

COMMITTEE REPORTS

REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

To the Joint Meeting of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, The Section on Education and Legislation, A. Ph. A., Des Moines Meeting, 1925:

The introductory paragraphs of the report of last year apply to this year's examination, therefore, omitted in this report; they relate to the constitution of the Committee and method followed, fixed date, etc.—See JOURNAL A. PH. A., October 1924, p. 929.

The general methods followed by the Committee in the transactions necessary were the same as last year, and also the mailing and expressing of questions.

Dean Julius A. Koch, and members of the faculty of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, prepared the questions, and members of the faculty of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy graded the papers. To all of them we are deeply indebted and thank them for this very necessary assistance, for the work they contributed, and express our appreciation of their willingness and cheerfulness.

Twenty schools and thirty-three candidates were represented in this year's examination. While this is a gain over last year, the prospect was for a greater number, but as the time approached a number of prospects dropped out.

In making this report the fractions of the percentages are omitted. The average percentage made by the thirty-three candidates was 70, sixteen made above the average, and sixteen fell below—the high mark was 85; low, 54.

The high mark in Chemistry was 88, lowest 34; the average was 67, eighteen graded over the average and fifteen made less. Sixteen made over 70, and seventeen less.

The average in Pharmacy was 77; seventeen made over the average and sixteen less; twenty-five graded 70 or over and eight less. The highest mark attained was 92, the lowest rating 59.

Arithmetic is usually the favorite subject; this year it was also the bane; the highest mark made was 100; the lowest, 29; the average was 66—seventeen graded over the average and sixteen below; sixteen made 70 or over and seventeen less.

The average in Botany, etc., was 66; the highest record being 85, and the lowest 33; nineteen went over the average, and fourteen failed to reach it—the proportions for 70 were exactly reversed.

Chemistry had first place with three candidates, Pharmacy with twenty, Arithmetic with seven, Botany with four. The second place was claimed 12 times for Chemistry, 9 times for Pharmacy, 8 times for Arithmetic, and Botany 4. Third rank was given to Chemistry by eight, Pharmacy by three, Arithmetic by six, Botany by fifteen. Chemistry had lowest honor in the opinion of ten, Pharmacy had only to take back seat once, Arithmetic 11 times, and Botany was so regarded eight times.

It would require too much comparison to take up relative records in all branches; however, this reporter's viewpoint is that the records of Chemistry and Arithmetic in an examination would be relative. Strange as it may seem none of the three firsts in Chemistry had as their next highest Arithmetic, and the candidate highest in Chemistry was 16th in Arithmetic. The one who was highest in Arithmetic, however, had as his next highest mark that in Chemistry; the one who graded 29 in Arithmetic made his highest mark in Chemistry, 78. In only two schools having two candidates were the grades of the two candidates relative as to subjects, and there was no close relation as to grade in the respective branches. In none of the schools having two candidates did both candidates make the best grade in Chemistry; only in one of the schools having only one candidate was Chemistry the subject of highest grade. In eight of the schools having two candidates the subject of highest grade of both candidates was Pharmacy; of four of the candidates of schools having only one candidate the highest grade was in Pharmacy. The candidates of only one school agreed in making firsts in Botany and their second preferences were in Pharmacy, but they disagreed as to Chemistry and Arithmetic. Of the schools having only one candidate only one made his best record in Botany. Omitting fractions, last year the average

of twenty-four candidates was 64, this year 70. Last year eight candidates averaged 75 or more; this year, twelve candidates. The records of the latter follow; the superior numbers indicate the rank and it will be noted that in a number of instances the grades of several candidates are the same.

	Chemistry.	Pharmacy.	Arithmetic.	Botany, etc.	Average.*
1	82 ²	87 ⁶	100 ¹	70 ¹¹	85
2	77 ⁸	91 ²	90 ³	74 ⁸	83
3	82 ²	91 ²	70 ¹⁰	78 ⁵	80
4	67 ¹⁰	91 ²	90 ³	76 ⁶	80
5	70 ¹²	89 ³	95 ²	67 ¹³	80
6	74 ⁹	85 ⁵	75 ⁸	80 ³	79
7	75 ⁸	84 ⁷	71 ¹⁰	85 ¹	79
8	60 ¹⁸	92 ¹	73 ⁹	81 ²	77
9	76 ⁷	88 ⁴	65 ¹³	79 ⁴	77
10	88 ¹	82 ⁸	60 ¹⁶	79 ⁴	77
11	76 ⁷	88 ⁴	70 ¹¹	71 ¹⁰	76
12	62 ¹⁷	91 ²	75 ⁸	70 ¹¹	75

* The super figure of the percentage number in tabulation designates rank in the respective branch; where two or more students tied the figures so indicate.

The candidate making the highest average is Morris Mellen, a student who has completed his first year in the College of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the Detroit Institute of Technology, and in compliance with the plan is awarded the Fairchild Scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,
 CHARLES W. HOLTON,
 W. H. ZEIGLER,
 H. LIONEL MEREDITH,
 E. G. EBERLE, *Chairman.*

(Signed)

WHEN BUSINESS IS SAFE.

When you shake hands with your competitor and mean it—when you can work hard in your business and love it—then business is safe.

When you advertise service and give it—when you can build reputation and keep it—then business is safe.

When you can accept wise counsel and heed it—when you agree to a standard and stick to it—then business is safe.

When you see more of associations than luncheons—when you give more to associations than money—then business is safe.

When you join your association and attend it—when you believe in the association and boost it—then business is safe.

When you can establish confidence and main-

tain it—when you can recognize doubt and destroy it—then business is safe.

When you can aim for success and attain it—when you can attack failure and defeat it—then business is safe.

When you can sense competition and not knock it—when you can fight competition and still boost it—then business is safe.

When you can recognize wrong and combat it—when you can believe in a right and can shout it—then business is safe.

When you can meet opportunity and know it—when you can make an admission and forget it—then business is safe.

When you strive for an ideal and can live it—and aim for what is right and then pray for it—then business is safe.—*Pacific Fountain Trade.*