

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Fairchild Scholarship Committee of last year was composed of Robert L. Swain, L. D. Havenhill, C. T. Gilbert and E. G. Eberle, Chairman. As the term of the three former officers terminated in May, the Chairman mailed the Fairchild Scholarship letters to these members. The Committee of this year is composed of Robert P. Fischelis, Ernest Little, C. H. Evans and E. G. Eberle, Chairman. The University of Notre Dame, School of Pharmacy, presented no candidate for the examination and the Head of the Department of Pharmacy, Dr. Lawrence H. Baldinger, with the assistance of other members of the faculty, consented to prepare the questions for the examination and grade the answers.

Twenty-nine candidates participated in the examination, representing nineteen schools

The examinations were given under three subjects: Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica. The highest general average was made in Pharmacy, 76.10; next in Materia Medica, 66.83; lowest, Chemistry, 54.17; general average, all subjects, 66.58. The highest per cent was made in Pharmacy, 92; next in Materia Medica, 91; next in Chemistry, 85. The lowest average was made in Chemistry, 28; next in Materia Medica, 49; next in Pharmacy, 56. The general average in Pharmacy was 76.10; sixteen made above that average; twenty-two made 70 or over. The general average in Materia Medica was 66.83, sixteen made above that average; fourteen made 70 or over. The general average in Chemistry was 54.17; eleven made above that average; four made 70 or over. The average of the general averages was 66.58; thirteen made above that average; ten made 70 or more.

Candidates of the same school did not have closely related records nor did the two candidates rank next to each other.

Scheduled report follows:

Candidate.	Pharmacy.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Average.
1	86	85	91	87 ¹ / ₃
2	83	83	76	80 ² / ₃
3	80	79	76	78 ¹ / ₃
4	92	76	60	76
5	88	58	81	75 ² / ₃
6	78	63	84	75
7	86	67	71	74 ² / ₃
8	78	61	82	73 ² / ₃
9	89	50	77	72
10	67	69	75	70 ¹ / ₃
11	76	53	79	69 ¹ / ₃
12	80	55	69	68
13	70	52	79	67
14	76	54	68	66
15	84	46	68	66
16	74	57	61	64
17	79	47	66	64
18	75	46	70	63 ² / ₃
19	84	52	55	63 ² / ₃
20	75	53	60	62 ² / ₃
21	87	40	59	62
22	72	47	66	61 ² / ₃
23	82	38	62	60 ² / ₃
24	67	34	75	58 ² / ₃
25	56	46	71	57 ² / ₃
26	63	43	65	57
27	58	51	49	52 ² / ₃
28	62	38	57	52 ¹ / ₃
29	60	28	62	50

The candidate making the highest record made a general average of $87\frac{1}{3}$ and the next in line made $80\frac{2}{3}$. The chairman of the Grading Committee, Lawrence H. Baldinger, Head of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Notre Dame, states: "The candidate who made the highest average wrote excellent papers in all of the subjects, papers which were consistent throughout. His marks were the highest in Chemistry and Materia Medica; in Pharmacy, however, he rated about sixth, but his paper was nevertheless very good."

The report of the Grading Committee was submitted to the members of both committees referred to at the beginning and all the members voted to accept the report of the Grading Committee.

The chairman desires to thank his colleagues for their support and the members of the Examining and Grading Committees for their helpfulness.

The winning candidate is Frederick F. Johnson, of the University of Washington College of Pharmacy; a sketch of the prize-winner follows.

E. G. EBERLE, *Chairman.*

SKETCH OF FAIRCHILD SCHOLAR, 1934.

Frederick F. Johnson was born in Seattle, Washington, May 17, 1912. He is a graduate of Roosevelt High School of Seattle and entered the University of Washington College of Pharmacy in September 1930. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy in June 1934.

Mr. Johnson was admitted to associate membership in Sigma Xi on his scholarship record. He is a member of Rho Chi and was president of Rho chapter of Rho Chi during his senior year. He was elected to the honor roll of the Linton Memorial for 1934. This memorial, in the form of a plaque, was established by the local chapter of Kappa Psi fraternity in memory of the late Professor Arthur Linton. He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa social fraternity. He was graduated with the rank of Ensign in the United States Naval Reserve after having spent four years in the Naval Reserve Training Corps of the University of Washington.

Mr. Johnson's avocation is music and his recreation is mountaineering. He will register in the graduate school of the University of Washington this autumn as a candidate for the degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy and expects to continue graduate study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The winner of the Fairchild Scholarship for 1934 is a son of Dean C. W. Johnson of the University of Washington College of Pharmacy.



F. F. JOHNSON.

PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Pharmaceutical Service consists of the following grades: (a) Head pharmacist; (b) superintending pharmacists; (c) senior pharmacists; (d) pharmacists. The age of pharmacists on entry must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-eight years. Candidates must possess certificates that they hold

either the Major or the Minor qualification of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or the certificate of competency granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and produce testimonials and a full record of training, qualifications and experience. Pharmacists will be paid a salary of £120 per annum on entry, rising by £7 10s. annually to £180.—
From *Chemist and Druggist*.

CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS.

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TEMPORARY ABSENCE

under State Pharmacy Acts, as compiled by Chairman Swain.

Alabama.— . . . temporary absence as defined and prescribed by the Board of Pharmacy.

Arizona.—By temporary absence is meant only those unavoidable absences which may occur during the day's work, and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume the direct supervision of said pharmacy.

Arkansas.—No provision.

California.—Temporary absence within the meaning of this act, shall be held to be only those unavoidable absences which may occur during a day's work and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume direct supervision of said pharmacy.

Colorado.—Temporary absence means absence of not more than eight hours out of a sixteen-hour day, under the Rules and Regulations of the Colorado Board of Pharmacy.

Connecticut.—Provided for but not defined. By regulation of the Pharmacy Commission: If a Pharmacy is conducted with only one licensed pharmacist engaged therein and in charge thereof, and the absence of such licensed pharmacist from such store may become necessary for a greater period than one day, such pharmacist or the owner of such store, may make application to the commission for, and the commission may grant a leave of absence of such pharmacist for a reasonable temporary period greater than one day.

Delaware.—No provision.

District of Columbia.—No provision.

Florida.—No provision.

Georgia.—No provision.

Idaho.—The department of law enforcement may grant a permit to an assistant pharmacist for such time as the department may prescribe to conduct a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of a regularly employed licensed pharmacist therein.

Illinois.—Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist.

Indiana.—Temporary absence of a registered pharmacist shall be construed to mean that an assistant pharmacist may be left in personal charge of a registered pharmacy not more than two consecutive hours and not to exceed four hours in each twenty-four hours.

Iowa.—"Temporary absence" shall mean necessary absence for meals and business or other necessary causes while the pharmacy is open for business.

Kansas.—No provision.

Kentucky.—Registered assistant pharmacist may have charge of a drug store during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist, but such absence shall not be for a longer period than thirty days in a calendar year.

Louisiana.—No report.

Maine.—But such store may be under the charge of a qualified assistant during the temporary absence of such registered apothecary. (Not otherwise defined.)

Maryland.—An assistant pharmacist shall not be left in charge of any pharmacy in this State for a period of more than twenty-four hours, and then acting only in the temporary absence of a registered pharmacist, regularly and continuously employed in that pharmacy.

Massachusetts.—No provision.

Michigan.—A registered assistant pharmacist may be employed . . . in any pharmacy or drug store . . . under the management and supervision of a registered pharmacist, and during his temporary absence therefrom. (Not otherwise defined.)

Minnesota.— . . . or during the temporary absence of such registered pharmacist, in charge of a registered assistant pharmacist. (Not otherwise defined.)

Mississippi.—No report.

Missouri.—No provision.

Montana.—No report.

Nebraska.—Temporary absence within the meaning of this act shall be held to be only those absences which may occur during a day's work, and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume the direct supervision of said pharmacy.

New Hampshire.—An assistant pharmacist may be left in charge of a pharmacy only during the temporary absence of a registered pharmacist, and such temporary absence shall in no case exceed forty-eight hours at any one time, nor fourteen days in any one calendar year, unless consent is obtained from the commission.

New Jersey.—The term "temporary absence" as used in this section shall mean an absence of not more than four hours in any one day of twenty-four hours.

New Mexico.—No provision.

New York.—A junior pharmacist may, subject to the rules of the Board, have temporary charge of a pharmacy or drug store, but during such temporary charge, shall not compound or dispense physicians' prescriptions.

North Carolina.—Provided, that during the temporary absence of the licensed pharmacist in charge of any pharmacy, drug store or chemical store, a licensed assistant pharmacist may conduct or have charge of said store.

The Board of Pharmacy of North Carolina gives the following interpretation: The term "temporary absence" in the Pharmacy Act shall be held to mean that interval during the period the store is open for business, when the registered manager is out of the store but within call and ready to assume direct supervision of said pharmacy.

The qualified assistant pharmacist may have charge of a retail drug store during such temporary absence of the registered pharmacist, and exercise his right to do what the law and his certificate confer upon him.

North Dakota.— . . . or during the temporary absence of such registered pharmacist, in charge of a registered assistant pharmacist.

Ohio.—No provision.

Oklahoma.—No provision.

Oregon.—Temporary absence, within the meaning of this act shall be held to be only those unavoidable absences which may occur during a day's work, and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume the direct supervision of said pharmacy.

Pennsylvania.—An assistant pharmacist . . . may also perform such duties during the temporary absence of the pharmacist regularly in charge.

Rhode Island.—No provision.

South Carolina.—The said Board shall make rules and regulations clearly defining temporary absence.

South Dakota.—Any registered assistant . . . may take charge of the drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the manager thereof. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving such assistant authority to perform continuously any of the duties herein mentioned, except under the supervision and in the presence of the manager.

Tennessee.—A registered assistant pharmacist shall have the right to fill prescriptions and dispense medicines in a drug store or pharmacy and during the temporary absence of the registered pharmacist in charge, provided such absence is not more than one-third of the time per week that the store is open for business.

Texas.—No provision.

Utah.—Temporary absence, within the meaning of this title, shall be held to be only those unavoidable absences which may occur during the day's work, not to exceed ten days and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call, ready and able to assume direct supervision of said pharmacy.

Vermont.—No provision.

Virginia.— . . . but during the temporary absence of such registered pharmacist, a registered assistant pharmacist may act in place of the said registered pharmacist. Board regu-

lations 2 (g): The term "temporary absence" as used in this act shall be construed to mean an absence from the pharmacy over which said registered pharmacist has personal supervision of less than one-half the hours that said pharmacy is open to the public for business.

Washington.—Ruling of the Director of Licenses: Temporary absence shall be held to be only those absences which may occur during a day's work, and when the registered pharmacist in charge shall be within immediate call ready and able to assume the direct supervision of said drug store or pharmacy.

West Virginia.—No provision.

Wisconsin.— . . . a registered assistant pharmacist . . . may have charge during the pharmacist's necessary absence, not to exceed ten days.

Wyoming.—No provision.

Office of the Secretary,
September 7, 1934.

CONFERENCE OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS IN MIDWEST.

The Midwest Conference of Pharmaceutical Associations was organized in Kansas City on September 3rd. Officials of five Midwest states—Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas—were present. The Colorado Pharmacal Association is expected to join the conference later, its officers being unable to attend this meeting. An organization was perfected, a Constitution and By-Laws adopted, officers elected and work started which is designed to be of benefit to the Independent Retail Druggists of these states.

Incorporated in the By-Laws is a clause which states the intent and purpose of the Conference. One purpose is to aid, assist and cooperate with the National Associations at all times for the mutual interest of independent druggists. Other purposes are to secure similar legislation in adjoining states and for the interchange of ideas and information valuable to the retail drug trade. The Conference adopted a resolution to request the N. A. R. D., at the New Orleans Convention, to approve and assist in organizing similar Conferences in other sections of the country. It is expected that this Conference will show a fairly militant spirit in its operations.

Officers elected were: *President*, John W. Slocum, Secretary of the Iowa Association; *Vice-President*, Guy Butler, President Nebraska Association; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Roy C. Reese, Secretary Kansas Association. Others attending the Conference were President Otto Bjornstad, Iowa Association; President Joe Knight, and Treasurer Murray Williams, Missouri Association; Secretary J. G. McBride, Nebraska Association; Secretary E. R. Weaver, Oklahoma Association; President Otto Kuether and Treasurer Walter H. Varnum, Kansas Association.

Future meetings are to be held quarterly.

ROY C. REESE, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

SECTION OF ILLINOIS PHARMACY LAW WITH REFERENCE TO SUBSTITUTION.

Section 14, Paragraph 2, of the Illinois Pharmacy Law provides as follows in regard to substitution:

"Nor shall any druggist or other person being requested by means of a prescription, or in any manner, to sell, furnish, or compound any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, substitute or cause to be substituted therefor, without notification to the purchaser, any other drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation. Any person violating any provision of this section upon conviction shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the State Board of Phar-

macy in connection therewith, and for the first offense shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense shall be fined not less than seventy-five dollars nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. The State Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into any claimed adulteration, substitution or alteration, or other violation hereof, and report upon the result of his investigation, and, if such report justify such action, the board shall cause the offender to be prosecuted."

Substitution of the sort covered by the state law is now a violation of the Retail Drug Code under the NRA and subject to action by the Code Authority—Editor, C. R. D. A. News.