

Building and its equipment. As soon as the purposes of the fund had been explained there was an immediate spontaneous response. Subscriptions came in so fast that the secretary had difficulty in taking the names. On the floor of the convention within fifteen minutes there were 52 subscriptions, totaling \$6500.00. The average subscription is for \$100.00, payable in ten annual installments. John F. Allen of Corvallis, a sincere and ardent worker for the School of Pharmacy, subscribed \$1000.00.

The Board of Trustees consists of five members—The President of the Oregon State Pharmaceutical Association, the executive secretary of the State Association, and the Dean of the School of Pharmacy are permanent members. The other two members are practical druggists and are elected at the annual meeting of the Association.

There is a splendid response from druggists throughout the state and the Board of Trustees anticipate that there will be \$25,000.00 in the fund before the first of the year. Many wholesale firms have voluntarily sent in their subscriptions, as have the leading traveling men who have called on the drug trade of Oregon for a number of years.

PHARMACY IN CHINA.*

BY CHARLES O. LEE.

There are a number of colleges and universities in China, offering regular courses in medicine, law, engineering, agriculture and other branches of the arts and sciences. In none of these are regular courses in pharmacy being offered. There are, however, at least two schools which have offered some work in pharmacy. Both of these are connected with mission institutions. Both might become first-rate schools if funds and facilities could be provided for their maintenance, but they can't be ranked as such to-day.

About three years ago plans were made to open a school of pharmacy in one of our mission colleges in north Central China. For some reason the school failed to open and the plan has been given up. Those of us interested in the project still hope that some one of our colleges will soon make the start in offering college training in pharmacy. The matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities of one or two of our universities. These schools are generally hard pressed for funds. A new department would require more money, which in most cases is not available. The problem then resolves itself into a matter of funds, so far as these schools, that would be inclined to offer courses in pharmacy, are concerned.

It is quite certain that western pharmacy is in China to stay whether we do anything to improve it or not. Package goods of various kinds have found a market in remote China. Dispensaries of considerable size, with a pretty good line of pharmaceuticals, are found in many of the larger inland cities. They are generally run by men who have been apprentices in stores in cities like Shanghai and Tientsin. Some of these stores have prescription departments. As in almost everything else in China, the old is giving way to the new, none the less in pharmacy than in other things.

* Section on Historical Pharmacy. A. PH. A., Des Moines meeting, 1925.

Perhaps the most urgent need for well-trained Chinese in pharmacy is in connection with our hospitals. Every Mission Hospital, that I know of, would like to have better dispensary service. Only a very few ever have had a foreign pharmacist in charge of the pharmacy work. First, because of the expense, and second, because of the lack of candidates for this service. In most of the hospitals the dispensing is done by a nurse who has been given special training in pharmacy. A man, so trained, can do the routine in dispensing and the hospital is able to get by on a minimum expense for the pharmacy service. All responsibility, of course, falls to the doctor in charge.

Some hospitals are beginning to ask for thoroughly reliable and responsible pharmacists for their dispensaries. Such pharmacists are not available. If they were—"would the hospitals be willing to pay for the services they would expect?" I have been told that they would. If so, some one should be training men and women in China for these positions.

It is not likely that persons of training below that of a full college course would be suitable for the position of full responsibility as pharmacist in one of our mission hospitals in China. Such a person would have to have a high educational rating, perhaps more so in China than in America. Such positions, then, should be filled by graduates with a regular baccalaureate degree in pharmacy. This would give the position a rating, in rank and salary, on a par with the position of graduates of other colleges. Without doubt such a course would attract the type of men we should like to have.

To establish such a school in some one of our universities in China would not require a great expenditure. These schools already offer good courses in the sciences, prerequisite to and allied with pharmacy. Courses in the pharmacy subjects could be offered with an added minimum in staff, equipment and materials.

As I see it, American pharmacy could not render a better service than to establish a good college of pharmacy in China, a country whose people look to America for help and whose youth beg for a chance to go to school.

A COURSE IN PHARMACEUTICAL LITERATURE

BY H. A. LANGENHAN.

During the past year several inquiries were received relative to the use of pharmaceutical journals in teaching pharmacy. In response to these an outline of the course listed as Pharmacy 125-6-7 (current problems and pharmacy laws), was sent. The favorable acknowledgment and suggestion that this outline be published accounts for its appearance. Details are not given. They are left to the "imagination" of the instructor. Many conditions control the details of the work, *e. g.*, the number of students, the availability of the journals, the "ambition" of the instructor, etc. During the past three years the details as presented by the instructor and reports received fluctuated a great deal although the outline as a whole was adhered to. Inasmuch as the object of the course is to create an interest in journal literature and a desire on the part of the student to continue