

naturales españolas" and "Entomologisches aus Miltitz 1920" by A. Reichert. Two colored plates add to the physical make-up: (1) Rosemary harvest in the island of Lesina, (Dalmatia); and (2) Distillation of linaloe oil in Chiautla (Mexico); both after water colors in the German Museum in Munich, donated by Schimmel & Co. to the Division of Perfumes.

E. K.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Treatise on Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe and C. Schorlemmer. Vol. 1. The Non-Metallic Elements. Price \$9.00. Vol. II. The Metals. Price, \$12.00. 5th edition, completely revised. 988 pp. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York.

Chemical French. By Dolt. 2d edition, revised. 413 pp. Price, \$4.00. The Chemical Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.

Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities Inorganic. By Arthur M. Comey and Dorothy A. Hahn. New edition, revised. Price, \$14.00. The Macmillan Co., New York.

A Textbook of Organic Chemistry. By A. F. Holleman. 5th English ed., completely revised. 642 pp. 88 figs. Price, \$3.50 net. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.

Manufacture of Chemicals by Electrolysis. By Arthur H. Hale. 80 pp. Price, \$2.00 net. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Applied Colloid Chemistry: General Theory. By Wilder D. Bancroft. 345 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$3.00. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York.

The Atom. By Albert C. Crehore. 177 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

How to Make and Use a Small Chemical Laboratory. By R. F. Yates. 102 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$0.75. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

A Laboratory Course of Organic Chemistry. Including Qualitative Organic Analysis. By A. W. Titherley. 263 pp. Illustrated. Price, \$2.50. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York.

Dictionary of Applied Chemistry. By Sir Edward Thorpe. New edition, revised and enlarged. Vol. I. A to Calcium. Price, \$20.00 net. Longmans, Green and Co., New York.

A Textbook of Chemistry for University Students. By J. R. Partington. 1062 pp. Price, \$8.00. The Macmillan Co., New York.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 1921 CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

BY H. C. CHRISTENSEN.

The work of the Secretary's office increases with disconcerting speed. Despite increased facilities, there rarely comes a time when we can say we have "caught up." This is due in part to the necessary field work which we may consider a very vital part of the Secretary's duties. In fact, I think it should have first consideration.

At the last meeting, you may recall we could give a report covering only eight months' work, owing to the fact that we met in May. This year we have absorbed that extra four months so that now our report must cover sixteen months instead of the conventional twelve.

The inauguration of the district plan under vice-presidents, each in charge of a district, has brought in a new phase of work which is very promising. It appears that these vice-presidents each covering his district, will do much to relieve the secretary's office of the detail connected with visiting various boards during examinations. It will leave him more time for educational work at state meetings, national meetings, etc., wherever the interests of the Association demand his presence.

With each succeeding year, new fields of opportunity for the work of the Association are discovered. We seem to be in a strategic position to aid in coordinating the work of the state boards, colleges and state associations, and to act in an advisory and directive capacity for legislative and educational movements.

Our organization, being free from local influences—particularly political influences—is in a position to view pharmacy in its entirety and to perceive what is beneficial to pharmacy as a whole, rather than what may be considered beneficial or advantageous by a single state or in a given locality. I think it is along these lines the Association may properly assume new activities.

During the year, we issued 1446 applications for reciprocity, a healthy increase in percent over the eight months reported at our last meeting. Out of this total of 1446 applications issued, 1138 reciprocal registrations have been reported to the Secretary's office by the various states. The difference between the number of blanks issued and the registrations listed, is accounted for by outstanding applications and registrations which have not been reported.

Other officers of the Association will dwell upon the district meetings, and I need say comparatively little, except to add that I believe it is the one outstanding advance that marks the year. The vice-presidents will always be in close contact with the boards in their districts. They will come to know the board members intimately. This close personal contact will lead to confidences, and the vice-presidents will soon know the exact status of each board, will learn what each member thinks about our work, wherein they may disagree, and what is the cause thereof. He will, having the confidence of the members, be in a position to advise in major and minor matters, to aid new board members in their work if such aid is asked or needed, and acting in an advisory capacity, be of assistance in keeping each board within the confines of the Association rules.

It must be very clear to all of you that as time passes we will attain a uniformity in the various states in examinations, in requirements for admission to examination, in education, in prerequisite requirements, and in legal and executive matters. This uniformity will come slowly. We cannot expect perfection in a day, but surely, even if slowly, we will reach the point where the coming pharmacist will know with certainty that the conditions and requirements for Idaho, let us say, are identical with those of Massachusetts. He will know that if he is registered in Illinois and there is an opening in Wisconsin, he can cross the state line and avail himself of the opportunities of that state without being harassed by state limitations.

This condition will not undermine state rights or usurp the prerogatives of any commonwealth. As a matter of fact, every state participating in the Association receives more benefits than it gives. This may seem paradoxical, but I believe it is capable of proof. You will readily perceive that we are accomplishing in fact what many of the professions have argued for in theory. We have, in effect, National Registration, without depriving any state of absolute control of its own affairs. No state need receive a man from another state unless it wishes to.

This is not the time or place to dwell upon the conditions of pharmacy as a whole. It may do no harm, to note in passing, however, that it appears to be the one business which has suffered the least from the slump of the past ten months. Pharmacy has been affected, of course, but not to the same extent as other lines. A competent clerk can still get a position with little decrease in wages from war-time salaries. The indications are that the schools of pharmacy will have capacity enrollment the coming year. While there seems to be an adequate supply of help, this is particularly true in the case of assistant pharmacists in states having this class of registrants. I am confident we are on the right track when we push higher the requirements for registered pharmacists, bringing the assistant requirements up to about what was formerly standard for full registered pharmacists. With the steadily increasing supply of assistants available, as higher standards for full registration become general we must sooner or later meet the proposition of providing reciprocity for assistants, at the same time establishing standards and requirements for assistant registration, to be generally adopted. That is something to be more seriously considered in the not far distant future.

The Association year which closed with Wednesday, August 31st, and which included sixteen months from May 1, 1920, was by far the Association's banner year, both from point of view of accomplishments and with reference to finances. Our total receipts for the year (sixteen months) were approximately \$24,000.00 from all sources—application blanks, state board of pharmacy dues, members, Honorary Certificates, interest on Liberty bonds, savings account and checking account.

As will be shown by the detailed financial statements of the Secretary and Treasurer, while the disbursements for the past Association year have been higher than for any previous report period, this is accounted for by the fact that these reports cover an extraordinary period of sixteen months, during which time the expenditures of the Association have been greatly increased by the expense of district meetings and other activities. The benefits resulting from these meetings more than justify any increase in expenditures, and the proportionately larger income for the same period leaves the Association in a healthy condition financially.