

barley, poppy and Iceland moss. Some of the extracts, infusions, ointments and a few tinctures also figure in the same category. There is no reason why these should not go and if any medical man still desired to order them, he would only have to mark "1885" after the article to ensure obtaining it. Such a course is still pursued with some of the P. L. articles and even with a few of the 1861 B. P. It would be of great interest if pharmacists all over the British Empire would tabulate similar lists or even publish in their trade journals a moderate list limited to the "not once prescribed." It is common knowledge that the Committee of the Medical Council are always considerably divided upon the subject of admitting new remedies into the pharmacopœia; but this is partly due to a horror of over-crowding the work of which there would be no fear if their path were made plain by pharmacists and medical men generally. In Mr. Martindale's list we are also introduced to a limited number of specialties and proprietary preparations such as Frank Josef water, paroleine, palatinoide, liquor opii sedativus (Battley), lanoline, vaseline, etc., but the list is by no means comprehensive enough to form any guide as to the extent to which physicians prescribe these and similar preparations.

I regret to record the somewhat sudden death of Dr. C. D. Alder Wright, F. R. S., which took place on Wednesday, the 25th inst. He has for many years held the responsible position of lecturer on Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital, London, and has had charge of the laboratory there. He is known best to pharmacists by reason of his splendid researches, with Dr. A. P. Luff, upon the alkaloids of aconite, belladonna and veratrum. Indeed the more recent work of Professor Dunstan and his collaborateurs of the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society has been so much of the nature of confirmation of Wright & Luff's researches, that many have questioned the necessity of further investigation upon the subject. He was a frequent visitor to the meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry, and was recognised as an indefatigable worker in science, although his speeches were rather diffuse. At the last meeting he announced some of his results obtained whilst working at the subject of alloys, although the discussion was upon leather and the effect of tanning. He will be long remembered for his excellent lectures upon "Soap" before the Society of Arts—the Cantor Lectures—and he undoubtedly paved the way for super-fatted soaps. Indeed, his assistant subsequently became laboratory manager of Messrs. Blondeau et Cie. when they introduced the pioneer, Vinolia Soap.

RHINOSCLERINE is a copy of tuberculin. It is merely an extract of culture of the bacilli of chronic inflammation of the nose, and is suggested by Pawlowsky as a remedy for this disease and for rhinoscleroma.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia.

Red Deer, Alta, July 26, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your solicitation in the July number, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, for opinions re proposed B. P., I append mine:

1. Yes.
2. I do not think any others are necessary.
3. Yes.
4. No.
5. Yes.

We do not want any more Pharmacopœia's. A union between those existing would be much more preferable, and the proposed Imperial Pharmacopœia is a step in the right direction. Wishing you success in your work, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. H. GARZ.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1894.

Joseph Contant, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the annual report of the Council, also the Treasurer's annual financial statement.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your Council, in retiring from the duties of the year, desire to place before the members of the Association an account of their stewardship, with the feeling that whatever may have been their shortcomings, if any, they have done the best they could for the interest of the Association and its members as a whole.

The meetings of your Council, as provided by By-Law, were regularly and well attended. At the first meeting of the new Council, held on the 6th day of July, 1893, the Officers of the Association and also the Board of Examiners and Auditors were duly elected. At this meeting a communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association and the International Pharmaceutical Congress was presented, requesting your Council to name delegates, to both of these meetings, to be held in Chicago in August last, when it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to attend these meetings in his official capacity, and as representing the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. There were also present at these meetings as delegates, the following members of the Association, namely: Messrs. Lachance, Morrison and Carriere, and your Council are pleased to state, that your delegates were well received by the officers and members of both of these Associations, some of your delegates having received appointments in both bodies, and during

the meetings served on several Committees.

In accordance with the recommendation of the last annual meeting, acted upon by your Council at its first meeting, a bonus of one hundred dollars was voted to the Secretary-Registrar for his assiduous and untiring interest in the welfare and working of the Association.

Your Council having considered it advisable, to make a change in the composition of the Board of Preliminary Examiners, have appointed two professional gentlemen (one French and one English) who now compose the Board of Preliminary Examiners, and whose duties are to prepare the examination questions and examine the candidates' written answers, their report on the result being final. In addition to these two gentlemen, one of the Quebec members of the Association acts as supervisor for the city and District of Quebec, his duties being to take charge of the candidates in Quebec, and to refer their written answers to the examiners. By this change the Association saves money and better satisfaction is given than under the former system.

Your Council beg to draw the attention of the members of the Association to the fact that the circular issued by the Registrar, some time ago, calling upon them to comply with the Pharmacy Act with regard to the employment of clerks and apprentices, has, with few exceptions been ignored. As this circular sets forth the clauses of the Act referring to such employment, and shows the responsibility which is incurred, by both employers and employees, it is hoped, that a general compliance with the requirements of the Act in this respect, will in future be made, otherwise it will be the duty of the Registrar to enforce the law against those who may contravene these regulations.

Your Council regret to state that the action mentioned in the last annual report which had been taken in the Circuit Court in Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, for illegally associating himself with a licentiate in pharmacy carrying on the drug business in the City of Montreal, was not successful, as, contrary to their expectations, judgment has been rendered against the Association. An appeal would have been taken in this case to a higher Court, as your Council did not agree with the judgment, but unfortunately no appeal can be taken from judgments given in this Court.

In the case of the Association versus Waters, of Quebec, which has been for some time in appeal, your Council regret to say that they have been unable to obtain an official report from the Attorneys of the Association in Quebec, although written to on the subject several times.

Your Council, through the Registrar, took legal proceedings against Dr. Prime, of Knowlton, for illegally allowing his apprentice during his (the Doctor's) absence from the store, to dispense a physician's prescription and sell one of the poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, contrary to the provisions of