C. of P. library, and wrote to him in his note of presentation: "If I can help the College of Pharmacy to complete their collection, I shall be glad to do it."

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

AUSTRIA'S CONTROL OF PHARMACY.

The Austrian Government is organizing a German-Austrian Medicinal Drug Department, utilizing in part the war materials of the former Army Drug Management and the laboratories of the Vienna Government Hospital. Certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the Government. The Drug Department will supply the hospitals and the sick benefit associations. It will buy the medicines from manufacturers and also have general supervision of their plants.

The Drug Department will also fix prices,

both for the producers and to the public in the pharmacies. In fact, the pharmacies will really be only sales agencies for drugs and medicines.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, TO HAVE A LIQUOR DISPENSARY.

We are quoting from an editorial in the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal* in the following:

The Retail Druggists' Association of the City of San Antonio are to have a central dispensary for dispensing liquors on the