

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF PHARMACY

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Georgia	Minnesota	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Idaho	Mississippi	Oregon	Wisconsin
Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania	Wyoming

To the Members of the Boards of Pharmacy of the United States, Greetings:

THE year 1929 promises to be a year in which there is much to be gained for our profession as pharmacists. Through the united efforts of all associations, the Capper-Kelly Bill has been brought to a place in Congress where its passage looks almost certain.

Another bill, soon to be introduced, is one providing for a Pharmacy Corps in the United States Army. This bill was sanctioned by the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION and the National Association Boards of Pharmacy at the Portland meeting, in 1928. Although this bill has met with much opposition from the Medical Department of the Army, every effort is being made to effect its passage and to advance the profession of Pharmacy in the minds of the world. Much work is also being carried on along the educational lines in order to give the pharmacist a better scholastic and practical training, thereby further instilling into the minds of the public the trust in us, which justly belongs to the time-honored profession.

I take this opportunity, as President of the National Association Boards of Pharmacy, to extend best wishes for a prosperous and most successful New Year.

H. M. LEROU, *President.*

THE LESSON IN OWNERSHIP LAW DEFEAT.

The Pennsylvania Ownership Law was recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The court's cited contention was that the ownership of a pharmacy has nothing whatever to do with public health, and that the public health of Pennsylvania is amply safeguarded by laws regulating the practice of pharmacy, in that no person not a registered pharmacist in the meaning of the law can conduct or manage any drug store or pharmacy. The court reviewed former statutes of the

state of Pennsylvania in support of the contention that ownership has nothing to do with public health, it having been properly safeguarded by statutes passed prior to the enactment of the ownership law. The court further held that the act plainly forbids the exercise of an ordinary property right, and on its face denies what the constitution guarantees.

This is not necessarily the end. It has been established by law in many of the states that a corporation cannot practice a profession. In such states, no corporation can practice medicine, dentistry or law. Pharmacy must organize within itself to meet the standards required of a profession. While we consider ourselves as members of a profession, will the courts and the general public do so as long as a grammar-school graduate with but a few years of drug store experience and little actual pharmaceutical training is granted a license in some states? Undoubtedly, medicine, dentistry and law have earned the professional recognition given them. Where can a physician, dentist or lawyer get a license without a college degree? Once this condition has been established in pharmacy, it will not be difficult to get similar legal recognition.

H. C. C.

OBITUARY.

Fred W. Churchill, President of the Vermont Board of Pharmacy, died of pneumonia on December 15, 1928, after a very short illness. He was a graduate of the Albany College of Pharmacy and has been a member of the board since 1924. He conducted a store for the Vermont Marble Co. at Proctor.

To the wife who mourns his loss, heartfelt sympathy is extended by the entire membership of the N. A. B. P. Pharmacy in Vermont has lost one of its most loyal and able workers.

PERSONAL.

A dinner will be tendered to **Dr. William C. Anderson**, for many years a member of the New York Board of Pharmacy, but recently retired. The time will be February 6th and the place one of the leading Brooklyn hotels. Dr. Anderson is dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Members of the New York Board and officers of the various pharmaceutical organizations in the state will be present, also Dr. James Sullivan of the Department of Education. This is fitting recognition of the faithful service Dr. Anderson has given pharmacy for so many years.

L. E. Highley, member of the South Dakota Board of Pharmacy, was recently elected to the state senate. Senator W. L. Buttz of Aberdeen, and Representative V. E. Frantz of Lake Norden, both pharmacists, were reelected. With such representation, the interests of pharmacy in South Dakota are well protected.

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE.

The following 1929 examinations have been announced by the various boards of pharmacy:

Alabama	Feb. 13, 1929	Birmingham, Ala.
Arizona	April 10, 11	State House, Phoenix, Ariz.
District of Columbia	Jan. 10, 11	Washington, D. C.
Florida	Jan. 14, 15	Orlando Memorial High School, Orlando, Fla.
Illinois	Jan. 16, 17	Springfield, Ill.
Indiana	Jan. 14, 15, 16	Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kentucky	Jan. 8	Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.
Kansas	Feb. 6, 7	Wichita University, Wichita, Kas.
Mississippi	Jan. 8	Jackson, Miss.
Missouri	Jan. 21, 22	Jefferson City, Mo.
Ohio	Jan. 15, 16	Columbus, O.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 10, 11, 12	Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa. and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia.
Tennessee	Mar. 18, 19	Nashville, Tenn.
Virginia	June 4, 5	Richmond, Va.
Vermont	Feb. 6	State House, Montpelier, Vt.
Washington	Jan. 3	University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

STATE BOARD NEWS ITEMS.

Alabama.—Reciprocal registration was recently granted to Fonza M. Jones, of Georgia.

Arizona.—Only twelve out of a class of forty-three who took the November examination passed with licentiate grades. Secretary Hulett comments "More serious work and study by the young men will have to be done. What can we do to get them to thinking and working harder in their chosen life profession?"

Reciprocal registration was granted to the following: Lulu B. Wilson and Horace M. Doak, both of Arkansas; Carl T. Kamphaus, of Pennsylvania; Carl W. Wickman, of Oklahoma; Henry Hayutin, of Colorado; and Nettie I. Wooley, of Ohio.

The University of Arizona has been asked to add a School of Pharmacy department, and it is hoped this will be accomplished within a year.

Colorado.—An examination was held on December 28th and 29th with an unusually large attendance. Inspector Kemble has made inspection of nearly every drug store in the state during the year, and has persuaded the reluctant ones to take examination, register as apprentices or take out reciprocal licenses, as the case may be. This accounts for the many examinees at recent meetings.

The legislature goes into session in January, and a college graduation prerequisite law will be introduced and, it is hoped, passed.

Iowa.—The following have recently been admitted to Iowa by reciprocity: Edwin P. Monson, of Nebraska; W. Ben Eldredge, of Illinois; Ruben A. Schmiedt, of South Dakota.

Kansas.—Carson C. Gilbert of New Mexico and Fred M. Stevenson of Arkansas were recently granted registration by reciprocity.

Maryland.—Reciprocal registration was recently granted to John F. Hershner, of Delaware, and Edwin C. Cauffman, of Pennsylvania.

Michigan.—The following were recently registered by reciprocity: Helen R. Young, of Indiana; Maurice R. Parr, of Iowa.

Minnesota.—Hugo O. Peterson, of Minneapolis, has been appointed to succeed himself as a member of the Minnesota Board by Governor Theodore Christianson.

He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, '10, owns three stores in Minneapolis and has served on the board since 1919. His new term is for a five-year period, commencing January 1, 1929.

Missouri.—Reciprocal registration was recently granted to the following: Benjamin W. Smith, of Arkansas; Harold D. Garner, of Illinois; Edgar A. Langford, of Tennessee.

Nevada.—A bill has been drafted, which is to be presented to the January session of the state legislature, which provides for adequate inspection of the state, both in pharmacy and medicine.

Charles Handley, of Iowa, was recently granted registration by reciprocity.

New Jersey.—Reciprocity has been extended to the following: Abraham P. Karsh, of Delaware; Charles A. Light and Ephraim H. Goodman, both of Pennsylvania.

North Carolina.—Reciprocal registration was granted to the following during December: Henry L. Lester, of Virginia; John A. Underhill, of South Carolina.

North Dakota.—The board of pharmacy held its November meeting at the Agricultural College, Nov. 13th to 15th, and eight candidates were granted licenses.

Ohio.—The annual report of the board reveals the following statistics: 214 out of 375 taking the registered pharmacist examination passed—57%; 71 out of 115 taking the assistant pharmacist examination passed—62%. There are 5256 pharmacists holding license in the state, and 720 assistants.

South Dakota.—George E. Sherman, of Sherman and Moe, Huron, S. Dak., was recently appointed a member of the South Dakota Board of Pharmacy by Governor W. J. Bulow, to succeed A. R. Williams, of Aberdeen, retired.

Tennessee.—Reciprocal registration was recently granted to John B. Galbraith, of Kentucky, and Max W. Reynolds, of Georgia.

Texas.—Forty-three out of one hundred and thirty candidates taking the September examination passed. The highest general average was 88 $\frac{1}{3}$, made by Roy A. Laney, of Malakoff, Tex.

Virginia.—The annual meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of Virginia will be held in Richmond on Monday, April 22, 1929. No examination will be conducted at that time.

West Virginia.—Reciprocal registration has been granted to John F. Marr, of Ohio, Joseph E. Ledford, of Georgia and Fred L. Osborne, of Kentucky.

Wyoming.—Bliss O. Bignall, of Oklahoma, has been granted reciprocal registration recently.

THE LIABILITY OF A PHARMACIST UNDER THE PROHIBITION LAW HAS REASONABLE LIMITATIONS.

Bulletin No. 12, 1928 of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, issued December 27, 1928, announces that recently the permit of a Baltimore pharmacist was revoked after a hearing before the Federal Prohibition Administrator and this action was reviewed by Judge W. C. Coleman of the United States Court for the District of Maryland, on appeal of the pharmacist.

The grounds for the revocation of the permit by the Administrator included among others the question of the responsibility of a pharmacist in filling prescriptions for alcoholic liquors. The Court in its decision reviewed the testimony submitted by the Administrator and the pharmacist, and made the following statement in reference to the responsibility of a pharmacist when filling prescriptions under the National Prohibition Act:

"There is nothing in the Prohibition Act which makes it the duty of a pharmacist to

do more than satisfy himself that a prescription as presented is *prima facie* regular upon its face. The result of the findings of the Administrator is to rewrite the law, and to say to a pharmacist that he fills a prescription at his peril; in other words, that he must satisfy himself of the good faith of the physician issuing the same, even to the extent of actually identifying the patient named therein. Such requirement would be impracticable and unreasonable and is not to be implied in the enforcement of the present law. This does not mean, however, that a situation may not arise which would render it incumbent upon the pharmacist to make some investigation before filling the prescription. Just when such a situation might arise it is unnecessary to decide here. It is not to be determined by the number of prescriptions presented in any one day or given number of days, or by any other one circumstance."

The Court ordered the pharmacist's permit restored and an abatement of the penalties assessed in the case.