

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

M. N. Ford, President, Columbus, Ohio. J. W. Gayle, Treasurer, Frankfort, Ky. Edw. H. Walsdorf, Chairman of Executive Committee, New Orleans, La. H. C. Christensen, Secretary, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

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Alabama	Iowa	Montana	South Carolina
Arizona	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota
Arkansas	Kentucky	Nevada	Tennessee
Colorado	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Texas
Connecticut	Maine	New Mexico	Utah
Delaware	Maryland	North Carolina	Vermont
D. of Columbia	Massachusetts	North Dakota	Virginia
Florida	Michigan	Ohio	Washington
Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Idaho	Mississippi	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming
Indiana			

ANNOUNCEMENT.

With this issue of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION a new activity of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is instituted in the form of this Department, to supply timely information not only to Board members but to members of the Profession generally. Few pharmacists aside from those associated directly with the N. A. B. P. realize the work being done for them by their State Boards, as such, and through the N. A. B. P. Through this Department, the N. A. B. P. will endeavor to broaden its field of service by presenting items of Board information of national interest and of information relative to Reciprocity, its privileges and its limitations, etc.

Members of state boards of pharmacy and secretaries of the boards and others who may have a message—or news items—which they think of general interest or importance to the boards in their work or as it relates to the progress and welfare of Pharmacy and protection of the Public which Pharmacy serves, are urged to send such articles and news items to the Editor of this Department, H. C. Christensen, Secretary N. A. B. P., 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Articles may be sent in at any time when date of publication is left open. If submitted for publication in a certain specified issue of the JOURNAL, copy should be in the hands of the N. A. B. P. Editor as near the tenth of the preceding month as possible. News items received as late as the twentieth of the month will be taken care of, but should be sent in earlier if possible. H. C. C.

GENERAL RULES AND INFORMATION GOVERNING RECIPROCITY IN PHARMACEUTIC LICENSURE BETWEEN 44 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ACTIVE MEMBER STATES OF THE NA- TIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY.

Any person who has acquired by examination before a state board of pharmacy a certificate or license as a fully "registered pharmacist" or "licentiate in pharmacy" in a state which is an active member of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy may be granted reciprocal certificate or license by any other state board of pharmacy or pharmacy licensing body of any state which is also an active mem-

ber of the N. A. B. P. under the following general rules and conditions. There are some exceptions and variations of procedure.

Applicants for reciprocity are required to supply to the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy—H. C. Christensen, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois—detailed information regarding his or her qualifications such as preliminary education, college of pharmacy graduation (if a graduate), names of schools, date of graduation, drug-store experience under a registered pharmacist giving name of employer, length of time of employment (specifying dates), when and in what state registered by examination, etc. Preliminary blanks on which to supply this information may be had without charge by applying to the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy or to the various state board secretaries.

When a properly executed preliminary information blank, with the required \$15.00 fee, is received by the Office of the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and if the applicant's qualifications, etc., appear to be sufficient, the official Reciprocal Application Blank will be issued to such applicant with full instructions for executing and filing the same with the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy in the state in which reciprocal registration is desired.

Information will accompany the official Reciprocal Application Blank as to amount of fee required by the state board certifying to registration and grades of the applicant—usually \$1.00—and amount of state registration fee—usually \$10.00 to \$25.00.

If it appears from the information submitted that the applicant is *not* eligible for reciprocal registration in the state he names, the entire \$15.00 fee will be returned without the official Reciprocal Application Blank being issued. However, should the official blank be issued by the National Association, be completed and filed by the applicant and then, for some reason which the Secretary was unable to determine beforehand, be rejected by the Board to which application is being made, the applicant may return the rejected application to Secretary Christensen, with explanation as to why registration was refused, and be allowed a refund of \$10.00.

In considering the eligibility for reciprocity of an applicant, the Secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy first considers the original date the applicant was registered by examination, because the requirements the applicant must meet are those which were in effect in the state to which application is being made, at the time the applicant was registered in the state from which he is applying. It is therefore not necessary, generally, that he meet any additional requirements which may have become effective *since* the date of his original registration.

This means, of course, that the applicant must have had the legal qualifications *at the time* of examination and registration in the state from which he applies which would *at that time* have enabled him to qualify for examination and registration in the state to which he is applying for reciprocal registration.

For example: Suppose a non-graduate pharmacist registered in 1920 in a state which did not require college of pharmacy graduation for entrance to examination. After registering in that state, the registrant decided to take a college of pharmacy course and graduated. Then he wished to register in another state which happened to have required college graduation before 1920, the date he was originally regis-

tered. Even though he is now a college graduate, he is not eligible for reciprocal registration in this latter state because *at the time* he took examination in the state from which he is applying he did not have college training and therefore could not then have qualified for examination and registration in the state to which he now would like to apply for reciprocal registration.

The following general rules and requirements are governing factors in Reciprocity:

GENERAL RULES AND REQUIREMENTS OF RECIPROCITY.

The applicant for reciprocal registration in a state must present evidence of good moral character from two registered pharmacists. Forms to be filled in appear on page two of the official N. A. B. P. application blank.

He must have had, prior to examination and registration as a pharmacist, at least four years of legal pharmaceutical training and experience under a duly registered pharmacist or duly registered licentiate in pharmacy in a pharmacy or drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded and dispensed.

Provided, that if before examination and registration he was a graduate of a two-year course of any generally recognized school or college of pharmacy, he may be accredited—not to exceed two years—on the above required four years of pharmaceutical training under a registered pharmacist.

Further, if a graduate, prior to examination and registration, of a three-year course or a four-year course of any generally recognized school or college of pharmacy he may, in some states, be accredited up to but not to exceed three years on the required four years of pharmaceutical training under a registered pharmacist.

Provided, however, that every applicant for reciprocity must have included in the required four years of pharmaceutical training never less than one year of service and experience in a retail pharmacy or drug store where physicians' prescriptions are compounded and dispensed by or under the supervision of a pharmacist duly registered in the state in which such pharmacy or drug store is located.

Provided, further, that he must have had, prior to his examination and registration in the state from which he applies, the legal qualifications necessary *at that time* for applicants for examination and registration in the state to which he applies for reciprocal registration.

He must have passed an examination in at least Pharmacy, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Practical Work—Actual Compounding—and made not less than 75 per cent general average and not less than 60 per cent in any one branch or subject. Pharmaceutical and Chemical mathematics, as a separate branch or subject, has been required since January 1924.

He must have practiced his profession, under legal conditions, at least one year since registration.

He must be in good standing in the state from which he applies, relative to renewals, etc. Space is provided on the official N. A. B. P. application blank for showing record of qualifications as outlined above.

A section of the By-Laws of the Association supplemental to the general rules governing reciprocity provides that inability of an applicant for reciprocal registration to meet certain present-day requirements shall not, under general conditions, prevent a state board of pharmacy from considering such an application and granting reciprocal registration, provided that after due consideration the applicant is deemed to be otherwise fit and worthy.

This supplemental clause of the By-Laws (Clause "i," of Article 2) reads as follows: "*That no condition in the by-laws shall prevent a state board of pharmacy from granting reciprocal registration to applicants who on account of omission, lack, loss or destruction of records, or for other reasons, may not be able to fully comply with the general requirements, or furnish detailed evidence of certification of grades made in examination.*"

There is no general reciprocity for graduate pharmacists registered on college diploma without state board examination, excepting that in some states arrangements have been made through the N. A. B. P. which permit reciprocal registration under certain conditions, to such graduate pharmacists provided their original registration on diploma was prior to January

1, 1910, and that they have practiced pharmacy at least ten years since registration, and provided further, *that the applicant had at the time of such registration the legal qualifications which would have entitled him at that time to examination and registration as a pharmacist in the state to which he wishes to apply for reciprocal registration.*

To obtain reciprocal registration for this class of registrants the office of the Secretary of the N. A. B. P. procures from the college, grades made by the applicant in his college examinations. These grades, certified by the proper college officials, are then forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy in the state in which the applicant registered on diploma, to be entered by him on the records as having been accepted in lieu of state board examination. Certification to that effect is then made on the applicant's reciprocal application, showing the grades made in examination.

Applicants for reciprocal registration must file their applications with the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy in the state in which registration is desired, within ninety days after date of issue of the application blank, otherwise it becomes null and void both as to reciprocity and refund.—H. C. C.

WARNING OF THE IOWA BOARD REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF UNREGISTERED HELP.

(The practice mentioned in the notice published below, which has just been sent out by the Iowa Pharmacy Examiners, is sufficiently common in all states to warrant the presentation generally of similar warning and appeal.

The Iowa Pharmacy Examiners are to be congratulated on their attitude in this matter and it is hoped other Boards will recognize the growing menace of this dangerous practice and endeavor to enlist the coöperation of loyal pharmacists in controlling it.—H. C. CHRISTENSEN, *Editor.*)

"To Drug Store Proprietors,
Gentlemen:

"Certain conditions concerning the operation of the Drug Stores of * * * have been observed during the past year which the Board of Pharmacy desires to call to your particular attention. The Pharmacy laws of Iowa were designed to control the method of conducting such stores with the object in view of protecting the public, who are patrons of these stores. The State and Federal laws have given you certain privileges and in return have placed on you certain responsibilities. In the conduct of your store you have assumed these responsibilities and the public in all confidence, is expecting you to discharge these duties with which you are entrusted.

"The matter to which we are directing your attention is the fact that unregistered help is being employed to an alarming extent. In many instances the stores are in charge of incompetent employees for approximately one-half of the time that these stores are open for business. We mean by *incompetent*, that such unregistered help cannot, according to law, assume the responsibility of dispensing drugs and medicines, selling poisons, and filling physicians' prescriptions. We feel that such duties cannot be confined to the hours when registered clerks are in charge, especially if such registered clerks are on duty only one-half of the time. Section 2582 of the Iowa Code plainly states that: 'No licensed pharmacist shall allow anyone who is not a licensed pharmacist to sell, or offer or expose for sale, or dispense drugs and medicines, or fill the prescriptions of licensed physicians, dentists, and veterinarians, unless the same be done *by or under the supervision* of a licensed pharmacist.'

"This brings us to the proposition as to what 'under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist,' means. Whatever else it may be construed to mean, we are certain that it *does not mean* that when a registered man is not in the store, the business of dispensing drugs and medicines, selling poisons, and filling prescriptions shall continue in the same manner as when a pharmacist is present. Certainly the law does not contemplate that the public shall be protected only certain hours of each day. The patrons of your store who happen in during the hours when no pharmacist is in charge are entitled to the same careful service as those who visit it at other hours.

"Let us call to your attention the fact that it is an indictable offense for unregistered persons to sell poisons in the absence of registered or licensed pharmacist and that if it does

occur and such evidence is presented to the Board of Pharmacy, it will be necessary for said Board to proceed against such proprietor.

"If Pharmacy as a Profession is to maintain the respect to which it is entitled, men who understand the business should be the only persons privileged to practice it. This does not mean that unregistered clerks or salesmen may not be employed. In these days of intense merchandising, such help is without a doubt a necessity, but they should *not* be called upon to assume the duties of a pharmacist. * * *.

"* * * * * if we are to be law abiding citizens, we should endeavor to conduct our business according to the laws governing that business.

"We sincerely hope * * * that we may have the coöperation of all pharmacists and employers * * *."

(Signed) PHARMACY EXAMINERS } J. W. SLOCUM
 } GEORGE JUDISCH
 SECRETARY } W. W. HATRE
 } H. E. EATON

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

District No. 6: Wilford H. Harrison, President of the Texas Board of Pharmacy, N. A. B. P. Vice-President and Chairman of District No. 6, comprising the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, has called a meeting of that district to be held in San Antonio, Texas, Thursday and Friday, January 21 and 22, 1926. Chairman Harrison reports that every state in the district will be represented at the meeting.

District No. 7: John E. Guess, Secretary of the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, N. A. B. P. Vice-President and Chairman of District No. 7, has reported Monday and Tuesday, January 25 and 26, 1926, as tentative dates for the holding of a meeting of the district at Jackson, Mississippi. States comprising District Number 7 are Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi. Indications to date are that all of the states in the district will be represented.

STATE BOARDS OF PHARMACY NEWS ITEMS.

Alabama: Hal E. Duncan of Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed a member of the Alabama Board of Pharmacy, to succeed John T. Roe who has moved out of the state. Board members include S. A. Williams of Troy, President; W. E. Bingham of Tuscaloosa, Secretary; W. P. Thomason of Guntersville, Treasurer, and L. C. Lewis of Tuskegee. The next meeting of the Alabama Board of Pharmacy will be held in Birmingham, February 9, 1926.

Colorado: The State of Colorado Board of Pharmacy will hold an examination meeting in Denver, January 15-16, 1926. The Board, in view of the small percentage of successful candidates for "registered Pharmacist" in recent examinations, suggests that a larger proportion of the candidates prepare for and take the examination for Assistant Pharmacists. The statement is also made that "it would be much better for both employers and unregistered clerks if the latter, instead of going against the more difficult test, in which non-graduate candidates have but small chance of making the grade, would first qualify as Assistants, and then take plenty of time for preparation before coming back for examination for Registered Pharmacists."

Idaho: On the fifth of January 1926, will be held the next Idaho Pharmacy examination, to take place in Boise. The Bureau of Licenses of this state expresses the belief that the N. A. B. P. should require all applicants to submit certified unmounted photographs as a means of identification when applying for reciprocal registration.

Illinois: L. P. Larsen and J. A. Topf, both of Chicago, have succeeded Charles G. Foucek and Dan P. Seibert, also of Chicago, as members of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy Examiners. Illinois' next Pharmacy examination will be held in Springfield January 12-15, 1926.

Iowa: The Iowa Pharmacy Examiners have set January 20 and 21, 1926, as the dates for their next examination to be held in Des Moines. At the examination held last October, twelve out of a class of forty-three were successful.

Kansas: The Kansas Board of Pharmacy held an examination meeting on November 4 and 5, 1925, at which time thirty-eight applicants took the examination. Of this number six were granted Registered Pharmacist licenses and sixteen Assistant Pharmacist licenses. The next Kansas examination will be held February 3 and 4, 1926.

Kentucky: At a recent examination eleven candidates out of a class of twenty-six made the required general average of 75% with not less than 60% in any one branch or subject, entitling them to registered pharmacist certificates. Two candidates of a class of five were granted registration as Assistants.

James F. Wilson, Mayfield, was elected President of the Board and J. W. Gayle, of Frankfort, Secretary. Mr. Gayle has served as Secretary of the Board for twenty-seven years. The recent death of G. Orville Patterson, a member and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board, leaves a vacancy.

Louisiana: The next examination meeting will be held at New Orleans on February 19-20, 1926. John E. Guess, Hammond, is Secretary.

Fabius C. Godbold, active for a half century in Pharmacy, died on November 8th, at the age of 84. Mr. Godbold was one of the organizers of the N. A. B. P. in 1904 and was the third President elected to that high office, in 1906. He was Honorary President of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, charter member of the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, and Secretary of the Board for over twenty years. His service to Pharmacy and his counsel in Association and College activities locally and nationally were extensive and of a more than ordinarily helpful nature.

Maryland: Of interest in the Pharmacy World will be news of the departure from Hagerstown, Maryland, of H. Lionel Meredith, President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy for the year 1924-25, and up to the time of his resignation, President of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy. The magnet of the Florida boom evidently proved to be too great for Mr. Meredith, for almost unbeknown to his many friends, he disposed of his property in Maryland and moved to Florida. Mr. Meredith was a member of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy since 1903 and has been active in N. A. B. P. work for many years. Governor Ritchie has appointed Mr. Lloyd N. Richardson, of Bel Air, to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by Mr. Meredith's resignation. Mr. Richardson has been engaged in retail pharmacy since 1912. He is a graduate of the University of Maryland College of Pharmacy. The Maryland Board of Pharmacy will meet during the first week in January 1926 to effect an organization.

Massachusetts: The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy was held December 1st for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Frederick A. Brandes, Worcester, was reelected Secretary. The other members of the Board include William Hardie, Fall River, succeeding John M. Kelleher who just completed his five-year term, William R. Acheson, Cambridge and Frederick W. Archer, Boston.

Minnesota: The Minnesota Board of Pharmacy will meet on January 11, 1926, for its quarterly examination meeting.

A full-time inspector is now employed by the Minnesota Board to investigate violations of the pharmacy law. Owners of general stores permitted under the law to handle certain so-called "patents" and household remedies, who formerly used the words "drugs," "drug store," "pharmacy," etc., for advertising and display purposes without a registered pharmacist in charge, are now prohibited from doing so. The Board has also sent out a warning to pharmacists, general stores, etc., that aspirin may be sold only by or under such persons as are by law permitted to sell and dispense drugs, etc., this order is on the strength of a ruling by the Attorney General's Office.

The Minnesota Pharmacy Law declares, in effect, that no person not a registered pharmacist or a dealer employing and carrying a registered pharmacist in active charge of his place of business shall retail drugs, medicines or poisons, excepting that certain specified "patents" and household remedies are exempted from the provisions of the law and may therefore be sold by general stores, etc.

In the ruling of the Attorney General's Office, attention is called to the fact that aspirin is not included in the list of drugs and preparations exempted under the law. This, it seems, is the basis for the warning by the Board regarding the sale of aspirin.

Mississippi: Of much importance and interest is an opinion issued by the Attorney

General of the State of Mississippi in regard to its prerequisite law and Reciprocity. Heretofore, all pharmacists coming into the State of Mississippi after January 1, 1921, were required to be college of pharmacy graduates, regardless of the fact that they might have been registered in some other state prior to this date. This has been in opposition to the general rules governing reciprocity requirements. The Attorney General has now issued an opinion that the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy can legally accept for reciprocal registration, non-graduate registered pharmacists who were registered in other states prior to January 1, 1921, when the present prerequisite and reciprocal law went into effect.

The Mississippi Board will have its next meeting January 12 and 13, 1926.

Missouri: The next regular meeting of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy will be held at the Capitol Building, Jefferson City, on the 11th and 12th of January 1926. President H. W. Reuter of the Board and H. C. Tindall, a former secretary, were recently summoned to Washington, D. C. to testify in the Federal Courts relative to the charge of fraudulent use of the United States mails by certain correspondence or short course schools—including courses in pharmacy. The outcome of this court procedure will be awaited with interest in many parts of the country.

Montana: Pursuant to a referendum vote by the pharmacists of Montana, the Board of Pharmacy of that state will require high-school and pharmacy-school graduation as a prerequisite for entrance to examination and registration as a Pharmacist, beginning January 1, 1926. Provided, however, that exemption from the graduate in pharmacy requirement will be allowed to apprentices registered as such with the Board, who are employed in any retail pharmacy under a registered pharmacist at the time of the college requirement becoming effective.

(J. A. Riedel, Boulder, Montana, is Secretary of the Montana Board of Pharmacy. He is also Secretary-Manager of the Montana-Wyoming division of the "Rocky Mountain Druggists Council." Mr. Riedel is a live wire and is doing commendable work for the druggists of his district. He has a way all his own which is effective and brings results. He has promised to write an article later on for this Department and tell how the work carried on in his district, while at present tending toward the commercial side, will gradually make the ethical side of Pharmacy "edible."—H. C. C.—*Editor.*)

New Jersey: At the last session of the New Jersey State Legislature several changes were made in the Pharmacy Law which will be of interest. The privilege formerly extended to "ex-service men," who were engaged in the drug business at the time of enlisting in the Government service, of being exempt from the college graduation requirement, has now been withdrawn so that hereafter all applicants for examination and registration as pharmacists in New Jersey must be graduates of an approved college of pharmacy.

The requirements for Assistant Registration now include that the applicant must have completed a four-year high school course—or its equivalent—and must also have successfully completed at least one term in an approved college of pharmacy.

Ohio: At a recent meeting of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy it was unanimously voted to change the minimum grade requirement to 60 per cent—to conform with N. A. B. P. standard requirements—a general average of 75 per cent with not below 60 per cent in any one branch or subject.

Mr. C. W. Antony of Canton was elected President of the Board.

Texas: The Texas Board of Pharmacy will hold an examination meeting in San Antonio, Texas, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday January 19, 20, 21, 1926. A meeting of District No. 6, called by N. A. B. P. Vice-President, Wilford H. Harrison of the Texas Board, will convene on the closing date of the Examination Meeting and extend over Friday January 22nd.

Virginia: D. E. Seagle, Pulaski, has been appointed to finish the unexpired term on the Virginia Board of Pharmacy, of W. D. Clark, of Portsmouth, who resigned on November 21, 1925. Mr. Seagle graduated from the Pharmacy Course of the Medical College of Virginia in 1902. He served as President of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association in 1920.

Regular meetings of the Virginia Board at which examinations are conducted are held in Richmond in June and November. Annual business meeting—no examinations—during the last week in April.

Washington: The State of Washington will hold its next examination at the University of Washington Pharmacy College on January 4, 1926.