

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Some of the daily papers published an article in reference to the recent fire and assignment of McKendry & Co., of this city, in which our name was mentioned as creditors. As this was published in error it was corrected in a later issue of said papers. Fearing that the correction did not have the same publicity as the statement, and that this might have a tendency to injure our business among some of the drug trade, we wish to state that McKendry & Co. did not owe us anything, and, further, that we do not sell to departmental stores and cutters.

To prove that our statement is correct we give below a letter from McKendry & Co., and also one from F. J. Sanders, manager of the drug department of said firm, which speak for themselves.

M'KENDRY & CO.'S LETTER.

We notice the name of The Dodds Medicine Co. has been published as one of our creditors.

In justice to this firm we wish to publicly deny the statement, as we have no account whatever with this concern. McKee, Smith & Co., which is controlled, we believe, by The Dodds Medicine Co., are creditors of ours to the extent of the amount mentioned, for coffees, spices, and other goods in their line, which probably accounts for the error.

Yours,

(Signed) M'KENDRY & Co.,
P. P. C. D. M'KENDRY.

F. J. SANDERS' LETTER.

I have been manager and buyer in the drug department of McKendry & Co. since March 1st, 1896, and beg to state that this department has not been supplied with any goods either directly or indirectly by The Dodds Medicine Co.

(Signed) F. J. SANDERS,
Druggist.

By publishing the above you will confer a favor.

Respectfully yours,
THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., LTD.
Toronto, Can., June 29th, 1896.

Quebec Pharmaceutical Association— Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president, occupying the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the chairman

called upon Mr. E. Muir, the secretary-registrar, to read the annual report and treasurer's financial statement, both of which were highly satisfactory, and, upon motion, were unanimously adopted, after which the president read his annual address, going pretty fully into the position of the association, and touching upon a number of points which had come up for discussion in the council during the past year. The president's address, with the annual report and financial statement, were, on motion, ordered to be printed in French and English and circulated among the members, after which a motion was adopted appointing Dr. T. D. Reed, of Montreal, honorary member of the association, and Mr. Alexander Lemieux, of Quebec, as scrutineers, who retired to count the ballots for the six new members



James N. Good, Ph.G., St. Louis, Missouri,
President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

to be elected as members of the council, the number of ballots received being the largest in the experience of the association. During the counting of the ballots, discussion took place upon matters of general interest to the association, notably the desirability of extending the curriculum of study for students entering the study of pharmacy, and also the desirability of raising the standard of the major and minor examinations. The scrutineers, having completed their work, announced the following gentlemen to have received the highest votes polled; they, therefore, are duly elected as members of the council for two years, namely: Messrs. Joseph Contant, S. Lachance, R. McNichols, Alexis Robert, Dr. J. Ledue, and J. E. Barnabie; these, with the following gentlemen, namely, Messrs. R. W.

Williams, C. J. Coveinton, A. D. Mann, C. E. Scarff, and J. Emile Roy, will comprise the council for the ensuing year. After the usual votes of thanks had been adopted, the meeting closed.

Melting Point of Gelatin Masses.

It is by no means easy to determine with any great degree of accuracy the temperature at which gelatin masses pass from the solid to the liquid condition, especially when a test tube, thermometer, and water bath are the means employed, and much time is also occupied in making determinations by the usual method. R. C. Bayley has, therefore, devised a simple form of apparatus, which consists of an oblong water bath holding a considerable quantity of water, and is so constructed that it can be heated by a spirit lamp or Bunsen burner without the hot air or products of combustion reaching the longest side in front. The bottom makes an angle of forty-five degrees with the front, so that the back is not quite half the depth of the front. In the section of the apparatus, the front is 45 mm. deep, the back, 20 mm.; the width of the bath is 25 mm., and the sloping base measures 35 mm. from back to front. The length of the bath is apparently about 100 mm., and a leg is attached at each end of the back so as to support the sides in a vertical position. A straight line is ruled along the front of the bath an inch from the top, and one or more thermometers are supported inside the bath, with their bulbs parallel to this line. In use the apparatus is laid on its back, and small discs of the gelatin masses to be tested are cast on the front, with their lower edges just upon the line. The discs should be a quarter of an inch thick, and are moulded by pouring the melted gelatin into paper tubes half an inch in diameter, resting upon the front of the bath. When set, the paper is removed and the bath placed erect. Water is then poured in and heated from below, and directly the melting point of one of the discs is reached it begins to slide down the side of the bath. The melting point of one jelly, as ascertained by the usual means, was found to vary between 23° and 25°, the mean being 24°. Six discs of the same jelly were placed on the new apparatus, and all began to move when the nearest thermometer registered 26°. Other experiments gave similar results, the readings being uniformly two degrees higher than the mean of a number of determinations by the ordinary method.—*Photographic Journal*.

145,000 gallons of castor oil are used annually in Scotland for turkey-red dyeing