

should mention especially the new *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, serving publicly the faculties and students of colleges of pharmacy, more complete information regarding technical advances is provided in the individual field of your subject, but if adequate work is to be done in any field of science, if you are worthy of the profession in which you are engaged and are serving it adequately, you must acquire further knowledge of associated subjects and of advances in standards in all fields. The last half century has seen tremendous progress in the development of knowledge and its application in varying fashion to human welfare. If that advance is to be continued, if its followers are to contribute their quota in extending the limits of knowledge, they must in some effective way be in contact with progress in other fields. Many unfortunate results follow upon failure to achieve broader contacts not the least of which is that the small society working alone and without relation to larger undertakings exercise relatively little influence on public opinion. That the American Association, with its nearly twenty thousand active members and with more than seven hundred fifty thousand members in affiliated societies, is a power will be appreciated without further emphasis. Its voice properly expressed is heard above the din of conflict of opinion. It has exercised its influence with evident success in the past and with greater prospects for the future in the development of both pure and applied science with appropriate emphasis upon research as fundamental and with the ultimate objective of advance in human welfare. It seeks to associate with itself all those who have a living interest not merely in futhering personal aims but primarily in contributing to social progress.

THE IOWA INTERPROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION—ITS PURPOSES AND POSSIBILITIES.

BY WALTER F. MEADS.*

The past quarter of a century has witnessed rapid changes in our profession, both in merchandising and in the qualifications of the pharmacist himself. The drug store, however, remains an essential and responsible factor in caring for the public, its health and its interests. To pharmacy as a profession has been assigned not only the public's interests but the interests of the public health professions. Medicine and pharmacy are sister sciences and as such have gone down the years together; dentistry and nursing are newer in the field, but now join us in the forwarding of our own welfare and that of the public. To further the interests of *all* groups, to raise the standards of each, and to coöperate to the fullest extent one with the other, there has been organized during the last two years the Iowa Interprofessional Association.

The organization was brought about by representation of the committees of the organized professional groups in the state, namely, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine and nursing. These representatives presented a resolution for an allied organization which was presented to each organization and adopted by each at the regular annual meeting of each organization in 1935. In 1936 following a similar procedure, a constitution was presented and adopted.

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The activities as outlined relative to the development and organization of the Iowa Interprofessional Association, represent only a small part of the actual effort that has been made to make this association a reality. During the many years preceding the first meeting of the allied professions, the occasion was rare when our Pharmacy Examiner, George Judisch, and Dr. Robert L. Parker, present secretary of the Iowa State Medical Society, met and engaged in conversation that they did not discuss the possibilities of a state interprofessional organization. They may well be called the grandfather and father of the present interprofessional group: and with the interests of all member groups at heart they both took part in putting together the constitution of the association as it stands to-day.

This constitution of the Iowa Interprofessional Association states the purpose of the organization shall be to federate the professional associations of the state in order to carry out the following objectives:

"To provide a clearing-house for the interchange of information concerning the plans and methods of organization developed by the various member societies."

Such a clearing-house has been developed between the legislative committees of the several societies to the benefit of all concerned, and if this same coördination can be developed in local groups, there will be no question as to the success of this new association. It is hoped that in bringing together members of the allied professions friendlier relations will be promoted because it is only on a basis of friendship that many problems may be brought up for consideration and settled to our mutual satisfaction.

The second objective as set out by the Constitution is:

"To act as a bureau of research and information, to study and report on various civic problems in the solution of which the technical knowledge of professional people is of value."

Public health matters are subjects deserving of study by pharmacists. In order that the pharmacist may measure up to his responsibilities, he should always be interested in civic and community problems relating to health and take active part in their solution. If we wish to be considered by the public as professional men, more interest will be necessary in health matters. This interest would give us the opportunity also to counteract much of the unfavorable publicity that has come our way in recent years due to the emphasis that has been placed on merchandising in our stores. Active participation in local interprofessional organizations should offer such an opportunity.

The third purpose is:

"To educate the public with respect to the aims of the member professions and the value of high-grade professional service."

Every pharmacist owes it to himself and to pharmacy to aid in acquainting the public with the service rendered by pharmacy and its importance. Much is being done along this line by our State and National Associations, but the effort of the individual pharmacist in educating the public in his own community is still sadly lacking. National Pharmacy Week offers an excellent opportunity to appear before civic and social organizations and should be taken advantage of by the pharmacist. In educating the public, the value of professional window displays should

not be overlooked. The aims and value of the other professions can easily be made a part of this endeavor.

The fourth objective is:

"To cooperate in securing and maintaining legal and ethical standards of character and education, requisite to the rendering of high-grade professional service."

Hardly a session of the Legislature goes by that legislation is not sponsored to license a new group to engage in the treatment of disease under many and varied conditions. We must be interested in legal requirements requisite to maintaining high standards for those persons who wish to engage in health practices. The combined efforts of the five professions should be very effective in protecting the public from licensed empiricism and be of aid to us in raising the standards under which drugs and medicines may be distributed.

The fifth purpose is:

"To cooperate with the proper legal authorities in the enforcement of professional laws."

Progress is being made in the revision of our laws and those of the allied groups; enforcement must naturally follow if real benefits are to result. If the proper authorities do not cooperate, the combined professions should have sufficient power to secure the enforcement of any laws directly affecting the professions and the public health.

The next objective of the Interprofessional Association is:

"To cooperate in promoting plans for the advancement of the material welfare of the member professions."

The advancement of our material welfare is a prime consideration in any effort we put forth, regardless whether the reward is direct or indirect. This purpose, as well as the others mentioned, will be almost entirely dependent upon the extent to which friendly relationships are established between members of county or district associations. Our opportunities for mutual business dealings can certainly be enhanced by cordial meetings and a proper perspective of each other's problems. If we are to benefit materially by this association with other public health groups, we must recognize first that the welfare of the doctor, dentist, veterinarian and nurse must be considered and promoted. We then in our turn will receive the cooperation necessary to promote our own professional well being.

The seventh and last purpose of the Constitution is:

"To promote the organization of county and district federations for the carrying out of the objects outlined above."

Letters have already gone forward to members of the allied associations in each county requesting assistance in organizing local or district interprofessional groups. The success in perfecting such organizations will necessarily have to depend upon the interest and enthusiasm of those who have been contacted and the support they receive from the members of their own professions.

Following the organization of county or district interprofessional groups, it is the duty of the office of the state association to receive from the member professions suggestions of plans or recommendations for consideration, and if approved, to forward same to the officers of the local organizations for attention.

The possibilities of the Iowa Interprofessional Association are many, but time will be taken here only for the discussion of a few of them. The getting together of members of the allied professions is the first step toward the promotion of friendly relations. It is only on this basis that a clearing-house can be provided for the interchange of plans and problems and a solution can be made that will be mutually satisfactory. A free interchange of suggestions and criticisms should be encouraged and good fellowship should prevail.

It should be possible for the pharmacist, through his local interprofessional association, to become more closely identified with movements promoting public and personal health and thereby enhance his professional prestige. In the past, activities along this line have been confined largely to the medical and nursing professions.

The pharmacist should be alert to the possibility of furthering the professional part of his business. There has been some activity in this state to promote a better understanding between pharmacists and physicians in the past, but only a small amount, if anything has been done with the other professions. Dental pharmacy offers a field which has not been explored to any extent in Iowa, and with some study and the proper approach, there is no reason why the pharmacist cannot create a demand for his professional service by the dentist. Our National and State Associations stand ready to advise and to assist in furthering the use of U. S. P. and N. F. preparations by the medical and dental professions, and the pharmacist should never miss an opportunity to advise and promote the use of official preparations instead of proprietaries.

A series of articles by pharmacists and physicians, on U. S. P. and N. F. preparations is appearing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. It is understood that these articles are to be published in pamphlet form after the series has been completed and will be available for distribution. Every pharmacist should obtain a copy and familiarize himself with the contents. This is also true of the booklets on U. S. P. and N. F. preparations published by the National Association of Retail Druggists and the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION. If the pharmacist is to derive material benefits from his activity in interprofessional relations, he must prepare himself to sell professional service, and make his store one that merits professional confidence.

The matter of preparation incident to rendering better professional service, can be overcome by the pharmacist regardless of his education. Even though a library is not available, if some time will be devoted to study and to reading the pharmaceutical journals, much can be learned. Many of these publications carry useful information and might well be used as suggestions for subjects to be presented at the group meetings of our association. A part of the time in every program should be devoted to the profession of pharmacy. Here is an opportunity for the pharmacist to go to school again. One thing is sure, there never would be any lack of subjects and those of most interest to each group should be presented.

The present educational requirements, with a few exceptions, make it necessary for the young pharmacist to be a college graduate before he may be licensed in this state. It has already been called to your attention that education is a necessary requisite to successful interprofessional relations. We need, therefore, have no fears that the young pharmacist will not be qualified. It might be well, however,

to discuss for a moment the part that colleges of pharmacy should be expected to take in this movement.

It is not enough that our colleges graduate men and women as pharmacists who possess only those fundamentals of pharmaceutical practice. With improved relationships they must possess the ability to use their education to a material advantage in interprofessional contacts. One instructor in each of our colleges might well be delegated to keep in touch with interprofessional activities and cooperate with the committees of our Association. In this way their services would not only be of value to our committee but would give them a better insight of the practical problems in the every-day life of the pharmacist. Surely the obligation of the colleges of pharmacy to their students need not end with graduation.

The insight of the instructor might be broadened further if he would cooperate in promoting professional pharmacy in its many phases. Dental pharmacy is one of these phases that should have immediate attention. It is my opinion that our Association will never be successful in creating a demand for the professional service of the pharmacist by the dentist, without assistance from our colleges. The foregoing statements are merely suggestions and are in no way intended as criticisms.

Following the need of education in furthering interprofessional relations, the making of drug stores such that they merit professional confidence is next in importance. Due to the emphasis that has been placed on merchandising in many stores, it may be difficult in some instances to bring the professional side of the business before the public and the other professions, but it can be done. No movement has taken place in recent years that has done so much to awaken professional pride in the pharmacist as the open or semi-open prescription department, and I have yet to find one pharmacist who has made this change in his store who would change back to his old prescription department. On inquiry it will be found that the favorable reaction of the medical profession and the public is responsible for this attitude. There is no reason why the average pharmacist, if he is ethical, should not enjoy an increase in his professional business if he will strive for a proper balance between the prescription department and the many side-lines which he carries.

The professionalizing of a drug store will be reflected in other ways than those mentioned. An increased appreciation and a better understanding of our legislative needs by those responsible for legislation and by the other professions, should result.

The allied professions may well combine their political and legislative efforts in a common cause. The rapidly changing economic picture in this country will bring many problems not yet foreseen, and the interprofessional association offers the best means of keeping in touch with these developments. Quite naturally we should stand together in the protection of our professional interests which have been developed and advanced over a long period of years, and further the candidacy of men to public office friendly to our interests.

From reports that come in from counties having such organizations, no effort will ever be necessary from the state office to stimulate interest in the political possibilities of such groups. One letter has come to the office of the secretary stating that it was largely through the efforts of the interprofessional associations in four counties of one state senatorial district, that a candidate had been defeated in the

last primary. This effort was due to the opposition by the senator to public health legislation. If this is any indication of what we may expect from such organizations, the problem that may present itself will be how to control our political activities rather than how to promote them. The Association will not justify its purpose if politics become the dominating interest.

In legislation there is no reason why the professions in the Interprofessional Association should not work together in matters that relate to public health.

After all, if legislation that is sponsored by one of the member groups is in the public interest and welfare, its enactment could have no objections from the other groups interested. The pharmacist should get this one point firmly fixed in his mind, that it will never be possible to promote successfully, any legislation in the interests of the profession of pharmacy, that is not backed by the sound policy of public health and welfare. Opinions may differ as to what constitutes such protection but laws in other states and court decisions have pretty well established precedents that necessarily must be considered in the enactment of laws in which we are interested. One thing is certain, a great deal of good can be accomplished if we will confine our efforts to restricting the conditions under which medicines may be sold outside the drug store, rather than the restriction of the sale of these medicines to the drug stores. In this we should have the whole-hearted support of the member professions of the Iowa Interprofessional Association.

In promoting the purposes of this Association, the organization has been so developed that separate projects or plans, may be carried on by the individual group without participation of the other associations. It is hoped, however, that we may profit from the experiences of each group and through their friendship further our own interests. Let us all contribute something to the Iowa Interprofessional Association.

REPORT OF THE FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Fairchild Scholarship Committee of this year is composed of George D. Beal, W. G. Crockett, George A. Moulton and E. G. Eberle, *Chairman*. The University of Florida, School of Pharmacy, presented no candidate for the examination and the Head of the Department of Pharmacy, Prof. B. V. Christensen, with the assistance of other members of the faculty, consented to prepare the questions for the examination and grade the answers.

Twenty-six candidates participated in the examination, representing twenty-one schools. Seven of these candidates averaged 75 per cent or more.

The examinations were given under three subjects: Pharmacy, Chemistry and Materia Medica. The highest general average was made in Pharmacy, 79.77; next in Materia Medica, 63.85; lowest in Chemistry, 63.32; general average, all subjects, 69.98. The highest per cent made in Pharmacy was, 91; in Chemistry, 84.5; in Materia Medica, 89. The lowest per cent in Pharmacy, 40; in Chemistry, 29; in Materia Medica, 16. The general average in Pharmacy was 79.77; fifteen made above that average; nineteen made 70 or over. The general average in Materia Medica was 68.98; twelve made above that average; twelve made 70 or over. The general average in Chemistry was 63.32; fifteen made above that average; ten made 70 or over. The average of the general averages was 74.052; twelve made above that; twelve made 70 or over. Scheduled report of twelve candidates follows:

Candidate.	Pharmacy.	Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Average.
1	91	84.5	89.0	88.166
2	83	81.5	83.5	82.666
3	77	83.5	79.0	79.833
4	85	75.5	72.5	77.666
5	89	66.5	75.0	76.833
6	76	76.0	77.0	76.333
7	85	69.5	72.5	75.666
8	71	76.0	75.5	74.166
9	73	72.5	73.0	72.833
10	76	72.0	65.0	71.000
11	72	66.0	73.5	70.500
12	61	69.0	81.0	70.333

The candidate making the highest average, 88.166, made the highest record in all branches; the next in line graded 82.666.

The winning candidate's records were high as graduate of Beardstown, Illinois High School. His pre-pharmacy college year was taken at Illinois College, Jacksonville. His grade at the School of Pharmacy, University of Illinois, was "A" in every year, in all branches.

The report of the Grading Committee was submitted to the members of the Fairchild Scholarship Committee 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 Committee for their helpfulness. It requires time on the part of the latter and thanks are extended.

The award is made on the basis of the highest general average of the candidate.

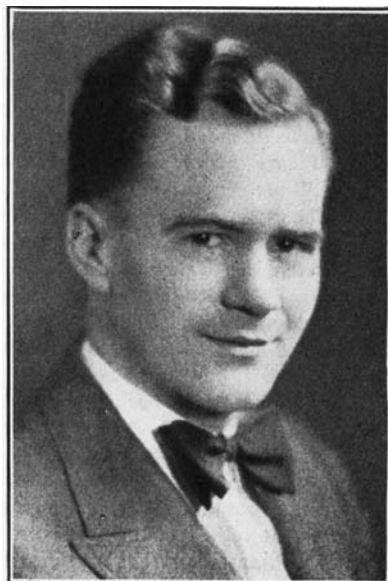
The winning candidate is Frank Thomas Maher, of the Illinois College of Pharmacy; a sketch of the prize-winner follows.

E. G. EBERLE, *Chairman.*

FRANK THOMAS MAHER.

Frank Thomas Maher, winner of the Fairchild Scholarship for 1937, was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, September 23, 1909. His parents moving to Beardstown, Illinois, young Maher completed his education there, graduating from the Beardstown High School in 1927. Thereafter, he entered the employ of W. S. Denton and E. R. Lewis of Beardstown where he remained for nine years. Mr. Denton is a well-known pharmacist in Illinois, having served for many years as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and afterward, as vice-president and as president of the latter organization.

Mr. Maher was employed by Ray Steinheimer, pharmacist of Jacksonville, Illinois, for one year while attending Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he took his pre-pharmacy year. He enrolled in the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy in September 1934 and was graduated in June 1937 with high honors, having attained a straight A average throughout the course. He was awarded the Hodel-Saltiel-Hodel Prize for highest



FRANK THOMAS MAHER.

scholarship and was elected to Rho Chi Honorary Pharmaceutical Society, and to the All-University Honorary Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

During his college year he was employed for his spare time in the pharmacies of J. F. Carnegie in the Blackstone Hotel and in the Drake Hotel, Chicago. He passed his examination for registered assistant pharmacist in 1930 and took the examination for registered pharmacist in June 1937. Passing judgment, based on comments of several examiners, Mr. Maher is an excellent student, both in theory and practice.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following notice has been prepared from comments received from members of the Board of Review of Papers and of the Publication Committee.

Manuscripts should be sent to Editor E. G. Eberle, 2215 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All manuscripts should be typewritten in double spacing on one side of paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches, and should be mailed in a flat package—not rolled. The original (*not* carbon) copy should be sent. The original drawings, not photographs of drawings, should accompany the manuscript. Authors should indicate on the manuscript the approximate position of text figures. All drawings should be marked with the author's name and address.

A condensed title running page headline, not to exceed thirty-five letters, should be given on a separate sheet and placed at the beginning of each article.

The method of stating the laboratory in which the work is done should be uniform and placed as a footnote at end of first page, giving Department, School or College. The date when received for publication should be given.

Numerals are used for figures for all definite weights, measurements, percentages, and degrees of temperature (for example: 2 Kg., 1 inch, 20.5 cc., 300° C.). Spell out all indefinite and approximate periods of time and other numerals which are used in a general manner (for example: one hundred years ago, about two and one-half hours, seven times).

Standard abbreviations should be used whenever weights and measures are given in the metric system, *e. g.*, 10 Kg., 2.25 cc., etc. The forms to be used are: cc., Kg., mg., mm., L. and M.

Figures should be numbered from 1 up, beginning with the text-figures (line engravings are always treated as text-figures and should be designed as such) and continuing through the plates. The reduction desired should be clearly indicated on the margin of the drawing. All drawings should be made with India ink, preferably on white tracing paper or cloth. If coördinate paper is used, a blue-lined paper must be chosen. Usually it is desirable to ink in the large squares so that the curves can be more easily read. Lettering should be plain and large enough to reproduce well when the drawing is reduced to the width of a printed page (usually about 4 inches). Photographs intended for half-tone reproduction should be securely mounted with colorless paste.

"Figure" should be spelled out at the beginning of a sentence; elsewhere it is abbreviated to "Fig.;" per cent—2 words.

The expense for a limited number of figures and plates will be borne by the JOURNAL; expense for cuts in excess of this number must be defrayed by the author.

References to the literature cited should be grouped at the end of the manuscript under the *References*. The citations should be numbered consecutively in the order of their appearance (their location in the text should be indicated by full-sized figures included in parentheses). The sequence followed in the citations should be: Author's name (with initials), name of publication, volume number, page number and the date in parentheses. Abbreviations for journals should conform to the style of *Chemical Abstracts*, published by the American Chemical Society.

(1) Author, A. Y., *Am. J. Physiol.*, 79, 289 (1927).

Papers presented at the Sections of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION'S annual meeting become the property of the Association and may at the discretion of the Editor be published in the JOURNAL. Papers presented at these Sections may be published in other periodicals only after the release of the papers by the Board of Review of Papers of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Editor will appreciate comments from Board of Review and Committee on Publication, members, authors and others interested.