

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

Preliminary Examinations.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaSalle Street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the Registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves, at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

The Council of the Association having instructed the Registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 24th day of December, 1894.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July and October of each year.

A Specimen Order.

The following telegram was received by one of our wholesale houses the other day:

"Please send first express one truss following measurements: From one anterior superior spinous process of ilium to other twenty-one inches, right anterior superior spinous process to rupture six inches, length of spring twenty-one angular process with water pad six inches."

This very definite order is a sample of what jobbers have to strive with very frequently. What would any of our readers have supplied?

Prescribers and Dispensers.

Abstract of a paper read before the American Medical Association, by Prof. W. M. Searby.

Notwithstanding the cordial relations which in general exist between the professions of medicine and pharmacy, it was admitted that a good deal of friction occurred at times, because each imagined that the other was trespassing unduly upon his province. While in a general way the physician is the only one who should prescribe, it was shown that the public prescribe largely for themselves and their friends. This was an evil that neither doctors nor druggists could prevent. It was admitted by the writer, who is a pharmacist, that druggists also prescribe more than they ought to do. On the other hand, it was contended that pharmacists, in a general way, are the only ones who should dispense, but it was shown that physicians do more dispensing than is consistent with harmony. It was contended that the disposition manifested in certain quarters by physicians to dispense their own medicines was a retrograde movement, that the science of medicine had become so vast that no one man felt himself capable of attending to every case that

came before him, that specialism was the order of the day and was becoming so more and more. Under these conditions it was manifestly inexpedient for physicians to attempt to acquire a knowledge of pharmacy sufficient to enable them to correctly, that is, scientifically, do their own dispensing. Nevertheless, it was claimed that more latitude should be allowed on both sides, so that the views entertained by both parties should be so moderate that neither should be expected to conform to ironclad rules, the druggist being free to give such information concerning the medicine he sells as is customary in other lines of business where the dealer is usually better informed than the purchaser. A few doses of medicine for trifling ailments, which the patient himself diagnoses, should not be considered a violation of medico-pharmaceutical ethics. In like manner the physician who keeps in his office a few favorite remedies for emergencies, or for the purpose of preventing dangerous repetitions as in the case of narcotics, or for other purposes, not being intended as a substitute for a legitimate pharmacy, should be free to dispense these occasionally without pharmacists feeling that he was violating the code. Thus common sense and a mutual regard for the other's interests would regulate both professions, and the friction now too common would cease.

The writer took exception to the practice of many physicians of allowing patent-medicine proprietors and manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties to do the prescribing for them, and showed that the medical profession are responsible for having aided the sale of many quack medicines, by prescribing them when first introduced. The proprietors of these preparations having, through the aid of physicians, established a sale for their wares, in some cases throw the profession overboard and publicly advertise their goods in the daily papers and by other means, so that the public is led to supply itself with these goods and use them independent of medical advice.

He urged that physicians and pharmacists, instead of quarreling with each other on matters of minor moment, should unite for mutual protection against abuses which are greatly damaging to both. Among these he mentioned the manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties and many of the charities that exist all over the land which, as now abused, monopolize a large share of the business which should fall to legitimate pharmacists and physicians, to the special injury of the younger members of the medical profession.—*Pacific Medical Journal*.

Russian physicians and pharmacists will be required to employ the decimal system of weights and measures after the expiration of the present year.

The medical profession is represented in the new French cabinet by Doctor Viger, Minister of Agriculture, and Doctor Lourties, Minister of Commerce.

Drug Clerk's Column.

Keep on Filling the Register.

There is still room for a large number of names in the column devoted to the registering of drug clerks' names and addresses. We are satisfied that the names published are scanned carefully in each issue, not only by clerks but by druggists, who would often communicate with former employees if they knew where to address them. We know by the receipt of your name and address for this purpose that you appreciate our effort to maintain a connection with old associations, and we are gratified to have you use freely what we give freely—our space. Fill up the list.

An Offer to Give and Take.

During the next three months we would like to secure a set of original rules for conduct and guidance of the clerk behind the dispensing counter, and, as we prefer to get it from our young friends who are more especially interested in the Drug Clerk's Column, we make an appeal to them to contribute it for us. We will publish the copies sent us, and to the person sending the best set we will forward a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" in return.

We anticipate something good and original, so now, boys, put on your thinking cap and prepare it for us.—*EDITOR*.

A Good Recipe Wanted.

At this season of the year many druggists prepare their own emulsion of Cod-Liver-Oil. Some have really good ones, while others again are very indifferent. We believe that in a matter of this kind those who are in possession of a first-class formula should not hesitate to give their fellow druggists the benefit of it, and, as we are sure it would be appreciated, we ask those who are willing to do so to send us copies of recipes which they have found perfectly satisfactory.

Query.

AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.

"A. W. H." asks for a formula for aromatic castor oil. The following has been recommended:

Oil lemon	5 drops
Oil neroli	3 drops
Oil peppermint	2 drops
Vanillin	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Glycerin	1 dr.
Castor oil	4 ozs.

Ft. mixt.

Over 600 new cases of leprosy are annually registered in Russia.

Doctors Tizzoni and Luciani have been awarded \$4,000 by the king of Italy for their experimental research on the functions of the cerebellum.