

should not be restricted. The higher court reversed this decision scoring an important victory for pharmacy.

The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy recently elected the following officers for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932: *President*, C. Graham McCloskey; *Vice-President*, James J. A. Bauman; *Treasurer*, Albert J. Smith; *Secretary* and *Chief Chemist*, Dr. Robert P. Fischelis.

The next meeting of the Board for the consideration of applications for registration by reciprocity will be held in the State House, Trenton, on July 21st.

In accordance with the custom established a short time ago, ceremonies incident to the award of certificates were held on June 28th at Trenton. Seventy-eight certificates were awarded to those who passed recent examinations.

West Virginia.—Owing to the recent death of Alfred W. Walker, for many years secretary of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy, Roy B. Cook of Charleston, W. Va., is serving as secretary. All inquiries should be addressed to him at Box 710. The July examination was held at Woodburn Hall, University of West Virginia, Morgantown, on the 11th and 12th.

PROGRAM OF TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Officers: *President*, A. L. I. Winne, Richmond, Va.; *Secretary*, H. C. Christensen, Chicago, Ill.; *Treasurer*, J. W. Gayle, Frankfurt, Ky.

PROGRAM.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 9:30 A.M.—*First Session.*

1. Call to Order, President Winne.
2. Roll Call.
3. Appointment of Committee on Credentials, President Winne.
4. Welcome and Recognition of Canadian Guests, President Winne.
5. President's Address, A. L. I. Winne.
6. Appointment of Committee on President's Address, Acting Vice-President.
7. Report of Executive Committee, H. M. Lerou, *Chairman*.
8. Report of Secretary, H. C. Christensen.
9. Report of Treasurer, J. W. Gayle.
10. Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, F. H. King, *Chairman*.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 2:30 P.M.—*Second Session.*

1. Report of Department of Education, R. L. Swain, *Director*.
2. Report of Legislative Committee, R. L. Swain, *Chairman*.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Appointment of Nominating Committee, President Winne.
5. Report of Advisory Examination Committee, H. C. Christensen, *Chairman*.
6. Report of Syllabus Committee, R. L. Swain.
7. Report of Committee on National Legislation, J. W. Wise, *Chairman*.
8. Report of Committee on Pharmacy Ownership Law, George W. Mather, *Chairman*.
9. Verbal Reports of Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—C. Thurston Gilbert	District No. 6—Booker T. Latimer
District No. 2—Robert P. Fischelis	District No. 7—John K. Clemmer
District No. 3—Clare F. Allen	District No. 8—Joseph P. Murray
District No. 4—J. W. Slocum	District No. 9—Arthur Lee Phelps
District No. 5—W. L. Lyle	

10. Report of Committee on Banquet Arrangements, W. M. Hankins, *Chairman*.
N. A. B. Banquet, Monday, August 22nd, at 6:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD AT 9:00 A.M.

Joint Session with American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, Special Program with Canadian Educators and Examiners Participating—to be announced later.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD AT 2:30 P.M.—*Final Session.*

1. Report of Committee on President's Address.
2. Report of Publicity Committee, Fred D. Pierce, *Chairman.*
3. Report of Committee on Prerequisite Legislation, William R. Acheson, *Chairman.*
4. Report of Grievance Committee, H. G. Ruenzel, *Chairman.*
5. Final Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, F. H. King, *Chairman.*
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Report of Nominating Committee.
10. Election and Installation of Officers.
11. Adjournment.

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN RECIPROCITY.

BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN.

The accompanying chart showing reciprocal licenses granted during the period from June 30, 1930, to July 1, 1931, makes an interesting study not only for board and college faculty members but also for pharmacists.

In a majority of the states, the number of those entering the state and those leaving the state by reciprocity is almost equal, thus maintaining a balance. A decided tendency toward efflux (outgoing) reciprocity is noted in fourteen states, while a tendency toward influx (incoming) reciprocity is noted in nine states. These figures, it should be remembered, cover the period 1930-1931. A similar compilation covering the period 1931-1932 is not possible until some time after the fiscal year has been closed. In other words, these figures should not be taken as the present trend. Some of the states in the efflux classification may be found in the equal or influx classification for the period 1931-1932.

Reciprocity provides a quick and safe method of adjusting supply and demand. With the shifting of population in these modern times, there must be a method of effecting these readjustments, otherwise serious conditions of either oversupply or shortage arise. The latter condition is the more serious, as it takes an average of four and one-half years' time to train and license a pharmacist. The board of pharmacy has no legal right to regulate supply and demand; in fact, such manipulation is dangerous, as it increases the complexity of the problem. Reciprocity is therefore a great boon, as it provides a legal method of making these readjustments and maintaining an equilibrium based on supply and demand.

A study of the states in the efflux classification (with considerably more pharmacists leaving the state by reciprocity than those entering) shows that most of these are states that have been on a low educational requirement basis. Naturally, these states build up an oversupply of pharmacists who migrated there to take examination. Fortunately, the reciprocal system has been so designed that they are not eligible for transfer to but few states, hence they are forced to remain in the state of examination until they find an opportunity elsewhere. Reciprocity does not permit evasion of the law, as it guarantees to all states the right to enforce their standard of requirements. This situation of oversupply should be an incentive for the low standard states to enact college prerequisite laws.

There are also some graduate states in the efflux column, but in these there seems to be a particular local situation which accounts for the oversupply. In