

Intercolonial Reciprocity.

Now that the Federation of the Australasian provinces is an assured fact, the Pharmaceutical Societies of the various provinces are seeking to bring about a reciprocal arrangement whereby graduates in pharmacy may be eligible to practice their profession in any portion of the new confederation. The following basis has been recommended by the special committee of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has been very favorably received by the other governing bodies.

In accordance with the request of the Board that the Committee would offer suggestions as to a scheme of reciprocity, the Committee, having the correspondence which has taken place, and the various suggestions which have been made during the past fourteen years before them, to which careful attention was given, desire to make the following recommendation:

That the recognition of all persons on the Pharmaceutical Registers of the various Australasian Colonies who hold vested rights must be the essential starting point of intercolonial reciprocity, and that the Board must be prepared to recognize, on a date to be stated, all persons holding the legal qualification of registration, without discrimination as to how such qualification has been acquired.

As to the future the Committee consider that the only practical means of establishing intercolonial reciprocity is to be found in an agreement as to a common examination paper and examination.

Equality of standard of questions would not suffice. There must also be equality of judgment upon the answers of the students. In the answers of the students and the character and conduct of the examination will be found the satisfactory evidence as to value of the diploma, rather than in the character of the papers, and it is clear that the papers should be judged by a common tribunal, else what was accepted or rejected by one set of examiners might be differently dealt with by another.

The Committee append the details of the suggestions, as follows:

(1) That a Board of Examiners be appointed, consisting of, say, one representative of each of the Australasian colonies.

(2) That a common examination paper be agreed upon for the written and practical work, to be prepared by, say, one or two persons appointed by the said Board.

(3) That the examinations be held in the respective colonies at the same time.

(4) That all the papers be valued by, say, one or two examiners appointed by the Board.

It is thought that all arrangements for giving effect to this scheme might be managed by correspondence, but if it were thought that the Board should have a temporary headquarters, the same might be movable.

The present differences of terms of apprenticeship might be removed, without much difficulty, and the educational establishments of the various colonies could be reciprocally recognized with safety were this common examination scheme adopted, since inferiority of tuition would be promptly pointed out by the examiners.

The above report was submitted at a meeting of the Board held on August 8, 1900, and was carried unanimously.

On motion it was resolved that a copy of the report be sent to the Pharmacy Boards of the Australasian colonies and New Zealand, with an intimation that it was the basis of the conditions on which the Pharmacy Board of Victoria were willing to reciprocate.

The *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy* in an editorial, says the report, which has been adopted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, places upon record the position of that body in relation to intercolonial reciprocity; and the conditions laid down so materially relax any previous authoritative pronouncement for the colony named, and are so palpably reasonable and practical that pharmaceutical federation is at once brought within easy realization.

The New German Pharmacopœia.

The German Pharmacopœia now in its fourth edition has been published and the revised text officially approved.

The various issues of this work were on June 1, 1872, January, 1883, and January, 1891. A supplement was published in 1895, but this is now incorporated in the new edition which will become official on January 1, 1901.

The following new articles have been introduced:

Adeps Lanæ anhydricus, Adeps Lanæ Cum aqua, Æther pro narcosi, Alcohol absolutus, Arecolinum hydrobromicum, Barytum chloratum, Bismutum subgallium, Bromoformicum, coffeino-natrium salicylicum, Cautschuc, Gelatina alba, Hydrargyrum salicylicum, Hydrastinium hydrochloricum, Mel, Methylsulfonalum, Oleum camphoratum forte, Oleum chlor-

oformii, Oleum Santali, Pilulæ Ferri carbonici Blandii, Pyrazolonum phenyl-dimethylcum salicylicum, Semen Erucae, Serum antidiphthericum, Tela depurata, Tuberculinum Kochi, Unguentum Adipes Lanæ, and Vinum chinæ.

The following have been dropped:

Auro-Natrium chloratum, Coffeinum natrio-benzoicum, Kallum aceticum, Keratinum, Liquor Ferri subaceticus, Massa Pilulæ Ferri carbonici, Thallinum sulfuricum, Tinctura Ferri aceticæ æthereæ, and Tinctura Moschi.

A table of atomic weights has been added and an enlarged list of reagents. The following articles are recommended to be protected from light:

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| Acidum benzoicum | Hydrargyr. chlorat. |
| — hydrobromic. | — — vapore perat. |
| Ether. | — oxydatum. |
| — bromatus. | — — via hum. parat. |
| — pro narcosi. | — præcip. alb. |
| Am. chlorat. ferrat. | Kalium permangan. |
| Amylen. hydrat. | Liq Ferri oxychlor. |
| Amyl. nitros. | — — sesquichlor. |
| Apomorph hydrochl. | Nap'holum. |
| Aq. amygdal. amar. | Paraldehydum. |
| — chlorata. | Pastilli Hydr. bichl. |
| Bismut. subsalicylic. | Phosphorus. |
| Bromoformium. | Physostigmin sulf. |
| Chin. ferro citricum. | Pyrogallolum. |
| — sulfuricum. | Resorcinum. |
| — tannicum. | Santoninum. |
| Chloroformium | Serum antidiphth. |
| Ferrum citricum. | Stib. sulfur. aurant. |
| Formald. solutum. | Tuberculin. Kochi. |
| | Hydrargyr. bijodatum. |

Sweet Spirits of Nitre.

This important item in the list of remedies used in medical and veterinary practice is not too well understood, and to make clear to users of it the necessity of handling only the best this article is written.

There is a tendency in the practice of medicine in all its branches to adopt methods that may perhaps be justifiable at a bargain counter, but are not only undignified in a professional man, but, from the standpoint of the patient, be he a man or a cow, are unfair, sometimes dishonest and always unscientific. The effort used in chasing after the cheapest had far better be applied to trying to discover the best, and the reader is asked to peruse the following, and form for himself an opinion as to whether the adage "the best is the cheapest" is not exemplified in the substance herein described.

Sweet spirits of nitre has been recognized by British Pharmacopœias for 150 years, and in composition has varied but little. The quantity used and the reli-