

today and more than what was charged during my time. As may be imagined, such desultory methods proved valueless and he failed at the next examination but succeeded at a later one. Do not these examples forcibly illustrate the fallacy of expense? Do not some of these young men pay more before they finally pass than a course at college? Some may ask, "How can this be?" Consider one side of this subject alone. What has been the monetary loss of the repeater compared to the young man who has gone to college? Calculate the difference in the pay between the registered pharmacist and the unregistered, and it will only take a short time to pay for the college course as against the many years it takes the repeater to pass.

Is not the more sound education worthy of consideration? Can any one cite a single instance where an education as suggested has any drawbacks? Then as men following a calling quasi-professional in nature we should demand such restrictions. An editorial in one of the recent pharmaceutical journals quoting a college professor is beyond reason. The professor opposes prerequisite education on pure sentiment, stating that if a student failed to pass his college examinations it would deter him from becoming a registered pharmacist and that was a responsibility he did not care to assume. Especially when the failed ones would appeal to him for sympathy. This is a fine state of affairs if men of education take this view. Sentiment in matters as vital as this is as bad as politics. Did it ever occur to this teacher that a student's failure to pass is largely his own fault, not on account of stupidity but lack of study? The failures at college would be indeed few if the student knew that it was compulsory to have a diploma in order to pass the board; and if the avenue to which the professor referred were still open to the student who failed, there would be but few applicants.

In this paper generalities have been avoided almost entirely. No attempt has been made to paint impossible conditions; the illustrations are facts not romances, nor have exceptional cases been cited and while only one or two instances were brought forward under each of the several cases, examples could be given almost without number. An experience of nearly thirty years in the various paths of pharmacy must certainly carry with it some weight in an opinion upon this subject, and the stand taken by the writer and the views expressed are the result of a thorough study of every phase mentioned.

THE STAB IN THE DARK.

"A man may lead a life of honesty and purity, battling bravely for all he holds dearest, so firm and sure of the rightness of his life that he never thinks for an instant of the diabolic ingenuity that makes evil and evil report where naught but good really exists. A few words lightly spoken by the tongue of slander, a significant expression of the eyes, a cruel shrug of the shoulders, with a pursing of the lips—and then, friendly hands grow cold, the accustomed smile is displaced by a sneer, and one stands alone and aloof with a dazed feeling of wonder at the vague, intangible something that has caused it all."—*William George Jordan.*