

unnecessary in light of the more extensive requirement that an applicant be a graduate of an approved or accredited school or college of pharmacy.

As to subsection (d)(2) of this section, the present references to the requirement of "four years of actual drugstore experience" and the deduction from that requirement of "not more than three years ... for the actual time of attendance at a reputable school or college of pharmacy or an internship program" no longer conform with the general scheme of the educational requirements imposed on an applicant and, therefore, are deleted as obsolete. This deletion is called to the attention of the General Assembly.

Present Art. 43, § 260, which provides an exemption for certain individuals who were qualified in 1902, is deleted as obsolete, since there is no longer anyone to whom the provision applies.

The provision of present Art. 43, § 261(b) that prohibits discrimination against an applicant who "took his course of studies at a night school or college" is deleted as unnecessary in light of the requirement in subsection (d) of this section that the institution need only be approved or accredited and the provision of § 12-306 of this subtitle that the Board "shall" issue a license to an applicant who meets the requirements of this title.

The balance of present Art. 43, § 261(b), which concerns rights that have been conferred by law on "any person now registered as ~~an~~ assistant pharmacist", is deleted as obsolete. There are no longer any individuals to whom this transitional provision might apply.

Present Art. 43, § 261(c), which requires a student of pharmacy to file an "application for registration" together with a \$1 fee, to submit statements of "actual drugstore experience" acquired during vacation months, and to submit statements of internship experience acquired in preceding years, is deleted as obsolete. These provisions apparently are anachronisms that relate to an era when undergraduate experience in a "drugstore" was a part of a pharmacy student's education and when it was assumed that a pharmacy student in this State was almost certain to practice in this State. In any event, the requirements of § 261(c) no longer serve any practical purpose for the Board.