as occurred in this case. So far as the branch manager is concerned, since he is required to account for the funds, he certainly has an interest in seeing that they are not lost by burglary or robbery. Also, since the court in the case of the State of Indiana v. Stultz, Receiver (1935), 208 Ind. 543, 547, held that money received by a branch manager was public funds and belonged to the State of Indiana, the State of Indiana has an interest in protecting these funds against loss by burglary, robbery or other cause.

OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 3

January 11, 1946.

Hon. Edgar A. O'Harrow, Secretary,
Indiana Board of Pharmacy,
307 State House,
Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

Your letter has been received in which you request an official opinion on the following questions:

"Is one that does not qualify under Chapter 31, Acts of 1943 by not renewing within the allotted 6 months after the date of discharge, exempt from fees while in service?

"If he is exempt from fees while in service, even though he did not renew within the allotted 6 months after date of discharge, will the reinstatement fees be prorated on the annual fee or on the annual fee plus penalty for the year in which he is discharged or is the fee waived for this year?

"May a registered pharmacist who at the time he entered service was delinquent for a period of less than 5 years, upon being discharged reinstate by paying the regular reinstatement fee for the delinquent years prior to entering service and be granted the exemption of renewal fees for the time he was in service?"
Section 1, Chapter 87 of the Acts of 1945, provides as follows:

"Any person who subsequent to July 1, 1940, has been or who shall hereafter prior to July 1, 1947, be lawfully inducted into military service, and who at the time of such induction was or is a licensee of the State of Indiana, may, within six months after the termination of such military service by honorable discharge, apply for and be entitled to a renewal license without examination, re-examination, fine or penalty, notwithstanding the fact that his license or last previous renewal license shall have theretofore expired; and the officer, board or department empowered by law to issue such renewal license is hereby authorized to issue the same without examination, re-examination or the exaction of any fine or penalty. The issuance of such renewal license shall in all other respects be subject to the provisions of law relating thereto: Provided, however, That when any renewal license is issued after the beginning of the license year, the annual license fee shall be reduced by one-twelfth for each elapsed month of such year."

1. In answer to your first question it is submitted the above statute is subject to the well recognized rule of statutory construction that words in a statute must be construed in their plain, ordinary and usual meaning unless a contrary purpose clearly appears.

Section 1-201 Burns 1933;
Garvin v. Chadwick Realty Corp. (1937), 212 Ind. 499, 512, 513;
Dreves v. Oslo School Township (1940), 217 Ind. 388, 397.

Under the express wording of the foregoing statute the benefits of said statute apply only to those who within six (6) months after the date of discharge apply for such renewal of such license.

Therefore, in answer to your first question I am of the opinion the benefits of Chapter 31 of the Acts of 1943, as amended and superseded by the provisions of Chapter 87
of the Acts of 1945, are not available for a former licensee of the State of Indiana who does not renew such license within the required six (6) months after date of discharge.

2. The answer to question number one obviates the necessity of any answer to your question number two.

3. In answer to your third question it is pertinent to note the above statute only applies to a person "who at the time of such induction was or is a licensee of the State of Indiana."

Under the provisions of Section 63-1110 Burns 1933, same being Section 4, Chapter 108, Acts 1899, as amended, a registered pharmacist's license expires on the thirtieth day of June next succeeding the date of issuance thereof.

Under the foregoing rule of statutory construction the provisions of Chapter 87 of the Acts of 1945 are only available to those who were "licensees" of the State of Indiana at the time such person was inducted into military service.

A licensee is generally defined as "one who holds a license."

Words and Phrases, Vol. 25, page 187;

I am therefore of the opinion the pharmacist referred to in your third question who was delinquent in renewing his license at the time of being inducted into military service is not entitled to the benefits of Chapter 87 of the Acts of 1945.

OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 4

January 22, 1946.

Hon. Ralph F. Gates, Governor,
State of Indiana,
State House,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Governor:

I have your letter in which you request an official opinion on the following question:

"During the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, there were several buildings erected by that