

that he may be taught obedience, care and cleanliness. Here at the very beginning his employer can do much to make or mar his future success. If he is treated as an errand boy and as rather a necessary nuisance and provided he accomplishes more or less satisfactorily the tasks set before him, is let severely alone then indeed, he is to be pitied, and a very crude product will be the result.

If on the contrary, he shows a willingness to work and to learn, and his employer takes an interest in him and sees that he is enabled to devote say an hour a day in directed study. If he is fortunate enough to be in a store where the tinctures are not all made from fluid extracts and where as many as possible of the galenical preparations are made on the premises, and where the various steps in their manufacture are explained to him. If the prescriptions received at that store are written by medical men who think for themselves when they prescribe and are dispensed by the mixture of preparations he has seen made, then will that apprentice render an account of himself of which all concerned may well feel proud; when he goes up to attend his lectures and pass (for he will) his examinations.

There are certain studies to be taken up before attending lectures, such as reading and dispensing prescriptions and more or less practical pharmacy. English weights and measures should of course be mastered, and if in addition he is familiar with the metric system he will find it of great help to him when taking his course of lectures. Until the Association is able to build and equip a suitable college students must depend chiefly on their employers for instruction in practical pharmacy and it is strongly to be hoped that members will bear this in mind.

Whether the student decides to take his lectures one course at a time or follow the minor immediately by the major, he should arrange to devote his whole time to his studies and not attempt to work in a store while preparing for examination.

The question of the advisability of leaving the lectures to the last or taking the minor course early, say just before the time he is permitted to go up for his minor examination, is open to a difference of opinion. In the latter case he should certainly be able to make better use of his time in the store, and should have a better idea what to read for his method of study will have been increasingly systematized.

Chemistry is one of the subjects giving most difficulty to the beginner, but if he has diligently studied his text book on Physics not a few of the rough places will have been made smooth for him. He should read carefully the first portions of Attfield, particularly the pages dealing with chemical philosophy, then the names, symbols and atomic weights of the chief elements used in pharmacy should occupy his attention and if his employer will occasionally question him in the time set apart for study, so that the student's progress may be judged, the results will amply justify the time and trouble spent.

There are some things which I think we are all apt to lose sight of, and one of these is, I am afraid that we have not been just as progressive as we might have been. In the East, Canada as well as the States, higher pharmaceutical education has made rapid strides of late and I am inclined to think that the inducement of a well-earned university degree is proving very attractive to a superior class of students, and the progressive influence wielded by these men will be more and more apparent, and I should not be surprised if it should prove to be not a little of an off-set to the encroachment on legitimate business by department stores and grocery-store-patent-medicine competition.

Why should not the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba give to her students the opportunity of obtaining a university degree, I know not. Our university has by its charter the power to grant such a degree.

There is only one real obstacle in the