

disputed question. In view of the fact that a paragraph of Article II of the By-laws of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, which has to do with reciprocal registration, says that "an applicant must have passed an examination at least in pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, pharmaceutical and chemical mathematics and practical work," and with the further evidence to be obtained from published lists of questions of various State Boards, it seems to be a perfectly logical conclusion that very few questions are being asked of candidates, the answers to which are learned in stores. Statistics about questions which students fail to answer would refute or prove this. There might still be ample reason for withholding the certificate of registration until the store experience had been completed, but there would be no reason for deferring the time of taking the examination—a requirement which makes candidates complain rather bitterly—because they know that in medicine, a man takes his examination at the end of his college training, but his certificate is withheld until his internship has been served. Furthermore, it puts a premium upon dishonesty.

Is it not possible, then, to have a sufficient number of these questions which students fail to answer published, or some statistical information given about the *type* of questions (if there is objection to publicity for the questions themselves), so that we can modify our teaching accordingly? It is rather heartrending to see this "slaughter of the innocents" go on, when we who teach would gladly remedy it, if it is our fault. It all has a bad effect upon pharmacy as a calling, aside from these personal phases.

To my mind, no greater service could be rendered than to bring about an understanding of this matter.

LEADERSHIP THAT DOES NOT LEAD.

BY WORTLEY F. RUDD.

Disillusionment it seems is at least a part of the price we must pay for whatever of wisdom may come to us as we grow older. The story books of our youth built up as they were around heroes that always did right and incidents that turned out as we wanted them to do naturally gave us a fine idealism. This is as it should be. Without such a spirit youth would neither dream nor dare and both of these are manifestly necessary to progress. Fortunately too we give up our idealism slowly, so slowly in fact that most men have enough to furnish some degree of motivization even to the end. We can name almost in chronological order when our idols were broken. First the fairies went, then Santa Claus and the stork. These were shocks, each of them leaving us wondering what would be the next to go. And too, we began early to have our heroes in actual life, men and women, boys and girls, selected from the crowd and set apart as different, better, smarter, truer; it is just human nature to be hero worshipers and we all are more or less. Our heroes too go, not all, but many of them, and in middle life most men and women probably have very few left in this class. This too is as it should be for comparatively few are made of the stuff that we demand in those whom we would thus continue to honor. I venture, however, to say that there is not one who cannot name a few men and women in whom are all the qualities

that make real leaders but who have either failed to lead or have sold their leadership for a mess of pottage. There are so few men and women capable of doing the large constructive thinking and work of the world that the spectacle of one who is richly endowed with personal magnetism, keen intelligence and ripe judgment prostituting such an endowment, leaving the important things to be done by men of small calibre, impresses us as a breach of trust unequaled in the whole category of transgressions.

I am constrained to believe that education has suffered fearfully from just such prostitution of natural endowment. The gifted leader or educational administrator, unless impelled by a spirit of complete dedication to the training of young men and women, has allurements that must be hard to refuse. The most important task in all of our complicated civilization is thus frequently left in the hands of the mediocre.

What we started out to say was that only too often men and women gifted by nature and who might easily lead in the large things of life allow themselves to be sidetracked into leadership of minor consequence or even fail to lead at all. You know some of them; so do I. They are among the great tragedies of life because they have not "chosen the better part."

NATIONAL PHARMACY WEEK.

The *Purdue Pharmacist*, of November, published an address by E. E. Goodnight given over the radio during National Pharmacy Week on "Professionalism in Pharmacy," a very timely address in the language of the laymen.

Under direction of Prof. Charles O. Lee a number of the students aided in making displays in the windows of a number of pharmacies in Lafayette, as part of their school work. All these windows gave publicity to the professional side of pharmacy and of different types. In one, prescriptions were used as a basis; in another, products and sources of supply of medicines; in another, processes of pharmaceutical manufacture displays, books, etc.

AMPULS HELD TO BE DUTIABLE AS VIALS.

In a case of the United States against Eli Lilly & Co. and Parke, Davis & Co., decided on January 21, 1927, glass ampuls were declared dutiable at 50¢ per gross for vials holding less than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, by U. S. Court of Customs Appeals, in its decision on the Government's appeal in the case mentioned. The importers had protested the classification claiming that ampuls were

dutiable at the rate of 55% *ad valorem*, which claim was sustained by the Board of General Appraisers. This definition, however, was reversed in the opinion cited above.

In the case mentioned definitions of the following dictionaries were referred to:

"Webster's New International Dictionary," 1925, defines ampul as a small bottle, a phial; and vial as a small vessel for liquids; now usually a small glass bottle as, for medicines or chemicals, a phial.

The "New Standard Dictionary" defines a vial as a small vessel commonly of glass and cylindrical, narrow, uniform and in proportion to its height, fitted with the mouth to be closed with a stopper and intended to hold liquids, especially liquid medicines.

"The Century Dictionary" defines ampul as a vessel or bottle, especially a small glass bottle used for holding liquids and particularly liquid medicines.

The new "English Dictionary" defines ampul as a small bottle or flask, a phial.

While the definitions in a general way may be applicable, still it seems that these are rather general and the suggestion is made that a more specific definition be prepared for "ampul." An automobile and an elevator differ as much as a clock and a watch, as an ampul and a vial.