

settled early, so that when occasion arises we may be able to act intelligently and without delay. It certainly would be humiliating to such a man if he were to ask what could be done in his case, to have us quibble over technicalities and put him off from day to day. He has gotten used to action and will feel that we should be able to give him some answer without delay. Whatever is done we feel should be uniform, thus avoiding one standard in Ohio, another in Indiana, and still others in the various other states. Naturally, the question of individual state law limitations will be a deciding factor in the end, but even so, a wise and liberal policy should be our rule.

In conclusion, let us remember that we can no longer continue in this old each-for-himself-way we have been so long following. We must cooperate in the full meaning of the word, to bring about better results. The class of men we turn out and license to represent pharmacy must be better trained, more competent and efficient than they have been in the past. They must be men with ideals, who believe in their work and the profession they represent. The watchwords of the day are cooperation and efficiency and the world has never witnessed a greater exhibition of what may be done through their influence than we see today.

On motion duly seconded the Joint Meeting was adjourned.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN PHARMACY.

BY H. V. ARNY, Chairman.

"Federation" has been the slogan during the past year and it is now common pharmaceutical knowledge that the American Pharmaceutical Association, through its Federation Committee, has been trying to stir up American Pharmacy to an understanding of the need of more cooperation.

Efforts along national lines are proceeding slowly but satisfactorily and it is hoped that at the New York meeting of the A. Ph. A., which will be held during August, definite plans of cooperation along the lines of publicity and research will be formulated.

Of even greater importance is the question of a closer bond between the State Associations and the American Pharmaceutical Association, and such cooperation received a distinct impetus at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association by the enlargement of the scope and functions of the A. Ph. A. house of delegates, which, as now agreed upon, is to consist of delegates from State Associations, who can vote, however, only if members of the American Pharmaceutical Association. An important forward step was the formulation of an arrangement whereby a combined State and A. Ph. A. membership may be obtained for one fee.

This will be accomplished if the individual State Associations approve of the advantageous plan suggested at the Chicago meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and which, after discussion, was referred to the State Associations for discussion at their annual meetings of 1919. The idea is embodied in a proposed amendment to the A. Ph. A. by-law which, if adopted, will offer membership in the A. Ph. A. at \$3.00 per annum, to State Association members, "if the number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who are members in good standing of any State Association, shall equal 100 per centum of the actual number of members of such a State Association." (See JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A., October, 1918, pages 883 and 909.)

The foregoing proposition means that if the plan is carried out the Association will furnish its two great publications, the JOURNAL of about 1100 pages and the Year Book of about 500 pages, to State Association members at a remarkably low figure. To non-members, each of these publications costs \$4.00 a year, making a total cost of \$8.00; to its present regular membership, the two are furnished for the annual dues of \$5.00; and now the proposition is to furnish these volumes to members of State Associations (on a 100 percent membership basis) for \$3.00 a year.

In the average State Association, the annual dues are \$2.00. For this, the member gets the splendid legislative protection offered by all live State Associations, the opportunity for exchange of views at the annual conventions, and the annual Proceedings, constituting an attractive volume filled with good material.

If the "club rate" suggested by the American Pharmaceutical Association goes into effect, for \$5.00 a year the State Association member will obtain all of the advantages gained at

present from his \$2.00 dues and, in addition, the two publications, the *JOURNAL* and the Year Book of the A. Ph. A., representing a retail value of \$8.00. Ten dollars for five is surely a striking offer, but it is only a fraction of the advantages offered by A. Ph. A. membership. Of even greater value than the material offer suggested above are the intangible but very real advantages that any pharmacist gains from being a part of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

What are the abstract advantages of A. Ph. A. membership? To those of us who are active in its affairs the greatest pleasure comes from the privilege of carrying on the work, so wisely planned and conducted by the great men of American Pharmacy of twenty, or forty, or even sixty years ago. For sixty-six years the American Pharmaceutical Association has stood for the best in pharmacy and to-day it is still living up to its traditions. The influence of the A. Ph. A. upon our calling in this country is immeasurable. Practically every State Association was founded upon its initiative. The Associations of Pharmacy colleges and of State boards were organized at meetings of the A. Ph. A. and still hold their meetings at the same place as and just prior to the A. Ph. A. convention. That potent influence in national legislation, the Drug Trade Conference, was the outcome of a discussion at an A. Ph. A. meeting and in its councils the A. Ph. A. wields much influence. Unsatisfactorily slow though it may be, whatever progress has been made in improving the status of pharmacists in the United States Army and Navy has been largely due to the efforts of the A. Ph. A. Committee created for that purpose in 1894.

That standard of pharmaceutical practice, the National Formulary, is a child of the A. Ph. A.; the A. Ph. A. model pharmacy laws have been of great service in framing legislation in the several States of our Union; and now, always alert to the needs of the day, the interests of our return warrior pharmacists are being finely served by the Association's Advisory Committee for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists.

This shows, sketchily and incompletely, what the American Pharmaceutical Association has done in the past and is doing in the present. How much more can it do in the future if federation with national organizations and with State Associations is brought to pass?

May not we of the A. Ph. A. Federation Committee ask your Association to give the proposition of combined dues your careful consideration at your 1919 meeting?

Bear in mind that the present status of the proposition is that we should take counsel together. The amendment to the A. Ph. A. by-law is at present merely proposed and it will not be acted upon until after the session of the house of delegates, at which the representatives of your Association will discuss the project with the delegates from other State Associations. So will you not at your approaching meeting study the proposition and then instruct the delegates you select to represent you at New York? And above all, select such delegates in order to beat the record of 1918, when 32 State Associations chose delegates to the A. Ph. A. meeting.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

To the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists:

Mr. E. G. Eberle and I have been appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to convey to you a message of fraternal regard and the wish that your meeting may prove successful. You will discuss many subjects of interest and importance, but probably none more so than the suggestion made by Dr. Charles Herty, editor of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, published by the American Chemical Society in regard to the establishment of a National Research Institute.

I was invited by Dr. Herty to attend the meeting of the New York branch of the American Chemical Society, where this subject was originally discussed. I was also invited by the editor of the *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION* to contribute a paper on the subject which appears in the April number under the title—"Proposed National Institute of Drug Research," and more recently I accepted an invitation to take part in a discussion of the plan by the Philadelphia branch of the American Chemical Society. In this discussion, Prof. H. V. Army, of the New York College of Pharmacy, Prof. Charles H. LaWall, Chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopeia, and Dr. Herty himself, also