

it was very easy to understand the protests which were heard in Ontario, where the proportions were one in 2,400, and still much easier to account for the pitiful cry which came from Toronto, in which city one druggist to every 1,300 people could be found struggling to make a living. There were other causes he had no doubt for the unwelcome conditions of the drug trade, but which would likely be presented during the day's discussion. The satisfactory work done in the lecture room for the last two courses was referred to. Dr. Hutton had been aided very much by the separation of the minor and major lectures—the two courses now running concurrently—the minor beginning in September and finishing at Christmas time, immediately followed by an examination, and the major beginning in January and expiring on May 1, followed by the major examination. Thus each term has four months, and a candidate, if he has been four years in the business, can take his minor lectures, and if at the end of the term he pass his examination can go at once into the major term. During the term of office of the present council thirty-two students had written on their minor examination, fifteen of whom had failed, and six out of seventeen had come to grief in their major. The slaughter he thought was no larger than with Pharmaceutical examinations elsewhere. The large percentage of failures could not be accounted for. The cause would not be due to the teaching, as the disasters were proportionately as large in Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, and other large cities, where the very best of teachers are to be found, and where the most ample means for acquiring pharmaceutical knowledge are at the convenience of the student. Much he thought could justifiably be done by examiners in endeavoring to put the candidates at ease, and to calm their minds in the examination room. The improvements in the pharmaceutical laboratory at the Medical college, and the onerous duty of lecturing now solely devolving on Dr. Hutton, who

had applied for assistance in this respect but funds were not available to meet his request. With a brief reference to members' fees, explaining why the council had not seen its way clear to make any reductions, the president, under the next order, which was that of miscellaneous business, called for the reading of papers. To say that the papers were exceedingly interesting would but ill define their remarkably clever authors. With the exception of Mr. Flexon's paper, which required no discussion, as it was simply a review of chemistry for the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign, the papers of Mr. F. E. Arkell, of Carberry; Mr. A. B. Andrews, of Gladstone, and Dr. Hutton, and Mr. John F. Howard, of this city, were proofs of the practical minds of those gentlemen. Some such scheme as that advocated by the first-named in his "Drug Trade of the West and How to Protect It," would undoubtedly prove beneficial to the drug trade of the province, and would just as certainly regulate the elections, and in this way prevent the connivance of members of the Association situated in Winnipeg in running a ticket to suit themselves; but it is a question if the membership of 95 is large enough to divide the province into six or any other number of districts for the purposes mentioned. The subject, considering its breadth and scope, could not in the limited time of the convention receive the exhaustive treatment which it deserves; but the proper attention will be given to it at the next council meeting. "Side Lines that Pay" is a very absorbing topic, especially in the hands of Mr. Andrews. Living, as he says, in a country town, he has naturally written from his own standpoint, and very skilfully he accomplished the task. Some of his fellow country druggists might receive inspiration by a perusal of his paper. The views of Dr. Hutton on "Pharmaceutical Training and Education" were listened to with a great deal of pleasure, and if his suggestions were acted upon there would be no mentally unripe youths entering