## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES

[Editor's Note.—The discussion concerning the next step in the Conference program is continued this month.

Several years ago the Conference membership was startled and viewed with some concern the establishment of courses in pharmacy in the Cass Technical High School by the Board of Education of the City of Detroit. Those manifesting the most concern felt that it would be detrimental to the cause of pharmaceutical education for a municipality to place pharmaceutical instruction upon a high school basis. This fear was expressed in spite of the fact that many Conference schools were at that time and still are, and have declared their intention to continue that policy in spite of Conference rulings which they themselves helped to establish.

Recently the Editor has had an opportunity to come into personal touch with the Detroit situation. He has learned the reason why the Board of Education of that city felt justified in establishing and developing courses of pharmacy as a part of the municipal school system. The institution is now upon a four-year high school basis. The teaching staff and the unusual equipment command at once the respect of one who knows the pharmaceutical teaching plants of the country.

The Editor feels that it would be of value to the Conference and all pharmaceutical interests to know the story of Detroit's experiment in pharmaceutical teaching. He has therefore asked Mr. J. C. Moore, who is the head of the Science Group in Cass Technical High School, to give a brief history, for publication, giving the reasons why pharmaceutical teaching was begun, how it has been developed and what the plans for the future are. The keen analysis Mr. Moore has made of the whole pharmaceutical situation from the viewpoint of a broadly trained, clear-thinking layman, and how he set about to work out the results of this analysis with something definite in the Cass Technical High School, has been most helpful to the Editor and he feels it will be of value to the Conference.

An ever-increasing factor of importance in college life is the professional sorority and fraternity. Kappa Epsilon, the youngest of pharmaceutical sororities has just held its annual Grand Council meeting at the University of Nebraska. The Editor asked the historian to give a brief résumé of the meeting for the Conference section. He hopes that all pharmaceutical sororities and fraternities will avail themselves of the same privilege.

RUFUS A. LYMAN, Chairman and Conference Editor.]

## THE NEXT STEP IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.\*

WILLIS G. GREGORY, of New York: (1) The Conference should stop its program of perpetual legislation and restriction and let the schools and boards have a little time to adjust themselves to present requirements and continue the program of securing prerequisite laws in the rest of the States.

(2) The Conference should turn its attention to problems of teaching so that the work of the Schools may be improved pedagogically.

It is my belief that each School can learn from other schools and that no one school has a monopoly in perfect teaching methods.

If some such program should be planned, it will be a pleasure to me to take part in a symposium on laboratory management.

Hugh C. Muldoon, of Indiana: The Conference should continue to work for an adequate general educational survey of all schools of pharmacy. Provision should be made for repeated inspection of the schools at stated intervals. When deemed practicable, four years of college work in pharmacy should be required. Research workers should be encouraged. The Conference should coöperate actively with other pharmaceutical organizations in an endeavor to standardize the laws governing pharmacy in the different states.

The educational program should not be limited to pharmacists and schools of pharmacy. More earnest efforts should be made to interest and instruct the general public by securing favor-