

aminers. The regular examinations of the licensing body take place in May and December and the candidate is required to secure a minimum of 66 per cent. of the possible marks, and at least 50 per cent. each in Dispensing, Pharmacy and Prescriptions in order to obtain the diploma which entitles him to practice in Ontario. He will also be required to pay to the College an annual fee of \$4.

The course of instruction is divided into junior and senior branches. The junior classes meet from October to December, and the senior classes are held from January until May. Students are expected to give all their time and attention to their studies, the days being fully occupied with either lectures or practical instruction. Each student is required to pass a matriculation examination of which the subjects are English, Geography, Arithmetic (including mensuration), Algebra and Latin. Attendance, for at least the senior term at the College, is made compulsory by the Pharmacy Act of 1889—but even when not so, before the Act of 1889, very few failed to take advantage of the lectures before presenting themselves for examination.

The subjects for the junior course are Chemical Physics, Chemistry as far as the metals, Botany (including Organography), Histology and Physiology, Materia Medica (constituents of drugs, geographical distribution and general classification), Pharmacy (taking up all general processes), and Dispensing, with the construction and reading of prescriptions.

Practical instruction is given in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Dispensing.

The senior course includes the advanced branches of the preceding course to which microscopy is added.

The faculty consists of the Principal, or Dean, Prof. Shuttleworth, who is also lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy; Prof. A. O. Avison, M. D., who takes the subjects of Materia Medica, Botany and Microscopy, and Mr. F. T. Harrison, the demonstrator in Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The officers of the College for the current term are J. A. Clark, of Hamilton, President; John J. Hall, of Woodstock, Vice-President. J. H. Mackenzie, of Toronto, is Chairman of the Educational Committee, and Isaac T. Lewis is Registrar-Treasurer of the College.

The following table showing the names of the officers of the College since its organization may be of interest:—

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE 1871.

July 1871—President, Wm. Elliot; Vice-President, Hugh Miller; Treasurer, W. H. Dunspang; Registrar, H. J. Rose; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, W. Saunders, Hugh Miller.

Dec. 1871—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, T. Bickle; Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Registrar, H. J. Rose; Examiners, Wm. Saunders, R. W. Elliot, Fred Brendan.

Aug. 1873—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, Wm. Saunders; Treasurer, Hugh Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, Hugh Miller, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory.

Aug. 1875—President, Benj. Lyman; Vice-President, Neil C. Love; Treasurer, R. A.

Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory.

Aug. 1877—President, Wm. Elliot; Vice-President, Wm. Saunders; Treasurer, R. A. Miller; Registrar, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, Wm. Saunders, H. J. Rose, L. W. Yeomans.

Aug. 1879—President, Wm. Sanders; Vice-President, N. C. Love; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, H. J. Rose, W. Brydon, A. B. Bennett, W. S. Robinson, P. Jackes.

Aug. 1881—President, Hugh Miller; Vice-President, G. J. Waugh; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, E. B. Shuttleworth, L. W. Yeomans, H. J. Rose, W. Brydon, E. Gregory, W. S. Robinson.

Aug. 1883—President, Neil C. Love; Vice-President, E. Harvey; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, W. S. Robinson, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Saunders, A. R. Fraser, C. E. Hodgetts.

Aug. 1885—President, E. Harvey; Vice-President, R. W. Elliot; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Saunders, A. R. Fraser, J. E. Kennedy.

Aug. 1887—President, R. W. Elliot; Vice-President, W. B. Sanders; Registrar-Treasurer, Geo. Hodgetts; Examiners, L. W. Yeomans, E. Gregory, J. E. D'Avignon, W. E. Sanders, A. R. Fraser, J. E. Kennedy.

Feb. 1888—President, Harry Sherris; Vice-President, John A. Clark; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis; Examiners, A. R. Fraser, B. Jackes, D. S. Sager, Frank Holman, A. W. Ball, C. R. Sneath.

Aug. 1888—President, J. A. Clark; Vice-President, W. B. Sanders; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis.

Aug. 1889—President, J. A. Clark; Vice-President, John J. Hall; Registrar-Treasurer, I. T. Lewis; Examiners, A. R. Fraser, B. Jackes, C. R. Sneath, Frank Holman, D. S. Sagers, W. Murchison.

The Council is now contemplating important additions to the building and there is no doubt that the College will continue to maintain the high standard and good reputation which it now has, and which has been the means of attracting students from all parts of the Dominion, and even from the neighboring Republic.

Antiseptic Sponges.

PROF. J. PERRINS.

TAKE a string of fine, new sponges, neither too large nor too small. Commence by beating them with a small hammer, or a piece of wood, in order to knock out the dust and any mineral particles that they may contain. Examine particularly the point where the sponge was attached to the rock; often there are minute grains of sand firmly adherent at this point, and which should be absolutely removed to avoid irritating an already painful wound. It is better to cut this point off with the scissors. Having done this, wash the sponges freely in water, squeeze, and place them in fountain basins, preferably enameled ones, containing the following solutions:—

Hydrochloric acid 10 grams.
Water 1 litre.

Allow them to remain six hours in this mixture, then wash freely again in water, and steep them for six hours in the following:—

Water 1 litre.
Permanganate of potash 1 gram.

By treatment of a chameleon solution of a beautiful, intense violet hue, they will become more or less rapidly discolored, and after washing freely in water, will retain a brownish shade.

Immerse the sponges next in the following liquid for two hours:

Liquid bisulphite of soda.... 10 grams.
Water 1 litre.
Hydrochloric acid 1 gram.

A slight odor of sulphurous acid gas will be perceived. After a little while the sponges lose their brown color, and assume a beautiful whitish yellow shade.

Wash again freely in water and introduce them into a preserving fluid made as follows, where they should be kept until needed:

Water 1 litre.
Carbolic acid 1 gram.
Alcohol 5 grams.

Dissolve the carbolic acid in the alcohol and mix together in the aqueous solution.

In order to remove the odor of the carbolic acid, which the buly always associates with hospitals, we may use in place of the above solution the following preserving fluid:—

Thymol..... 1 gram.
Alcohol..... 4 grams.
Water 1 litre.

—Gaz. du Cyneec.

American Camphor.

The possibility of Florida as a future field for the supplying of camphor is deserving of attention. It is even said that the experiments in that line which have thus far been made proves the product to be nearer that of Japan than the Chinese article, the Japanese santon odor being distinctly present in the Florida product. If the hopes of those interested in the growth of camphor trees in Florida are well-founded, and the industry reaches reasonable proportions, it will be of great advantage to the drug and allied businesses of this country, as the consumption of camphor in new manufactures is yearly increasing and in a formidable ratio. At present the government of Japan really controls the product of the world and permits the regulation of the supply in the manner best suited to increase the revenues of the merchants in whose hands it places this traffic. China is no important competitor because its supply is both comparatively small and inferior. To be sure, Japan with its cheap labor, might be able to prepare it in the crude state it reaches this country at much less than the American crude could be produced, but then there is the expense of ocean freight to more or less offset that advantage. In any event the manufacture of the refined article from the product of American trees would be of great advantage to home industries, and particularly so in preventing the periodic tightness of the market due to the withholding of shipments from Japan when better prices are thought advisable by the merchants of that enterprising little empire.—*Paint, Oil, and Drug Review.*