

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OF DRUG CONTROL DIVISION, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY DELAYED.

Selection of a chief of the Drug Control Division of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture is now likely to be delayed until about July 1st, when, under the provisions of the annual appropriation bill for the department, a reorganization of the bureau takes place. The understanding is that the person to whom the position was offered did not accept. He was one of the three persons rated highest in the civil service examination. In view of the general reorganization of the bureau, it has been thought wise to delay making a choice for the position.

COMMISSIONER ROY A. HAINES ASSUMES HIS DUTIES.

Formal transfer of all personnel and properties concerned with administration of the National Prohibition Act and Anti-Narcotic Laws from the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the Bureau of Prohibition was made on April 6th. Mr. Haines is granted power by the regulation to direct all affairs of the Bureau including the Narcotics Division subject only to supervisory control by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Lincoln C. Andrews, has supervisory power.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WILL REQUIRE GRADUATION FROM A COLLEGE OR SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

We are indebted to Secretary Kerfoot for a copy of the recently enacted Pharmacy law for the District of Columbia. Primarily, it is a law for the District of Columbia, but it means more than that because it is a law enacted by Congress. Section 30 of the amended law reads:

"That every person not registered under an Act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia, approved June 15, 1878, who shall desire to be licensed as a pharmacist shall file with the Board of Pharmacy an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the experience which the applicant has had in compounding physicians' prescriptions under the direction of a licensed pharmacist, and the name and location of the school or college of pharmacy of which he is a graduate and shall submit evidence sufficient to show to the

satisfaction of said Board that he is of good moral character and not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs so as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and said applicant shall appear at a time and place designated by the Board of Pharmacy aforesaid and submit to an examination as to his qualifications for license as a pharmacist: *Provided*, That applicants shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, and in order to be entitled to an examination for the determination of his fitness to be licensed as a pharmacist in the District of Columbia, must have had not less than three years' experience in the practice of pharmacy under the instruction of a regular licensed pharmacist; and must be a graduate of an accredited school or college of pharmacy: *Provided, however*, That the Board of Pharmacy, in its discretion, may establish, by general rules, conditions upon compliance with which by any school or college of pharmacy, and under the submission by said school or college of evidence sufficient to prove such compliance to the satisfaction of said Board, applicants who have been graduated by such school or college during any specified year or years may be allowed credit for experience in the practice of pharmacy by reason of attendance at and graduation by said school or college."

CAPPER-KELLY BILL (H. R. 11) AND PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE.

While Congress failed to act upon the Capper-Kelly bill, the Legislative Drafting Bureau of the House framed a tentative substitute that is said to be acceptable to all the advocates of price protection legislation. Comparative provisions of H. R. 11 and the proposed substitute follow:

KELLY BILL (H. R. 11).

1. Makes it lawful for a wholesale or retail dealer to agree with the vendor of an article to sell at the resale prices prescribed by the vendor, if

(1) The genuineness of the article is attested by the trade-mark or special brand of a producer or other trade-mark proprietor who is in fair and open competition with other producers or owners of similar or competing articles, and

(2) The contract of sale "constitutes" a transaction of interstate or foreign commerce, and

(3) The contract of sale is made by the "owner of such article."

2. Permits sale at a price other than that prescribed in any such agreement, if

(1) The vendee shall discontinue dealing in such article, or

(2) The vendee shall cease to do business, or

(3) The vendee becomes insolvent and a receiver is appointed, or

(4) The article becomes damaged or deteriorated.

3. In the event of sale under (1), (2), or (3), above, at less than agreed price, the vendor must first be given opportunity to repurchase; and under (4) must be given option to repurchase or exchange for new article.

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE BILL.

Provides that no contract shall be deemed to be unlawful by reason of containing any agreement that the vendee (a) will observe the resale price stipulated by the vendor and (b) will require his vendee to agree to observe such prices also, if (1) The article bears the trade-mark of the producer or owner; and (2) is in fair and open competition with similar articles produced by others.

Provides that any such agreement in a contract in respect of interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed to contain the implied condition that such commodity may be resold without reference to such price agreement, if resold—

In closing out stock to discontinue dealing in the article.

By an officer acting under orders of any court, or

With notice to the public that article is damaged or deteriorated, if such is the case.

OREGON ADOPTS PREREQUISITE.

The Oregon pharmacy law has been amended and signed by the Governor. The amendment provides that all applicants for registration as licensed pharmacists must be graduates of a recognized school of pharmacy and have had one year internship in a drug store where poisons are sold and prescriptions compounded.

WASHINGTON PROVIDES FOR REGISTRATION OF NON-GRADUATES.

Senate bill 186 of Washington State Legislature has become a law; it provides for the registration of candidates who are not graduates of a college of pharmacy provided they have had fifteen years experience prior to the

passage of the law, in 1915, and were working in the State at the time of the passage of the law.

CHANGES IN THE IDAHO LAW.

The Idaho law now provides for an automatic cancellation of all licenses on October 1st, where the annual renewal fee has not been paid prior to that date. The reexamination fees are \$10.00. Licentiates in the future need not record their licenses in the county in which they intend to practice. This is taken care of by making the proper record in the office of law enforcement. Provision has also been made so that the Technical Institute at Pocatello can become affiliated with the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, by the designation that the course in the Institute shall be such as shall meet the standard of requirements as now or hereafter recommended by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

CHANGES IN THE NORTH DAKOTA LAW.

Section 476 of the North Dakota laws provides that no person except a registered pharmacist may conduct a business under a name which contains as a part thereof the words "drugs, drug store, or pharmacy," or in any manner by advertisement, circular or postcard, printed or otherwise, describe or infer that the place of business is conducted by the above terms. The section not only applies to stores, but drug departments in stores. Section 487 requires that an Assistant Registered Pharmacist shall have had two years of practical experience or one year of practical experience and one year of college work. The examination fees have been raised to \$15.00.

SPOTTED FEVER SERUM SEEMINGLY A SUCCESS.

In the vicinity of Shoshone, Idaho, about 145 persons have been vaccinated against Rocky Mountain spotted fever, of whom 108 are sheep herders, who will be out on the plains all summer and continually exposed to ticks.

This is the second season in which this vaccine has been used, and of those that were vaccinated last year none contracted Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

It would appear from the results already obtained with this remedy that within a few years this disease, which has heretofore resisted all efforts of control, will be added to the list of diseases which have been conquered by the advancement of science.