

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

THE Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting in Winnipeg April 9th. Amongst those present were G. W. McLaren, president; J. P. Howard, vice-president; A. Moncton, treasurer; B. M. Caniff, C. Flexon, E. Casselman, N. J. Halpin, J. A. Wright, C. W. Herrell, E. S. Knowlton, J. McCulloch, Dr. Hutton, E. D. Martin (of Martin & Rosser), J. K. Hollingshead, N. H. Jackson, H. E. Neelands and J. K. Strachan, registrar. The minutes of the previous meeting having been adopted, the report of the council was read as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Your council beg leave to submit the following:

Since the last annual meeting, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, ex-president and an old member of the Association, resigned his seat in the council in consequence of leaving Winnipeg and his place has been filled by the selection of Mr. C. Flexon. Many complaints have been made of the illegal selling and distribution of poisons by officers of rural municipalities and country storekeepers and your council directed the registrar to prepare a notice drawing attention to the provision of the Act with regard to the sale of poisons and had the same inserted in the Manitoba Daily and Weekly Free Press. Your council felt some difficulty regarding this matter as it is understood that the municipalities consider they are empowered to expend the municipal funds for the purpose of purchasing poisons for the destruction of gophers, and would ask that it be taken into consideration at the annual meeting.

The board of examiners reported on the 15th Oct. last that Mr. C. W. Herrell and Mr. G. Chipperfield had passed the major examination and the names of these gentlemen have been added to the register.

The following have also successfully passed the association's examinations: Major—B. F. Greer, E. S. Knowlton, J. McCulloch and C. W. Herrell. Minor—W. L. Gemmill and B. Storey. Preliminary—E. Blakely, F. G. A. McArthur, John A. Waite, Clyde Ferguson, Harry Bredin and E. Smith, and their names have been ordered to be placed on the register.

The council held during the past year four meetings and have again the pleasure to report the satisfactory condition of the association both financially and otherwise.

(Signed) W. G. McLAREN,
President.

Considerable discussion took place with regard to the danger there was in the large and indiscriminate distribution of strychnia throughout the province by the several municipalities, the same being distributed to farmers for the purpose of destroying gophers, and no record being kept of the distribution, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Wright and Mr. Halpin, with the president and Mr. Martin, to meet members of the legislature and express the views of the association on the subject, and the same gentlemen were also appointed to interview members of the legislature with reference to the proposed amendment prohibiting druggists, in a town where a local option by-law had been carried, from selling alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes.

The report of the registrar was read and showed that twenty new members had been added to the register, also three certified clerks and ten apprentices since the last annual meeting. That there had been

three prosecutions for offences under the association's act, one for illegally carrying on the business of chemist and druggist; another for carrying on a branch store without having a duly qualified chemist employed therein, and the other for illegally compounding the prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner. In all the cases convictions were obtained and a fine of \$20 and costs in each case imposed. The report also stated that he had removed from the register the names of those who had left the province or who were in arrears in payment of their annual fees. The registrar's report was adopted.

Mr. Moncton, the treasurer, presented his annual statement, giving details of receipts and expenditures and showing a balance in favor of the association of \$1,188.30.

The president then addressed the association, complimenting them on their progress and on the satisfactory results of the examination.

The question of proposed affiliation with the Medical College was taken up and the matter was referred to a committee to consider the subject and prepare a report.

After the transaction of general business the meeting adjourned.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in New Orleans, La., commencing April 27th.

The following were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President, A. K. Finlay, of New Orleans.

First vice-president, George J. Seabury, of New York.

Second vice-president, W. H. Torbert, of Iowa.

Third vice-president, L. T. Dunning, of South Dakota.

Permanent Secretary, Prof. J. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia.

Treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston.

Reporter on the progress of pharmacy, Dr. Charles Rice, of New York.

The following were elected members of the Council:—James M. Good, of St. Louis; Chas. T. P. Fennell, of Cincinnati; and John Conrad, of Chicago.

There were about two hundred members in attendance.

Cresson Springs, Pa., was selected as the next place of meeting, and the second Monday in September as the date.

In *La Lyon Medicale*, attention is drawn to an article by Dr. Filatoff, of Moscow, asserting that the heliotrope can be substituted with advantage for quinine. The plant, it is stated, has for some time been in use as a popular remedy for fevers in Russia, in Turkey and in Persia. In each of these countries, a tincture is prepared by macerating in alcohol the leaves and stalks of the plant.

Success is the best evidence of ability.

What Drugs Should be Kept Air-Tight?

IN answer to a correspondent who puts this query, the *Chemist and Druggist* says:

"Generally, it is a safe rule to keep all powdered drugs in stoppered bottles, as they, having the greatest surface, are most likely to deteriorate owing to the action of the air. Aromatic drugs are always so kept, powdered squill can only be retained in the pulverulent condition by rigid exclusion of moisture, and it is advisable also to store the powders of potent drugs, such as ipecacuanha, opium, and nux vomica, in stoppered bottles, although they may not actually require it. We are not prepared to say that the custom of keeping powders in bottles on the shop shelves is free from objection, because it has been observed that most of them gradually leave a layer adherent to one side of the bottle, although there may be no adhesive substance in the drug, and this appears to be the result of some change. Few unpowdered drugs, except highly aromatic ones, are the better for being kept air tight, as frequently a little circulation of air prevents mustiness. Gum resins, such as myrrh should be kept in tin-lined and covered drawers. Generally the safest plan is to exclude light."

New Method of Dispensing Highly-Poisonous Remedies.

THE excessively deadly character of some of the newer alkaloidal remedies, and therefore, the extremely minute dosage in which they are prescribed, has caused M. A. Pettit to formulate a method for their administration, which has the indorsement of the *Societe de medecine pratique*. This method consists practically in the preparation of solutions of 1:1000 by means of a solvent which is called "glycero-alcoholic liquid" (*liquide glycero-alcoolique*), and of which the following is the formula:

Glycerin, anhydrous (1.250 at 60° F.) 333 parts.
Distilled water 147 parts.
Alcohol, 95°, sufficient to make.... 1,000 parts.

Mix. At 60° F. this liquid has the specific gravity of water, and, consequently, 1 ccm. weighs 1 gram. To make a 1-in-a-1,000 solution of crystallized digitalin, for instance, the following would be the formula:

Crystallized digitalin..... 1 gm.
Glycero-alcoholic liquid, q. s. to make.... 1 l.

Mix and dissolve. This method presents several advantages, which may be summed up as follows:

1. The liquid delivers itself naturally, so that 1 ccm. corresponds to 50 drops, thus rendering easy the administration of a dose of $\frac{1}{100}$ mg. ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain).

2. It will keep indefinitely.

3. Evaporation is rendered difficult, even when exposed, by the viscosity of the liquid.

4. Complete solution (in the greater part of cases, at least) of the medicament, even when the liquid is diluted with water.

—*National Druggist*.