

Reciprocity Between Colleges.

The Committee on Reciprocity, which had been appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, have just submitted a report to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that province, whereby they state that an understanding has just been arrived at whereby the Province of Quebec's license given to graduates will henceforth be recognized by the following medical colleges, *i.e.*, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

The committee report that the understanding should be based on the resolutions which had been adopted by the college in 1896. The committee also recommends that prior to opposing the college's seal, that enquiries should be thoroughly made into the standing of the above named colleges, and further recommends the appointment of two delegates who will have charge to complete all arrangements and adopt, if deemed advisable, an interprovincial license.

The committee also reports that it is advisable that steps should be immediately taken so as to secure from the Hon. Minister of Public Instruction and the Ontario Medical College, the necessary permit to establish immediately a system of uniform examination, which in the committee's opinion would strengthen the examination of candidates, which would compel them to qualify thoroughly before entering the field of study or practice of medicine.

This leads to the question, Why should not a reciprocal agreement be entered into between the pharmaceutical governing bodies of the various provinces? We have urged this before, but no steps have yet been taken leading to its consummation. It has been argued that there were obstacles in the way which could not easily be overcome. Amongst others, the fact that in Ontario at the time of the passing of the Pharmacy Act all druggists in business at that time were allowed to register. Again, an apprenticeship of three years was all that was prescribed, and, further, that in Quebec the law provided that the candidates should also be able to pass their examinations in French as well as English. The Quebec Act having provided for a four years' apprenticeship, as well as a compulsory attendance at college, at one time proved an obstacle, but all apprentices in the various provinces now have to fulfil the same require-

ments. We cannot, therefore, see why some understanding should not be arrived at whereby a certain standard of qualification should be exacted from all students and reciprocity established between the various provinces of the Dominion.

In a recent issue of the *Chemist and Druggist* (England) this matter of reciprocity is referred to at some length. Speaking of the movement in the Australasian societies looking towards the recognition of their diplomas by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, it says: "Reciprocity among individual bodies must precede an Imperial movement. Our British and Irish Societies are as wide apart as London and Toronto, and they must agree before the colonials are taken in. The several Boards in our North American Dominions should devise a scheme of inter-Dominion reciprocity before Great Britain and Ireland join them; so, too, the South African bodies and the Australasian and New Zealand Boards and Societies. Nowhere, except in the Antipodes, is there a sign that this partial reciprocity is seriously desired. The feeling is growing there, and if only the idea of absorption of the small bodies by the large ones could be kept out, the consummation would not be long delayed."

Our contemporary is inclined to look at the question as being "to a large extent sentimental," and the object being to "bind Britishers closer together." However, it adds: "But precedent in regard to medical registration has shown that there is utility in recognition of Canadian, colonial and Indian qualifications, and we ask no more for pharmacy than that the Pharmaceutical Societies at home should follow lines similar to those adopted by the General Medical Council, and that our *confrères* abroad should put the British and Irish certificates on an equal footing."

Notes.

The "Act to legalize the use of Weights and Measures of the Metric System," which came into effect in Great Britain August 6th, merely *permits* the use of this system. Up to that date it was illegal to possess for purposes of trade a metric weight or measures, and now the metric system is in voluntary operation throughout the kingdom.

The Seely Mfg. Co., of Windsor, Ont., have for several years offered a prize to

the best shot amongst the druggists of Ottawa. This year the first prize was captured by W. A. Jamieson, of Ottawa, and the second by Capt. Helmer, of Hull.

Mr. Brent Good, who was in Toronto for a few days this month, informs us that he has succeeded in ferreting out and capturing the perpetrator of most barefaced counterfeits of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The offender was D. B. Comer, of Atlanta, Ga., and he had succeeded in getting rid of at least 1,500 gross of his counterfeits, as well as about 1,000 gross of Morse's I. R. Pills of the same character.

For a company that promises much for the protection of the drug trade in the sale of its preparations, it does seem rather singular that it should have a half-page advt. in the *Canadian Grocer*, offering its goods to that constituency. We know it is almost impossible to keep some lines of patents out of the hands of dealers, other than druggists, particularly in the Province of Quebec, but is it not rather too much to try and push their sale through such channels, and at the same time expect the support of druggists?

We know of no better "side lines," and none more peculiarly adapted to the drug trade, than that of optical goods, including, as well as spectacles and eye-glasses, such goods as microscopes, opera glasses, magnifying glasses for examining seeds, ores, etc.—and the other line, photographic supplies, such as cameras and their parts, photographic chemicals and accessories. We are glad to notice that all over Canada more attention is being given to these lines, and many druggists who have not heretofore dealt in either of them are stocking up with one or both. In order to make these a financial success, the vendor, of course, must have a knowledge of the proper fitting in the first line mentioned, and at least some experience in the camera as well as the development of photos in the second line. In many cases a dark room for the use of amateurs has been found to be an attraction.

Mr. J. T. Pepper, the well known secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, is the happy recipient of \$30 in gold coin, being the first prize given by Messrs. Hance Bros. & White, of