

submitted to your Council at its last meeting in January, but I have had no official reply to it, and we are consequently in the dark as to whether your people are willing to interchange diplomas on such basis. I may add, in explanation, that our Council is perfectly willing to meet yours so far as our Act will permit. We are quite ready to recognize the examination, but the point upon which there is any difference, or is likely to be any, is the clause of our Act which calls for certain educational and other qualifications from the candidate for the Major examination. For instance, Sec. 9 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act calls for two courses of lectures, and at least four years' service, whereas under your Act no curriculum is necessary, and, if I remember rightly, only three years' service is exacted. We are prepared to recognize the diplomas of your Board where the holder thereof can furnish satisfactory proof of having the qualifications which we are compelled to exact from our own candidates for the Major examination. To do otherwise would be to stultify our own Act, and possibly to open the way to undesirable irregularities which it is not necessary to point out. I think this is as fair an arrangement as can be expected under the circumstances, and if your Council is prepared to recognize our diplomas, there need be no delay in coming to an agreement on this subject."

Yours faithfully,

WM. AHERN,

Montreal, July 27, 1885. Registrar.

By the amendment of 1889 the Pharmacy Act of Ontario has been placed on an equal basis with the Quebec Law, regarding the points of difference shown in this letter.

In August, 1888, a resolution was passed by the Council accepting the certificate, by examination, of the Board of Pharmacy of county and city of New York, as they had notified the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that they would accept similar certificates issued by their College, the holders of such would receive registration, without examination, by their Board.

The recognition of the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy by the Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States is of little service to the holders of such. What is desired is the acceptance of the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy by the various States as sufficient guarantee of the qualification of the holders, and to permit registration, without examination, to holders of such.

The following open letter, issued by the Secretary of Board of Examiners for State of Illinois, in 1885, and addressed to teaching colleges generally, may prove of interest to the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

"It is understood by pharmacists, and the proposition is accepted throughout the United States, without question, that an apprentice should present satisfactory evidence of having been employed in a retail drug store or pharmacy at least four years, and have attained legal manhood, in addition to attending lectures and passing prescribed examinations, before he may be entitled to a diploma, or the equivalent, from any reputable College of Pharmacy.

"The necessity of this experience has been recognized by your honourable body, and among the pledges necessary for a College to secure membership in your organization, is that four years' practical experience in a drug store will be required as a basis for graduation. This Board has received applications of late for registration from persons claiming to be graduates in pharmacy, and who presented, as credentials to support their claim, what we termed 'Certificates of graduation,' or Minor certificates issued by Colleges of Pharmacy holding membership in your organization. Inquiry developed the fact that the holder, at the time of final examination, was lacking in age, or experience, and that these certificates were to be held until the age or experience is had, when a diploma will issue. In one case the applicant was nineteen years of age. In another case, from same college, the applicant had an experience of about fifteen months in a town of about three thousand inhabitants, at the time of passing final examination. Another applicant for registration as a graduate in pharmacy was in possession of a diploma of the institution, yet declined to make affidavit that he had been engaged four years in the drug business, notwithstanding the fact that his application was dated a year later than the diploma.

"Now, it should be fairly presumed that in becoming eligible to, and successfully passing the final examination, the full requirements of a College, as a matter of fact, have been complied with.

"The Illinois Board of Pharmacy, in the exercise of sound judgment, and having at heart the best interests of pharmacy, will decline to grant registration to the holders of such certificates without examination, and if after a reasonable time the practice of issuing such certificates is not abandoned, this Board will decline to accept as 'satisfactory' the diploma of any College to lowering the practice."

C. W. DAY,

Secy., by authority of the State Board.

Springfield, March 14, 1885.

The following extract is taken from the letter of a Chicago pharmacist, which appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Era* Supplement in 1888: "I would like to have you call attention to the fact that the selection of the Ontario College is not a happy choice. When our State Board still recognized diplomas, the Ontario parchment was on the list of unrecognized colleges!"

The above will show the position the Ontario College of Pharmacy occupied under the Pharmacy Law of 1884. This has fortunately been remedied by the Amendments to the Act in March, 1889, and we will now be placed, as far as the qualifications of experience, attendance at College, and age of candidate for examination are concerned, on an equal basis with other reputable Colleges of Pharmacy.

I am, yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me in your next issue what is meant by the title, "Graduate in Pharmacy?" A number of men now append the letters "Ph. G." to their names. Is their any standard recognized by law or

length of usage that will clearly define the meaning of such? DRUGGIST.

[No such title is granted by any Pharmaceutical College or Association in Canada. We cannot say positively as to its adoption by any of the colleges in the United States, but as yet no College of Pharmacy in this country is entitled to confer degrees of any kind. The term "Graduate of Pharmacy" is, in our idea, an ill-chosen one. If any designation is desirable, we should prefer that chosen by the Toronto Druggists' Association, and which they wish the Provincial Parliament to grant power to confer, viz., Doctor of Pharmacy.—EDITOR.]

INTERCHANGE OF DIPLOMAS.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR, Would you kindly inform your numerous readers whether or not there has been any movement made on the part of the Ontario College of Pharmacy towards a reciprocal interchange of diplomas between that college and the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. Hitherto the Quebec Pharmacy Act, by its compulsory curriculum of study and its four years' term of service in a drug store, has prevented the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec from accepting certificates of examination from Associations whose curriculum did not correspond with the provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. But now that the Ontario College of Pharmacy has had their Act amended so that its requirements are almost identical with those of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, there can be no good reason why negotiations should not be entered into between the Councils of the Ontario and Quebec Associations for an equitable interchange of diplomas. The writer is convinced that if overtures to that end were made by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec would meet them in a friendly spirit. Trusting you will use your influence to bring about this desirable end, I remain, Yours truly, DRUGGIST.

Pharmaceutical students, to the total number of 1,684, were enrolled in the twenty-four schools of pharmacy in Italy during the past year. The macaroni-loving populace of "Sunny Italy" will be well provided with educated pharmacists, with this rate of attendance at the Druggist's Departments of her Universities.

Russium, a new metal, has been discovered by a Russian chemist, Chrustschoff, and by him named as above, in honour of his native land. He thus keeps in line with the patriotic Frenchmen, Boisbaudran, who first described and named Gallium, and the Teuton chemist, Winkler, who honored his Vaterland by making known and giving the cognomen to Germanium.