

program was rendered and the speakers of the occasion were Dr. William E. Hughes, Dr. John G. Wilson, Thomas A. Daly, poet, and Ernest Trigg, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The address by Dr. Hughes was on Japan, and profusely illustrated with lantern slides. The doctor, wife and daughter spent last summer in Japan and the views were taken and afterward colored by them; therefore the personal touch was evident throughout and added materially to the very interesting lecture.

#### DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT HEADS ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

Dr. George E. Vincent, head of the University of Minnesota, has been elected president of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Charles E. Hughes, of New York, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Educational Board, were elected trustees.

Edwin Rogers Embree, assistant secretary of Yale University, was elected secretary of the Foundation, succeeding Jerome D. Green, and John D. Rockefeller is chairman of the board of trustees.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF PROF. GEO. C. DIEKMAN'S PRO- FESSORSHIP IN NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FACULTY.

A testimonial banquet was tendered Dr. Geo. C. Diekman, celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his membership on the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy, January 23. The happy affair was provided in the spacious dining room of the New York Drug and Chemical Club, which presented an over-flow gathering of pharmacists, physicians, chemists and friends of the honored guest.

Prof. C. F. Chandler presided as toastmaster. Many letters of congratulation were read from those who could not attend the function.

Presentation speeches were made by Dr. H. H. Rusby, Mr. Thomas F. Main, Dr. Pasquale Guerrieri and Mr. Keenan. Quite a number of the guests were called upon and spoke of the affectionate regard and high esteem in which the honored guest is held by all who know him. Doctor Diekman, in responding, expressed his deep appreciation of the honors bestowed upon him and the recognition his friends had given to his services, that he valued beyond expression the friendship and assistance of his associates in the various activities he was engaged.

#### STUDENTS VISIT CHEMICAL EXHIBIT AT MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

On Saturday, January 27, and Monday, January 29, the students of the Department of Pharmacy and Dentistry of the College of Jersey City, visited the Museum of Natural History in New York City to inspect the Chemical Exhibit. This so-called "Exhibit of Chemical Preparations" has been arranged by the N. Y. Sections of the American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society and Society of Chemical Industry in conjunction with the Museum of Peaceful Arts. The following exhibits were of great interest to the students: Specimens of the various elements from their native state to their highest purity, the products of the electric furnace and from the air, which are of great value industrially, the coal-tar products, developed to a great extent in the United States, the medicinal products and dyes now manufactured in our country, the explosives exhibit, and the exhibition of metric weights and measures by the Bureau of Standards.

The historical exhibits of Joseph Priestley, of Lavoisier, of Pasteur and of Ramsay, also proved a great attraction. The students were accompanied by Dr. Otto Raubenheimer, professor of pharmacy and chemistry, and Dr. Emil Roller, director of the laboratories, who explained the various exhibits.

## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

### PHARMACY LAW PROVISIONS.

The following portions of suggestions for pharmacy law amendments or new laws are taken from the report of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy:

### *College Graduation Prerequisite.*

On and after July 1, 1919, an applicant for examination as registered pharmacist must be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, a graduate from a college of pharmacy, school of phar-

macy or department of pharmacy of a university which is recognized by said board, and furnish proofs of four years' experience. Actual time of attendance at the school or college of pharmacy from which the applicant is a graduate, but not to exceed two years, shall be accredited upon the required service of four years. The remainder of the experience required must have been in compounding and dispensing drugs, medicines and poisons under the supervision of a registered pharmacist in a drug store or pharmacy where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded.

By omitting date and adding a proviso, as follows, the law may be made effective earlier:

Provided however, that an applicant who is registered as an apprentice or as an assistant pharmacist by said board at the time of the taking effect of this amendatory act shall not be required to furnish any proofs of attendance at a recognized school of pharmacy, college of pharmacy, or department of pharmacy of a university.

*Reciprocity Clause.*

The said Board of Pharmacy may, in its discretion, grant certificates of registration as registered pharmacists to such persons as shall furnish with their applications satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state requiring a degree of competency equal to that required of an applicant in this state. Provided, however, existing requirements in this state shall not prevent the said Board of Pharmacy of this state from granting reciprocal registration to applicants whose experience, and results of examination, together with the proofs of qualifications upon which they were permitted to take the examination at the time of their registration in the states from which they apply, would have entitled them to registration as a registered pharmacist in this state at that time.

*Note:* It having been authoritatively held that State Boards can not make retroactive ruling, the above proviso is inserted so that applicants who were fully entitled to registration in this state at the time they were registered in the state from whence they apply may not be excluded from reciprocal registration because of subsequent change in the requirements of this state, such for instance as a prerequisite college graduation requirement.

The following are further suggestions relative to other portions of the draft:

Care should be exercised in not recognizing colleges or schools of pharmacy that do not provide for at least a two years' course in a recognized high school as a matriculation requirement, the object being to lead to a four-year high school, graduation requirement, at as early a date as possible, not later than January 1, 1920, in accordance with a recommendatory resolution adopted by the N. A. B. P. Convention held in San Francisco in 1915.

A provision of law creating the rank of Assistant Pharmacist will help materially to solve the problem of scarcity of clerks. At the same time it makes it possible for a registered pharmacist to temporarily leave his store in charge of an employee who is authorized by law of the state to conduct the business. Experience in states that make provision for the registration of Assistant Pharmacists has demonstrated that many clerks of this rank do not aspire to higher registration, but are content to accept good salaries and remain in the Assistant Pharmacist ranks. Candidates for assistant registration should be given specially prepared examination papers along decidedly practical lines and should include actual compounding of prescriptions.

The United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary are recognized by the Federal Government in its enforcement of the Food and Drug Act, and are used as standards by the Medical Departments of the United States Army and Navy, and also by Medical and Pharmaceutical Colleges. In order to have legal recognition in the various states these books should be legalized by state laws which should also make it mandatory that every drug store or pharmacy be supplied with copies of the latest editions.

IT IS NOT GOOD POLICY TO SPECIFY IN A LAW THE SUBJECTS IN WHICH APPLICANTS MUST BE EXAMINED AND THE GRADES THEY MUST MAKE IN ORDER TO SECURE CERTIFICATES. By giving Boards of Pharmacy authority to make by-laws, they can meet all such matters as they arise, thus keeping pace with ever-changing conditions and insuring up-to-date examinations.

Members of legislative committees are also again referred to the report of the Voluntary Conference on Modern Pharmacy Law, in the December and January issues of the JOURNAL A. PH. A.