

Correspondence.

Facts in Reply to Mr. Sanders in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

(Continued from Page 50.)

also. But let us see again how fair and honest Mr. Sanders is in his letter. He institutes a comparison with the present course of practical work in the College which has been more than doubled over that of the year 1891 under the old staff of three. Taking his figures as correct I quote them as follows:

February, 1892.....	\$ 57 00
August, 1892.....	754 05
	\$812 58

P. S. The correct amount for February, 1892, should be \$162.27, as \$11.03 paid July 21, '91, was for the old staffs course, 1891.

The above amount, if he desires to be fair, should be credited with the following amount, as per Registrar-Treasurer's statement:

Journal Sept. 1892, page 23,	
Breakages, damages, etc., Junior course	\$ 92 65
Senior course	27 13
	\$120 78
which shows net cost to College for course 1892,	\$122.80.
Supplies for 1892, (Mr. Sanders' figures) Feb. 1893,	\$237 65
Aug. " "	411 51
	\$649 46

Credit breakages, etc., Jour. Mar. '93, page 116, Junior course,	136 32
" " Aug. '93	175 14
	\$311 46

Net cost to College, \$338.00.

Summarized, taking Mr. Sanders' own figures for supplies 1891, they are as follows:

Feb. & Aug. 1891, \$517.07,	{ Old staff of three teachers with little practical work.
" " 1892, 422.80,	{ Four teachers, double practical work.
" " 1893, 333.00,	{ Four teachers, double practical work.

It will be observed that under the present staff of four as I have stated before with over double the amount of practical work, the supplies for students are not such a load as his own favorable (?) report makes out. The comparison is most striking.

One word regarding the announcements. This publication is now much larger, better and more complete and when revenue from advertisements is taken off the cost is not much greater. A word here regarding the general advancement made, perhaps would not be out of place—and no surer sign of more and economy can be given than the increase of assets of the College.

You will find that the net assets of the College in March, 1890, according to Registrar-Treasurer's report were \$21,151.13, while the net assets in March, 1893, were \$33,531.75, an increase in three years of \$12,380.62, and it is fully expected that the mortgage debt will be reduced at the approaching session of Council \$2,100.

I would again ask, if such a statement can be made for three years? Is it not fair to say that the Council are preserving the funds of the College in a most remarkable manner?

I may also say that the practical work is now beyond the experimental stage, and no Council will be doing its duty in withholding apparatus and supplies from students when they are guaranteed them. The establishment of practical work can no longer be denied, as the student who has received it in our College, will bear testimony to its value.

It is quite true that about \$1,000.00 have been expended for appliances and apparatus and in that we have only done our duty. The College, when the new staff began duty, was entirely bereft of any apparatus and appliances for the performance of the work as laid down by the College Announcement, and it was the duty of the Council to procure proper equipment. It is open for inspection, and Mr. Sanders or any other person, will be welcomed to inspect them, which has now been placed upon the same footing that other progressive Pharmacy Colleges are. The appliances and apparatus have been added to as rapidly as the funds of the College would permit, and not a single protest has been made by any person cognizant of the needs of a College agreeing to give the standard of education that the present Ontario College of Pharmacy does.

I may also say that the Council have unanimously consented to such an equipment, and it is hoped that such an outlay will not be needed in the future. To compare the expenditure of a year, with practically no operative work is, to say the least, ridiculous.

In comparing the attendance at the College as represented by the fees, I have already pointed out its unfairness. Note what Mr. Sanders says: "One would have thought that the Council, on finding out that the College attendance as represented by the fees had, after the first year of trial, fallen off about \$350.00, would have ordered an official investigation as to the character of the teaching or other causes which led to the decreased popularity of the school."

How honest and fair he is. Let me here remind our economical (?) friend that the Council are not now paying teachers by fees and are not swelling up salaries in that way. The difference of \$13.00 per student explains the reason, and the "decreased popularity" of the school is such that it has actually increased over 40 per cent, so

that the teaching must be good without an official investigation. A truthful and honest investigation is all that is needed, and it is before you.

What are the facts as to the falling off of the attendance, which is indirectly charged? The following is a summary of the attendance for the past six years:—

	Junior term.	Senior.
College term under old staff, 1888-89,	68	53
" " 1889-90,	70	58
" " 1890-91,	92	75
" " under new staff, 1891-92,	105	101
" " 1892-93,	99	95
" " 1893-94,	90	93

In comparing the attendance at the College it will be observed that the average attendance for three years since the new staff came in with that of the old as stated before is more than 40 per cent greater, necessitating double the work for some of the teachers in the practical and operative work. Mr. Sanders makes the charge that it is absolutely false that such is the case, and seeks to establish his point by comparison of the fees, which is unjust, in view of their reduction.

I believe the druggists of this Province are quite too clearheaded to admit that Mr. Sanders' picture of College affairs is painted in true colors, and will clearly discriminate between the merits of his attack and of my humble defence—not in his favor either. My only reason for answering his tissue of misrepresentations is, that the most flagrant misstatement, that he boldly enough reiterated and left uncontradicted, will in the long run prejudice the most candid mind, and though I believe that quality of mind to characterize the druggists of Ontario, I have at last responded to the attacks of the official Journal of the College, that they may "see fair" between the College (their own property and institution) and its enemies.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1894.

Furfural Reaction with Alkaloids.

According to Dr. Neumann Wender, the veratrine reaction with concentrated sulphuric acid and sugar is due to the formation of a furfural compound, and can be produced by means of a solution of furfural-sulphonic acid. Wender also states that the reaction is a general one with alkaloids. A small piece of the dry alkaloid is placed on a porcelain capsule with two or three drops of a solution of five drops of furfural in 10 cc of strong sulphuric acid. Under these conditions the following colorations are noted: Veratrine gives at first a yellow, then olive green color, blue at the edges, passing quickly to a sap green, and then to a fine blue. By warming, the mixture becomes purple violet. Salsadilline and papaverine behave similarly to veratrine, but the colors are not so pure; they are at first brownish, passing to a dirty violet. Digitaline gives a brown color, passing to red. Quinine gives a dark brownish green, which first becomes quite green and then brown on warming. Strychnine gives a dirty brown color, which becomes dark green on warming. On the addition of a drop of water it becomes a dirty blue, and then violet. Morphine and codeine give a red-brown, passing to violet on warming. Aconitine, atropine, brucine, colchicine, conine and nicotine give very poorly defined colors and they cannot be at all characteristically described. *Phar. Zeitung.*

Quiz. *Compend of Pharmacy*, by F. E. Steward, M. D., Ph. G.; fourth edition. This work has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the new United States Pharmacopoeia, being the first book, we understand, to be so revised. The work is a valuable one for beginners and students in medicine and pharmacy. Published at \$1.00 by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Business Notices.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the *Small and Comparative* of the *Business Notices*.

India Rubber Goods.

The Toronto Rubber Co. in this issue, direct the attention of the trade to some of their special lines in rubber goods, notably rubber urinals, sheeting, bandages, etc. See advt.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, N.S., have received by late mail, an order respectively from India and South Africa, for their celebrated Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice. Negotiations in this matter were made by Mr. Frank C. Simson during his visit to Europe last year. Samples were sent abroad, with the above result. We understand that Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. are among the largest refiners of Lime Juice in the world.

Pure Hyposulphite of Soda.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of the Walpole Chemical Co., whose Hyposulphite of Soda is guaranteed chemically pure, free from carbonates, chlorides, sulphides or sulphites. It dissolves quickly and the solution requires no filtering. Photographers will find it especially adapted to their work and dealers in this line of goods as well as consumers will do well to ask for this special brand.

Tanglefoot.

"Last year The O & W. Thum Co. extensively advertised their Tanglefoot Holders by putting two free into each box; over two million were thus distributed. The inquiries lately made show that they were appreciated by a very large majority of the dealers and their customers, and that their popularity has deservedly increased. The object being accomplished the company will as in former years continue to pack only one with each box for the dealer's own use or for him to present to some good customer. Extra Holders can be obtained through the jobbers."

The Kodak at the North Pole.

Lieutenant Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, was the first of the hardy adventurers who have pushed to the far north, to make a complete photographic record of his trip. He carried several Kodaks on his journey and took more than 2,000 views, of Eskimo life, barren ice caps, sea lions and icy cliffs. He tells in an interesting manner of his photographic experiences in a little book he has written entitled, "The Kodak at the North Pole." The booklet will be mailed free, on application to the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.