

to regulate trade and commerce, and the House might be exceeding its powers in dealing with it.

Atty.-Gen. MACDONALD, while he believed that the Bill was a good one, desired to have it referred to a Committee. There all the particulars of the case could be considered, and when the report should come before the House, he would then be prepared to discuss it on its merits.

Mr. BLAKE did not think it advisable to delegate to a Select Committee to decide whether this House had power to deal with it, but it would be well to allow a Select Committee to consider the details of the measure, and make alterations, if necessary. If it were within the competence of the House to deal with the sale of poisons, it would be well to make provision for keeping certain poisonous drugs in certain coloured bottles, so that there might be fewer of those heartrending cases of poisoning we so frequently hear of. It would be found that the bulk of such mistakes did not occur at obscure drug stores, but in the larger, more respectable establishments where inexperienced clerks were allowed to dispense drugs. It would be well, in examining the details of this Bill to subject clerks to an examination also.

Mr. LAUDER did not believe the House would do well to organize a close Corporation of this kind. Poisonous drugs were used in many arts and manufactures, and if the sale of such drugs were confined to certain persons, it would be throwing restrictions round trade. What was desired was to prevent the occurrence of fatal cases of poisoning by mistakes on the part of druggists. The suggestions of the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Blake) would serve the purpose. He opposed going any further than this, but did believe it was necessary to make it compulsory on the druggists to label bottles containing poisonous drugs, and not to trust to inexperienced clerks.

Mr. CUMBERLAND was surprised that the hon. member for Grey (Mr. Lauder) should be opposed to close Corporations, for he belonged to one of the closest professions himself. However, he approved of the principles of the Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Dr. MCGILL moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Hon. Mr. Wood, Messrs. Boulter, Baxter, Rykert, Pardee, Matchett, and the mover.

Mr. RYKERT would prefer not to serve on the Committee for two reasons. In the first place, because he had not sufficient time to spare, and in the second place, because he had a lively horror of medicine.

On request of Dr. McGill, Mr. Rykert consented to act, and the motion was carried. —*Globe.*

BOOK NOTICES.

OREGON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER.
Vol. 1, No. 1: November, 1869.

This is the title of a new periodical, issued monthly by the medical faculty of Willamette University, in the far-off territory of Oregon. Truly, our Pacific friends are fully alive to the spirit of the times, and the *Reporter*, which is a neatly-printed journal of thirty-two pages, speaks well for the ability of its projectors, and promises much for the advancement of its readers.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY: INORGANIC AND ORGANIC. By HENRY ROSCOE, B.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester. New Edition. London: Macmillan & Co., 1869.

We have seldom seen a work better adapted to the requirements of an elementary class in chemistry than the work now before us. The arrangement of subjects is such that the student is carried, almost imperceptibly, through the most difficult, and what is often considered the driest parts of the science. The general principles of chemical philosophy are not ushered in at once, nor is any particular section devoted to their elucidation; but by insensible gradations, and as the mind of the student becomes prepared for their reception, the leading facts of the science are introduced. The book is divided into forty-one lessons, and, at the close, a list of questions and exercises is appended. This arrangement is calculated to be of great service to the student; and if, after the careful study of a chapter, the questions and exercises are faithfully answered and performed, and a rigid system of self-examination is thus carried on throughout the work, no mean amount of knowledge will have been gained. The metrical system of weights and measures is fully discussed and adopted, and, in the appendix, tables are given for the intermutation of the new and old systems. All temperatures are stated on the centigrade scale, and, as might be expected, the pressure of the air is expressed in *millimetres* of mercury. The more modern views are advanced in regard to theoretical chemistry, and the notation and nomenclature resemble that of the last edition of Fownes' Manual. Not the least interesting is a chapter on spectrum analysis, a subject on which Prof. Roscoe is particularly at home. A handsome chromolithograph, from the drawings of Bunsen and Kirchoff, showing the spectra of the metals of the alkalis and alkaline earths, accompanies the volume, and serves well to illustrate the subject.

INTEMPERANCE AS A DISEASE: Report of the Committee appointed by the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania to inquire into the medical, social, and civil aspects of intoxication from alcohol and opium.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening, 3rd instant, with the President in the chair.

After reading and adoption of the minutes of last meeting, the following new members were elected:

PRINCIPALS.

Wm. O. FosterSimcoe.
N. L. Holmes.....Toronto.
Jas. Stork.....Bolton.

ASSISTANTS.

Wellesley Howard.....Orangeville.
Wm. R. Howse.....Toronto.

The following communications were then read:—From Mr. Lowe, of Amherstburg, endorsing the action of the Society respecting legislation, and urging the junior members to more attention to the means for self-improvement placed within their reach by the Society. The letter was handed to the Editor of the *JOURNAL*, and in doing so the Chairman said that it would be well for the Society if more of the non-resident members would take the same active interest in the Society which Mr. Lowe had done since its commencement.—From Mr. Lawrence, of Montreal, regarding the clause urged as advisable, at the last meeting, regarding patent medicines, was laid on the table.

The Chairman then explained to the meeting that the Pharmacy Act was only waiting for the select committee of the Legislature to meet, when the gentlemen appointed by the Society would be in attendance to watch the proceedings.

In reply to a question by the Secretary, the Chairman said he had received notification regarding a committee appointed by the Medical Section of the Canadian Institute to watch the passage of the Pharmacy Act.

The Secretary said that he understood such a committee contemplated alterations in the schedule list, and the insertion of a clause to prevent druggists from prescribing.

The members present thought that the practice alluded to was not carried to such an extent as physicians feared, or as would warrant any such clause. It was suggested that the druggists might appeal against physicians dispensing prescriptions, there being more interference on their side than ours.

Mr. Hunter, in a few well-chosen remarks, urged the advisability of a public meeting to interest the public and others in the welfare of the Society, but after discussion the project was dropped.

Mr. Shuttleworth desired to call the attention of the meeting to clause IV. of the Act, as amended at last meeting. By that provision, apprentices were allowed the privilege of becoming "Associates" of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, on payment of a fee of two dollars. It was contended that the assumption of this title by junior members would only tend to bring the Society into disgrace, and would certainly do much to weaken the confidence of the public in the institution. Mr. S. also thought the provision unjust to those who really might with