

with the terms agreed to by the joint committee and the Professors that it should be signed and be done with.

Mr. Hall said (as the drawer of the resolution passed by the joint committee,) the agreement was strictly in accordance with the report made. He believed the report did not convey the intention of the Council at the time in the nature of "As at present performed by them" and looked upon this as a loop hole left to charge the College for extra services performed, if there were a dozen or half a dozen was not fair. If he saw that the Council was trying to treat him in an honorable fair manner he would be quite free to meet them, but he would not be forced in that way.

After some further discussion on this matter taken part in by Messrs. Hall, Petrie and Slaven and Professor's Shuttleworth and Avison, Mr. Petrie observed a stenographer present taking notes, and called the attention of the chair to the matter. Upon enquiry by the Registrar as to who sent him, the reporter replied that he was not aware where the notes were to be used, thereupon, after some discussion, he was requested to retire.

The discussion then proceeded, and was ended by the joint committees of Professors in Council holding a conference with the solicitor of the former in attendance, and the upshot of this conference was that all previous claims between the council and the professors were rescinded and a re-engagement was made of Professor Shuttleworth at a salary of \$1,800 payable monthly, and of Prof. D'Avignon, at a salary of \$1,000, payable monthly.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the By-laws Committee, moved the rescision of the old agreements and the inauguration of the new ones mentioned. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sanders moved that the President's letter sent to the various schools of pharmacy throughout the United States, the replies to which had been read and filed, be also filed with the replies thereto.

A discussion ensued upon this motion, as it was considered a want of confidence in the President, and on the same line with Mr. Sanders' motion made at a previous session censuring the President for communicating with the American schools—"hawking around" the reputation of the Ontario School of Pharmacy. When the motion was put, the yeas and nays were called and it was found that only three voted for the motion; nine opposed.

This concluded the business of the session, and the council adjourned.

NOTE.—The cast iron agreement made in the early days between the council and Professor Shuttleworth is proving irksome to the more independent members of the council. The agreement binds the council not to help and sanction, or recognize in any way any other trade journal than the Pharmaceutical Journal.

SELECTIONS.

The combustion of one sample of smokeless powder produces such an overpowering stench that it sickens persons compelled to be in the vicinity. In other cases the results are so uncertain that the practical utility of the invention is a matter of serious doubt. If it is discovered that practical and permanent results are likely to be the outcome, tests and investigations will be carried on indefinitely, until the merits or demerits of the invention have been developed.

For preserving essential oils, Chas. A. McDonald, in the Pharmaceutical Era, offers the following suggestions as the result of his practical experience with such oils as easily oxidize, and acquire the odor of turpentine, especially the oils of orange (sweet) and lemon. He says: This can be prevented by the addition of glycerin, sufficient to form a layer of about an inch at the bottom of the bottle, and then inverting the bottle, being careful not to mix. I have kept oils of orange and lemon in this way for months, at the end of this time they showing no signs of oxidation, being just as fresh as when first bought.

SACCHARIN AS AN ANTISEPTIC.—Saccharin is reported to be a valuable antiseptic. A strength of 1 to 500, as an addition to mucilaginous and other solutions, prevents the formation of low organisms. Thus a valuable, inexpensive dentifrice may be prepared by simply dissolving saccharin in water, to the proportion of 6 per cent. A teaspoonful of this in a half-pint of water forms an admirable antiseptic mouth wash. In cases of malignant or other diseases of the stomach, requiring the washing out of that organ, a solution of saccharin of the strength of 2 per cent. will be found very suitable.—Boston M. E. S. Journal.

Ointments are often ordered containing powdered bodies, such as oxide of zinc, or tannin, together with liquids, as, for instance, carbolic acid or essential oils. Were it attempted to mix the powders and liquids first, before addition of the fatty base, unmanageable agglutination would occur. The correct method of procedure, according to R. Rother, consists in properly compounding the powder with a portion of the medium, then adding the liquid, and finally the remainder of the fatty vehicle. When alkaloidal salts and tannin are similarly prescribed in connection with fats or viscid fluids, it becomes necessary to merge each powder separately with part of the medium previous to their conjoint incorporation.

In Holland, there is no actual apprenticeship and no curriculum. De. Vrij says: "In a free country like ours there is no curriculum. The future pharmacist is at liberty to take the prescribed knowledge where he pleases and in a time agreeable to him."

However, four examinations are prescribed. One elementary examination, where Dutch, French, German and Latin are required; the second and third examinations are more of a theoretical examination in pharmaceutical science; the fourth examination is more of practical nature and requires preparation of chemical compounds, etc. There is also a modified examination for assistant pharmacist, which is passed by female applicants.

In America, great anarchy prevails. There is no legal apprenticeship. At the age of sixteen boys enter a drug store, and have to do bottle cleaning and errands. In order to have a right to open up a business of his own, a young man must have acquired practical experiences by a two years' stay in a drug store, and a subsequent examination of a more practical than scientific character.

In Canada, no time for apprenticeship is determined, no more than in America, yet most young men spend three years for the purpose in some drug stores. A preliminary examination in English, French and Latin is necessary to confer the qualification as an official apprentice. After three years' apprenticeship, an examination for assistant can be passed; but for independent management of a pharmacy, various studies in institutions and a final examination are required.—Indiana Pharmacist.

The above is taken from the Indiana Pharmacist, but our contemporary is in error in regard to Canada. Section 11 of the Amended Pharmacy Act of 1884 for Ontario reads: "Subject to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the Ontario College of Pharmacy the following persons, and no others, may be admitted as candidates for certificates of competency:—

(a) Any person who shall furnish to the Council of the College satisfactory evidence of having, in pursuance of a binding contract in writing for that purpose, served as an apprentice to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist for term of not less than four years, and who has attended two courses of lectures, the first in any college of pharmacy or school of medicine approved by the Council and the second or senior course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy (such courses to comprise the following subjects, namely, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, botany and reading and dispensing prescriptions) and who shall have attained the age of 21 years.

From a report issued by the Linnæan Society, it appears that quillaia bark is to be used for the purpose of ensuring the safe transport on long voyages of hydrocarbon oils and benzoline. The bark solidifies these substances, which may be straightway made liquid again by a small infusion of citric acid.

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