

### Canadian Pharmaceutical Organizations.

We propose giving short sketches of the various pharmaceutical organizations of Canada—each province having a distinct society or college of its own, with laws established by the provincial legislatures. The acts establishing these societies are so very similar that, were the standards of examination more nearly alike, a universal pharmacy act might easily be put into operation. With the object of giving publicity to the basis of each organization, and showing how closely allied they are one to the other, and the further idea of bringing about a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, will, we think, fully justify our giving up space to these articles.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was incorporated April 4th, 1876, the following being the promoters:

Thomas A. Brown, John K. Bent, Alexander Forsyth, Robert G. Fraser, William H. Simson, Henry A. Taylor, Thomas Walsh, William H. Webb, Henry L. Aitkins, James W. Jackson, Frederick W. Fraser, and John W. Webb.

The council consists of twelve members, whose term of office extends over two years, six members retiring at each annual meeting held in June, and their places filled by others chosen at that meeting.

The board of examiners consists of five persons, three of whom are appointed by the council and two by the provincial government. Every examiner is appointed for three years, and, in event of any vacancy occurring, his place is filled by the election of another, who serves three years from the date of appointment. The examinations are held at least once a year, notice being given in the newspapers of the city of Halifax. The examination fee is five dollars, but anyone failing to pass the examination may present himself again, but not until a lapse of six months, without further payment. A further sum of five dollars is to be paid when the diploma is granted. Every member of the society, who must be a registered chemist and druggist under the act, pays an annual fee of four dollars into the funds of the society. All druggists doing business in the province must be registered, and anyone not complying is subject to incur a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence fifty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Registered legal practitioners are exempt, but every drug store must be in charge of a member of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, or a registered physician, so that branch stores must have a qualified manager.

The officers of the society consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and a registrar appointed by the council.

Schedule A enumerates the list of

poisons which registered druggists alone are authorized to sell or dispense.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Acids: Carbolic, muriatic, nitric, oxalic, hydrocyanic or prussic; aconite and its preparations; aconitia; antimony, tartarized, or tartar emetic; arsenic and its compounds and preparations; atropia and its salts; belladonna, and its preparations; cantharides and its tincture; chloroform; chloral hydrate and croton chloral hydrate; chloride of zinc; conium and its preparations; conia; colchicum and its preparations; creosote; croton seeds and their oil; cyanide of potassium, and all other cyanides; digitalis, and its preparations; digitaline; elaterium; ergot and its preparations; essential oils of bitter almonds, cedar, rue, savin, and tansy; ether; euphorbium; Goulard's extract of lead; henbane and its preparations; hellebore, black, white, green, and their preparations; Indian hemp and its preparations; iodine and its preparations; mercury, all poisonous compounds of, including corrosive sublimate, red and white precipitates, and iodides of mercury; morphia and its salts and preparations; nux vomica and its preparations; opium and its preparations; except paregoric; pink root; phosphorus; podophyllin; savin and its preparations; santonine; scammony; St. Ignatus' beans; stramonium and its preparations; strychnia and its salts and preparations; veratria and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

The subjects of the examination are as follows:

1. *General*.—The candidate must write a fair and legible hand, and must spell correctly. He must possess a knowledge of English grammar, the first four rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the rudiments of the Latin language.

2. *Materia Medica*.—The candidate must recognize specimens of drugs (as roots, berks, leaves, gums, fruits, etc.) used in medicine, and must be able to judge correctly of their quality. He must know their sources, habitat, and commercial history; their medical properties, uses, doses, and incompatibles; must name the officinal properties into which they enter, and the antidotes to be administered in cases of emergency for the more ordinarily occurring poisons.

3. *Chemistry*.—The candidate must possess a knowledge of the laws of chemical combination—the nature and properties of chemical compound elements and their compounds, recognize the acids, oxides, salts, and other definite chemical bodies of the Pharmacopœia, judge of their quality, describe the process by which they are produced, and explain the decompositions that occur in their production and admixture. He must be acquainted with the methods of taking specific gravities, and of testing the purity of the chemicals used in medicine and pharmacy.

4. *Practical Pharmacy*.—The candidate must possess a thorough knowledge of

pharmaceutical processes, recognize the galenic preparations of the Pharmacopœia (as extracts, tinctures, powders, etc.), describe the method of their preparation, and the composition of such as are compounded, and state the proportion of their active ingredients. He must be acquainted with the imities to which drugs are liable, by age or otherwise, affecting their quality, and the proper means and precautions for preventing their deterioration. He must possess a familiar knowledge of the weights and measures in use in the British, American, and French Pharmacopœias, and the differences between their preparations and those of similar names in the United States Pharmacopœia.

5. *Dispensing*.—The candidate must read written prescriptions, translate them into English, write out at full length all abbreviated words in a neat and distinct hand, and detect incompatibles and unusual or dangerous doses. He must weigh, measure, and compound medicines, and finish and properly direct each package.

6. *Botany*.—The candidate must have a knowledge of the parts of a plant, of how plants grow from the seed, and of their growth from year to year. Also be able to describe the different forms or kinds of roots, stems, and leaves. The propagation of plants from buds and seeds. Flowers, their arrangement, sorts, etc. Fruits and seeds. The uses of plants, and how they are classified. He must also be able to name and describe those natural orders which contain the principal medicinal plants.

The following are the presidents since the formation of the society:

1875-1876, Henry A. Taylor, 1877, Alex. Forsyth; 1878-1882, Henry A. Taylor; 1883-1887, Wm. H. Webb; 1888-1889, Wm. H. Simson, 1890, Jas. H. Angwin, 1891-1892, Avery F. Buckley, 1893-1894, Jas. B. Hattie, 1895, F. C. Simson.

The officers for the present year are:

President, F. C. Simson, vice president, W. F. O'Dell; treasurer, L. J. Mylno, secretary, A. H. Buckley, registrar, W. H. Hamilton.

The society is in a flourishing condition financially, and its members work most harmoniously.

**LENTANIN**.—An alkaloid from the *Lentana brasiliensis*, forming a white, odorless, very bitter powder, which is almost insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Recommended by Bueza as an energetic antiseptic in dose of 1 gram. *Phar. Post*.

**BOROGLYCERIN TOILET CREAM**.—Lanolin 125 grams, and vaselin 350 grams, are fused together, then adding 175 grams of glycerin and 50 grams of a 50 per cent. solution of boro-glyceride, finally 100 grams of a perfumed water are combined, adding a few drops of otto of rose or some other perfume extract. *Wien. Drug. Ztg.*