

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

Mr. R. W. Elliot's Figures.

To the Editor:

SIR,—In the February number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* appears a letter from Mr. R. W. Elliot, in which a number of figures are given, representing these as a summary of a "searching audit," made in 1886, of the amount of fees received from students and the distribution of the same among the teachers of the College, and refers to the *Journal* of March, 1886, page 121.

No such figures are given in this number, or any other, that show such details.

If this document, as represented, was presented to the Council in 1886, it was not published.

I have written to the Registrar to ascertain if such an "audit" is among the papers of the College. He replied there is "no such document in the possession of the College."

Is it possible that it has shared the fate of the voting papers of the election in July, 1887?

The only sources from which members of the College can obtain information are from the published accounts or from papers in the possession of the College.

The amounts given by me, as fees from students, were taken from the annual announcements, and the estimate of the amount received by the teachers are, by the admission of Mr. R. W. Elliot, very nearly correct.

In the 15 terms, or 7½ years, there is only a difference in my estimate and the amount as stated by Mr. Elliot, of \$118.16, or an average of \$27.87 per term.

As might have been expected this has formed an excuse for a violent attack upon the writer.

Mr. R. W. Elliot states that he was Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Council when the agreement was made with the teachers in 1886.

Mr. Elliott was also Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee for the College when the *Journal* contract was made.

All the information given to the members of the College regarding this contract will be found in the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* of September, 1883, page 19, and March, 1884, page 115, which is practically nothing regarding the provisions of this agreement or gift.

There are a number of inaccuracies in this letter from Mr. R. W. Elliot, but as this letter has little bearing upon the main points in my letter of December 22nd, 1890, published in the January, 1891, number of *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, I will not refer to these inaccuracies.

Mr. R. W. Elliot is undoubtedly aware that personal abuse is the last resort of a man who has no substantial argument to advance.

Yours truly,

JOHN A. CLARK.

A typographical error was made in my communication of Dec. 22nd, regarding the number of students, spring term, 1882. It is printed 41, and should be 21.—J.A.C.
Hamilton, April, 1891.

Reply to Mr. W. B. Sanders.

To the Editor:

In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for April is a three-column letter from Mr. W. B. Sanders, of Stayner. He is a member of the Council and as such his statements may have weight with those who do not know him. Please, therefore, allow me space to correct his mis-statements.

We did, as a Council, choose Canadians of experience as teachers, where possible. We were quite aware of the excellent record of Mr. Scott, of Paris. He, however, had no experience in teaching the subjects taught in our College. I have just received a letter from his father, Mr. Geo. L. Scott, of Paris, who generously says, I can see good reasons for the preference of those chosen.

Mr. Geo. Suttie, of Detroit, may be a good man. He applied for only two positions, Materia Medica and Botany. His application was dated Saturday, Jan. 31, and did not reach us until the evening of Monday, and the Council met on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. As we had to make inquiries as to the character, &c., of all applicants, the time was much too short.

I repeat we hoped to find a Canadian of experience as a teacher, capable of taking the important department of Practical Work—an all-round man who could exercise a supervision over all departments of our College, not necessarily to interfere with the other Professors. Our reasons for wishing such must be apparent to all. No such man offered from Canada. We therefore chose Prof. Heebner, of New York.

As to the salary statement he makes, my report of February last shows that the new staff of four Professors will give double the work given by the three teachers in 1888 and 1889 for less money. And that we will pay the four only \$300 more than we were paying the three teachers under the readjustment of salaries by which Mr. Shuttleworth got \$1800, Dr. Avison, \$1000, and Mr. Harrison \$900, altogether, \$3,700; and because I say it is altogether \$1,000, he grows wrathful and says, "it is by methods such as this that the Council and their dupes are led, and wants to know how long it is to continue."

This is the explanation. Although the Council decided to pay to each Professor a definite fixed salary, Dr. Avison claimed that he could compel us to pay \$350 for extra services on the microscopes and he rendered the Council an account, I believe, for that amount. The account was referred to the Educational Committee to deal with. It was under deliberation by them

when my report was presented to the Council. In preparing my report it would have been incorrect to have put the salaries of the three teachers, as Mr. Sanders states, at \$3,700, because the account of Dr. Avison's was part of his salary he contended. I thought that the Doctor would not feel disposed to take much less than \$350 if it was an honest account, so I put \$300 down as the amount that might be settled upon. That's how I got the \$1,000. Immediately after the adoption of my report the Educational Committee brought in their report (*Pharmaceutical Journal* for March, page 121) recommending that we pay Dr. Avison \$200 instead of \$350, so that I misjudged the amount by \$100, and Mr. Sanders is incorrect to the extent of \$200 with all the facts before him. If Mr. Sanders had read, as some other members of the Council did, the applications, testimonials, &c., of the persons applying for teachers, layed before him at the Council Board, or if he would follow the proceedings of the Council better than he does he would not write such nonsense and show such ignorance. He sat there and never mentioned either the claims of Messrs. Scott and Suttie, nor did he point out my alleged error in my salaries. I ask who is the dupe? and who is being led? For some reason best known to himself he devotes his time throwing obstacles in our way, lobbying against our Pharmacy Act, and helping men to get special Acts through Parliament to run a drug store without passing our examination, as he did recently in the case of Mr. Brown, of Tottenham.

Respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL.

A NEW USE FOR STICKY FLY PAPER.—A paper mouse trap? Certainly, and an uncommon good one it is, too. It was invented or discovered—Josh Billings used to say that all our inventions are mere discoveries—by a bright little housekeeper in a neighboring city, after this fashion: Despite all screens, the ubiquitous fly persisted in visiting her kitchen, and to stop his buzzing she bought some sticky fly paper and told madame the cook to display its attractive and retentive surface freely in various parts of the room. And it was so, but the next morning there was a sound of squeaking and of squealing, and lo! upon a sheet of the paper, which had been laid flat on the tub-lids, was Master Mus Musculus, very much distressed in mind, and as to all four feet very much stuck fast. Up to date, eight have thus been taken, and the paper still holds good. No patent applied for.—*Exchange.*

IODOFORMOIL.—Klingmann in the *Muth. prakt. Derm.* prepares iodoformoil by shaking one part of iodoform with six parts olive oil for twelve hours and filtering. In this way a saturated solution of iodoform, clear and transparent, is obtained, containing two and one half to three per cent. of iodoform.