

whose headquarters will be in Toronto as before. The style of the firm will remain the same except the addition of the word "limited," and the provisional directors are Messrs. Henry Lyman and H. H. Lyman, of Montreal, Geo. W. Little, John Henderson, James Watt and Charles McD. Hay, of whom the last four mentioned will reside in Toronto and conduct the operations of the Company. The two new members of the firm, Messrs. Watt and Hay have been in the employ of the late firm for a number of years, Mr. Watt having been connected with the financial affairs for 22 years and Mr. Hay for 16 years, the greater part of which he has spent as traveller. We have no doubt that the reorganization and the infusion of new blood will tend to the still further advance of this deservedly popular house, one of the leading drug houses of Canada.

North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association.

The first meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories was held in Regina on June 20th. The following officers were elected:—Robt. Martin, Regina, President; W. W. Bole, Moosejaw, Vice-President; W. G. Pettingill, Regina, Registrar.

By-laws were adopted and provision made for examinations.

British Columbia Notes.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association held in Vancouver, the following were elected members of the Council for the ensuing two years:—T. M. Henderson, Victoria (re-elected); O. S. Curtis, New Westminster (re-elected), and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; T. Shotbolt, Victoria, was re-elected president, H. McDowell, vice-president, and Dr. M. G. Blanchard, registrar. Messrs. T. M. Henderson, Chas. Nelson and H. Watson were re-elected board of examiners. In his annual address the president was able to give a very encouraging account of the progress of the association and the good work being done, while the secretary's report showed a satisfactory state of affairs.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The following is the result of the recent examinations before the Boards of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, held in Montreal and Quebec, for admission to study:—A. R. Pennoyer, L. A. Gravel, Victor Archambault, John Earle, V. Bouthillier, F. J. Tooke, Miss Kate McAulley, R. Claude and L. E. Hudon, passed on all subjects, and James Cummings, A. F. Raymond, E. Gauvreau, E. J. Comeau, H. Dumont, A. J. Trottier, O. Gagnon, passed on the one subject in which they had failed at the last examination.

The following passed on all subjects, ex-

cept those named, and will have to present themselves again for examination on those subjects only:—Alph. Lemoine, arithmetic; J. R. Cox and S. R. McCallum, French; A. Filion, history; Madame Béchard, Latin.

There were thirty-two candidates in Montreal and three in Quebec.

Prosecution Under the Pharmacy Act.

Acting on a suggestion made in the June number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the druggists of London, Ont., caused an action to be taken against C. C. Woods, of Wood's Fair, of that city, for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. The action was based on the sale of a box of "Rough on Rats," which the complainant contended contained a poison coming within Schedule A of that Act. The case was brought before the Police Magistrate, July 5th, but in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who was particularly desirous of being present, the trial was postponed until Tuesday, July 12th, when the case was withdrawn, an arrangement having been entered into by which Mr. Woods agrees to abstain from selling patent medicines for the period of one year, and the druggists of the city take over his stock of those goods. It is understood that the basis of the agreement was mutually agreeable to all parties, and it is believed that the practice of "cutting" prices has received its "quietus" in that city.

The action at-law mentioned in these columns some time ago, as having been instituted by a Mr. Wright, of London, Ont., against a number of the druggists of that city, on the charge of selling opium, remains in abeyance, and it is believed the case will not be called for trial.

Trade Notes.

E. A. Tanner has purchased the drug stock of T. J. Bird, Lakesfield, Ont.

J. A. Barr, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his drug business to George Park, of St. Catharines.

The drug store of T. McMurdo & Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, was burned in the very disastrous fire which destroyed the greater portion of that city on July 8th.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A recent discussion on terebene in the pages of one of our trade journals has led to the announcement by several of our best chemists that the optical inactivity test should not be construed too literally. A correspondent has laid it down as an axiom that pure terebene should not give any rotation whatever, whereupon Mr. D. U. Dott, F. R. S. E., and others proceeded

to show that terebenes which rotated as much as 3°, might claim on the score of therapeutic efficiency to be pure. At the same time the obvious fact was pointed out that mere optical inactivity alone would not constitute a test of purity, as a judicious mixture of the so-called French and English turpentine would yield an inactive product *without a trace of terebene*. It is quite certain that considerable latitude must be allowed to such a complex body as terebene. In fact the late Dr. Tidy, who spent some time investigating the subject stated that the optically inactive terebenes were less efficient than the cruder ones. Unfortunately, terebene has apparently seen its brightest days, for the demand is steadily growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Like many of the much vaunted class of newer remedies it has lived its little day.

The ingenious products of the Upjohn Manufacturing Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A., have attracted considerable interest here. Friable pills—pills that are easily reduced to powder by merely crushing with the thumb—are a novelty which in a case of quinine bids fair to be appreciated. One is very much tempted to ask how on earth it is possible to mass a pill and coat with a thin but hard sugar coating and yet leave it such a friable condition. Anyhow, as I have said, the idea here has 'caught on' and they are coming much to the front. One of the most serious objections hitherto against sugar-coated pills has been the fact that it appeared necessary to dry the pills so much as to resemble miniature bullets, before the coating could be applied. Another novelty of the Upjohn Pill Co., is kaolin-coated permanganate of potash pills. These pills are not friable, like the quinine, but only require a few moments immersion in water when the permanganate colour indicates that solution is taking place.

It would be as well if the British Pharmaceutical Conference or the American Pharmaceutical Association would take up the subject of coated pills and officially declare tests for solubility, etc. I recently examined some coated aperient pills which according to the label should contain oil of cloves. When dissolved in water, which operation took a considerable time, not the faintest smell of cloves could be detected. I then made some up from the same formula, with the addition of a little powdered soap to retain the oil, dried and coated them. These, as would be expected, were strongly aromatic, indeed the odor was perceptible through varnish and coating. It is evident that in the first case the pills had been dried at such a temperature and for so long that all the oil had been driven off. I give this version instead of suggesting that the oil had never been put in, because the reputation of the makers was sufficient guarantee of absence of fraud. All pill coaters are aware of the difficulty of coating pills that contain much oil, as it gradually dries out, discoloring the pearl coating in the process, hence the temptation to dry the