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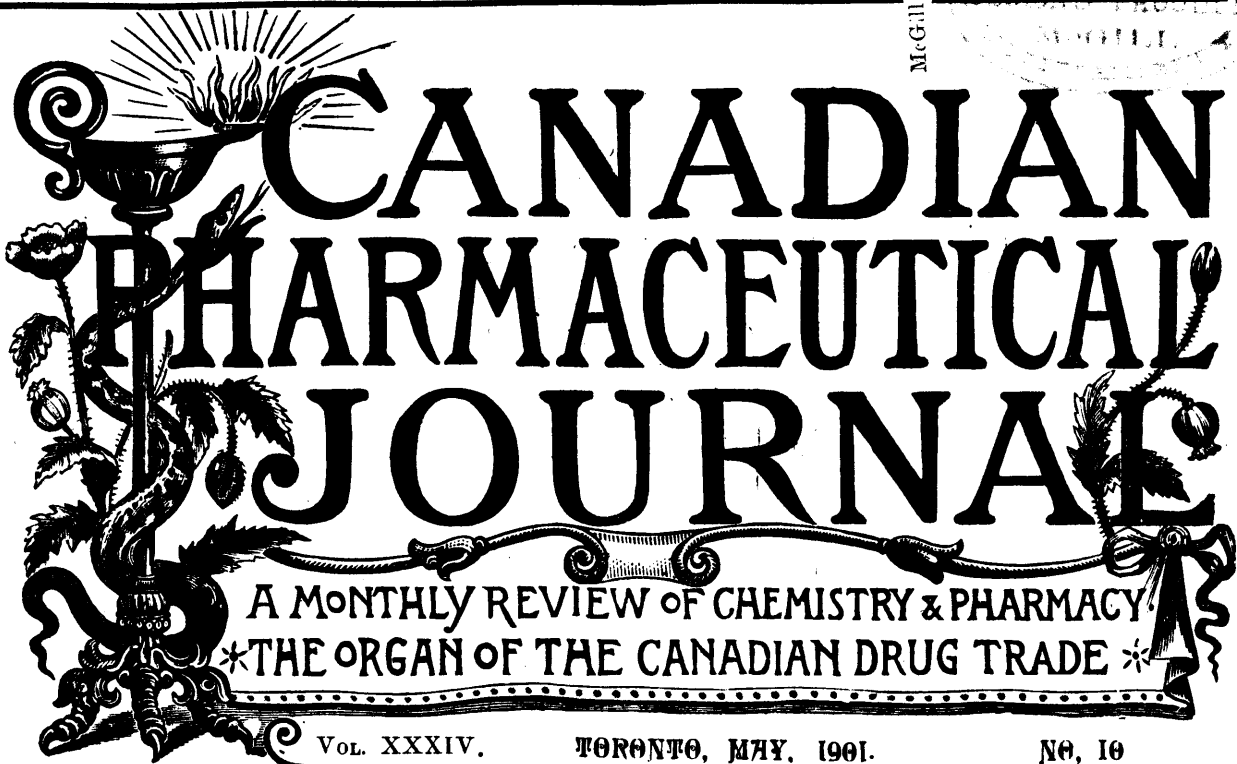
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HAMILTON, ONT.



CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY.
THE ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, MAY, 1901. No. 10

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.

**Prompt and
Efficient
Service.**

We believe that our customers appreciate these points in business more than any others

We are making this The Feature of our business.

**More than
Pleased.**

Let us hear from you. You will be more than pleased if you place your business with us.

**THE DOMINION DRUG Co.,
LIMITED.**

HAMILTON, ONT.

PARK, DAVIS & CO'S

SODA FOUNTAIN SPECIALTIES.

Fluid Ginger Soluble.

16 fl oz bottles.

This fluid is about one half the strength of the fluid extract. It is deprived of inert resinous constituents and is therefore miscible with water, wine, syrup, etc.

Especially adapted for preparing Ginger Syrup for soda fountain use and Ginger Ale.

Price, per 16 fl. oz. bot., 75c.

Lime Juice and Kola.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

A refreshing combination of lime juice with kola. Can be added directly to carbonated water, or diluted with simple syrup and drawn in the usual manner.

16 fl. oz. bots. per doz. \$7.00
½ imp. gals. per bot. 2.50

Concentrated Acid Phosphate.

A concentrated preparation combining tonic, refrigerant, and restorative properties. It is especially designed for acidulating beverages requiring a wholesome acid of uniform purity and strength.

½ imp. gal. bots. per bot. 65c.

Fluid Beef Jelly.

A concentrated and most palatable Bouillon.

Small size, per doz. \$4.40
Medium size, per doz. 8.25
Large size, per doz. 15.85

Concentrated Ginger Ale Extract.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

This preparation meets the most exacting requirements of the bottler and dispenser of soda water. While it retains the full flavor of the ginger, it has been deprived of inert constituents, and is therefore miscible with water, syrup, etc.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$11.00
½ imp. gal. bots., per bot. 3.50

Concentrated Lemon Extract.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

A richly flavored extract prepared from fresh lemon peel. This preparation yields a superior syrup for use at the fountain.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$12.00
½ imp. gal. bots., per bot. 4.25

Concentrated Extract of Orange.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

A richly flavored extract prepared from fresh orange peel. This preparation yields a superior syrup for soda fountain use.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$12.00
½ imp. gal. bots., per bot. 4.25

Lime Juice and Pepsin.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

Can be added to carbonated water, or diluted with syrup and drawn in the usual manner.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$8.00
½ imp. gal. bots., per bot. 3.00

Fluid Extract Coffee.

16 fl. oz. bottles.

Prepared from superior freshly roasted coffee. Suitable for use in making Syrup of Coffee for soda fountain.

Per 16 fl. oz. bottle, \$1.12½.

Concentrated Root Beer Extract.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

Yields an excellent Root Beer, suitable for bottling or soda fountain use. A popular delicious temperance beverage.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$8.50
½ imp. gal. bots., per bot. 3.00

Extract of Vanilla.

16 fl. oz. and ½ imp. gal. bottles.

A superior extract of vanilla prepared from carefully selected Mexican vanilla. We guarantee it to contain no tonka, synthetic vanillin, cumarin or other substance not found in prime vanilla and the menstruum used for extracting it.

16 fl. oz. bots., per doz. \$24.00
½ imp. gal. bots. per bot. 9.35

Granular Effervescent

Acetanilid Compound.
Caffeine and Potassium
Bromide, R. B.
Lithium Citrate, R. B.

In any size package.
Write us for prices.

Full Directions How to Prepare for use at the Fountain Given on the Labels.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.,

Eastern Depot
378 St. Paul St.,
Montreal, Que.

Walkerville,
Ontario.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Some Specialties.—Sandal Pure Sandal, 1-10 Cassia ; Apiol ; Wintergreen ; Terpinol ; Erigeron ; Damiana, Saw Palmetto, Etc.

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS. Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

IMPORTANT—We will gladly send Druggists or Physicians, on receipt of list price, direct by mail, any of our Filled Capsules and Perloids.

Specify **PLANTEN'S** on all orders. Send for samples.

H. PLANTEN & SON., Established 1836 NEW YORK.

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Are Spring operations, and your customers will want WHITING and PAINT.

THE OLD WAY was to procure a few pounds of colors, a few gallons of oil and some turps and go messing and daubing around, and leave the walls as though the work was done with a squirt gun.

THE NEW WAY is to use . . .

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paint

and do an artistic job in a workmanlike manner.

See that you have these goods in stock when asked for. Buy now for your Spring Trade.

The **James Robertson Co., Limited,**

263--285 King St. W., **TORONTO,**

KILLS EVERY TIME.

"Common Sense Exterminator"

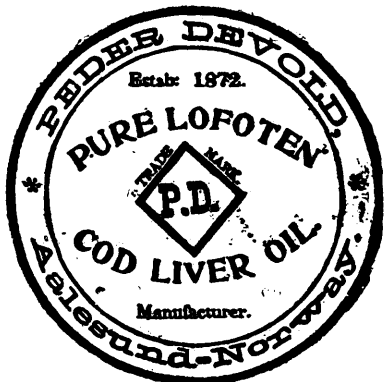
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	Rat Ext.		Roach, Bed Bug and Moth Ext.
	4 sizes		3 sizes.
15c	\$1.00 per doz.	25c	\$1.75 per doz.
25c	1.75 " "	50c	3.50 " "
50c	3.50 " "	\$1	8.00 " "
\$1.	8.00 " "		

At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores.

COMMON SENSE MFG. Co.,
381 Queen W., Toronto.

RED MARKS ON :
25 Imp. Gills. Whole barrels.
12 1/2 " " Half barrels.



FOR SALE BY DRUG IMPORTERS.

Robert Gibson & Sons,

Limited,

Manchester and London, England.



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out In Three Sizes of
.. Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins ..

1 GROSS, $\frac{1}{2}$ GROSS & $\frac{1}{4}$ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil, to preserve them from atmospheric influence,
 and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children Eat Them With Delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or
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## EFFERVESCENT

## SALT

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consumer

through

the

## RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

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LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

## A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct  
from Calcutta.



Druggists will find it to their advantage to communicate with us when in the market.

### Prices and Samples CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

THE

## Atlantic Refining Co.,

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Phone 2033

TORONTO.



## Chewstick Dentifrice

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. It is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentist's bills and the agonies of tooth ache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. It is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

*Every Chemist should sell it.*

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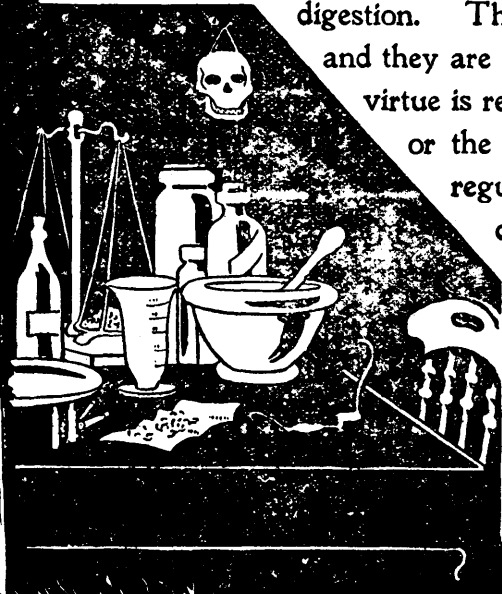
Medicine methods differ with those of long ago. The old-fashioned paraphernalia of bottles, pestle and mortar, etc., with their mystic symbols, no longer create any impression on the people. The world has advanced.

Medical science is enriched with new discoveries, and the people are educated. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

# Hutch

Is but the creation for a demand induced by the new order of things. Hutch cures dyspepsia and painful digestion. The tablets are heavily coated with chocolate, and they are delicious to take. Sealed in glass, their prime virtue is retained unimpaired by the action of moisture or the atmosphere. Their convenience insures a regular treatment—a regular treatment insures a cure. Ask your neighbor.

The fermentation in your stomach comes from indigested food. Gases are generated and poisonous liquids form, which empoison your entire system and tear down the essential and delicate functions of the stomach. Hutch induces secretion of the gastric juices, promotes assimilation, and by being slightly cathartic expels excrement. Ten Hutch ten cents. All druggists,





The Celebrated  
**"TRUE FRUIT"**

Fountain Requisites are the finest made, and guaranteed uniform, reliable, and satisfactory.

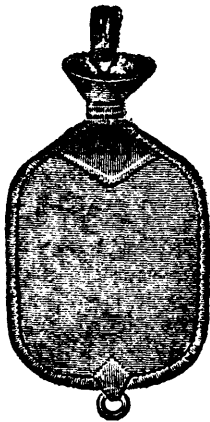
Manufactured by *The J. Hungerford Smith Co.*  
 LIMITED.  
*Manufacturing Chemists.*

Rochester, N. Y.



Toronto, Ont.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Syrups from FRESH RIPE FRUIT.



We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our

**"FAULTLESS"**

quality **RED** Rubber goods.

A printed guarantee accompanies each bottle.

Our **SPECIALTIES** are to be found in the leading Drug Stores throughout the Dominion. Goods are sent **ON APPROVAL** providing they are returned in good salable condition and ourselves protected against loss through damage and the cost of transportation both ways paid by the Consignee.  
 Sundries Department

**THE J. STEVENS & SON Co.,**

**Limited,  
 Toronto.**

Agents for J. STEVENS & SON:

78 LONG LANE, LONDON, E.C.



# THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

The Largest Propagators of **Vaccine Virus** In The World.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LYMPH EVER HONORED by the RECEIPT of a MEDAL

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA :— reports "The excellent Bacteriological showing of the product, purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygenic condition of the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic.



MAIN BUILDING—INOCULATING DEPARTMENTS. (Dimensions 60x200.)

**MR. ERNEST B. SANGREE, M. D.,** STATE BACTERIOLOGIST OF TENNESSEE, SAYS :  
Bovine Virus is no safer than humanized, unless 'The source is beyond doubt.' "Unfortunately a number of vaccine firms have not yet wakened up to the necessities. "Of the different places I visited I would recommend to the Board of Health the product of three as safe for them to advocate ; and of these three the product of my own choice would be the product of the . . .

**LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARM, AS BEING HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ANY SIMILAR FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES.**

|                      |   |                                                       |           |      |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| <b>Dried Vaccine</b> | { | Ivory Points.....                                     | 10 for \$ | 1 00 |
|                      |   | Quill Slips.....                                      | 10 for    | 1 00 |
| <b>Fluid Vaccine</b> | { | Sternberg Bulbs, each sufficient for 1 vaccination,.. | 10 for \$ | 1 00 |
|                      |   | Lymph Tubes " " 1 " .....                             | 10 for    | 1 00 |
|                      |   | Lymph Tubes " " 10 " .....                            |           | 90   |
|                      |   | Lymph Tubes " " 20 " .....                            |           | 1 70 |
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All orders for Vaccine, or letters containing enquiries as to prices should be addressed to the nearest one of our Shipping Offices.

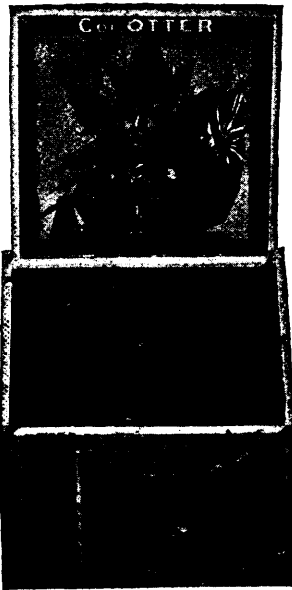
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# COL. OTTER



## 5c CIGAR

Is as deservedly popular as its name-sake—made from a fine blend of choice tobaccos.

**“It’s a Winner.”**

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# MANHATTAN 10c. CIGARS

Is well known as the best smoke for the money in the market.

**Do You Handle Pipes and Smokers’ Sundries?** We have them at lowest prices and best qualities procurable.

*Drop us a Card and we will mail you some nice Hangers for your Store or Office.*

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## W. B. REID & Co.,

85 Yonge-St., TORONTO.

Cigar Manufacturers and Wholesale Tobacconists.

# Headquarters

## FOR

Antiphlogistine  
 Alkavis  
 Campbell's Arsenic Wafers  
 Campbell's Gall Cure  
 Campbell's Horse Foot Remedies  
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 Green's Nervoura  
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 Hammond's Extracts  
 Hall's Teething Syrup  
 Hayes' Hair Health  
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 Isham's Water  
 Karn's Menthol Plaster  
 Kilmer's Swamp Root  
 Kinsman's Asthma Remedy  
 Keonig's Nerve Tonic  
 Kutnow's Salts  
 Kline's Medicines  
 LaBlache Face Powder  
 Lavelle's Gout Cure  
 McArthur's Syrup  
 Marsh's Electric Liniment



## MERCK'S CHEMICALS

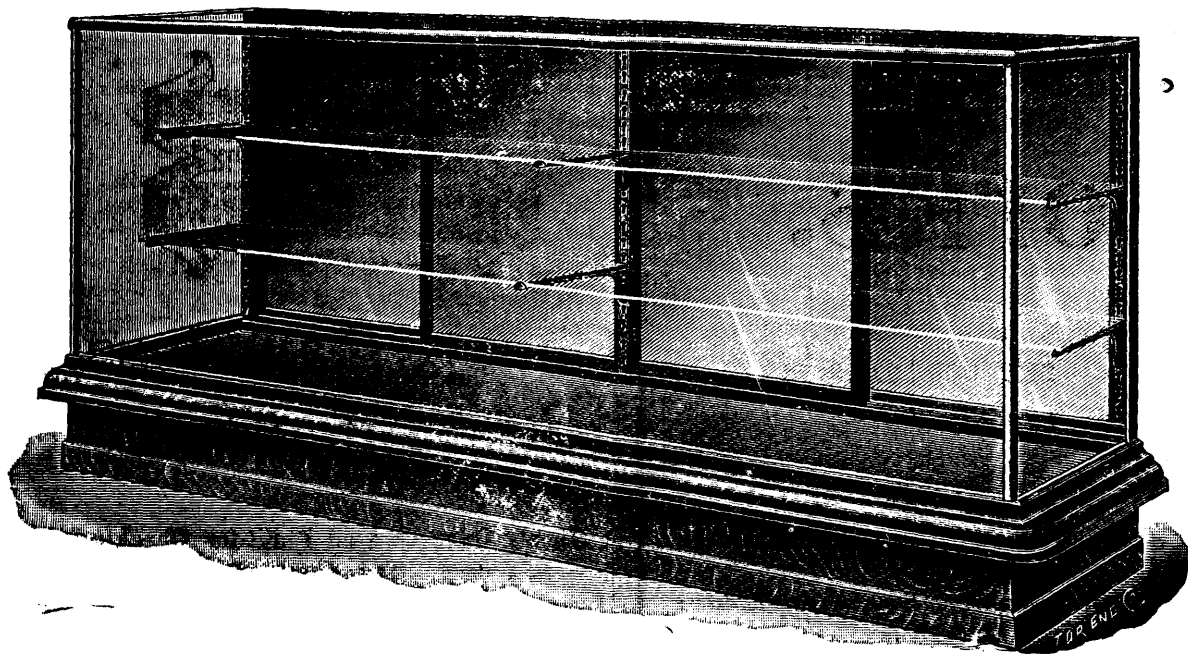
Modene  
 Moller's C. L. Oil  
 Newton's Heave Remedy  
 Packer's Tar Soap  
 Parker's Hair Balsam  
 Peruna  
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 Phenalgin  
 Phospho Albumen Tablets  
 Pil Cannabine Phosphite  
 Pil Cannabine Phosphite and  
 Creasote  
 Pyramid Pile Cure  
 Resinol  
 Roger and Gallet Perfumes  
 Santal Midy  
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 Thialion  
 Thatcher's Butter Color  
 Tuchahoe Lithia Water  
 Valentine Meat Juice  
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Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedies.  
 Canadian Agents.

The

# Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED,

Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.



# The \_\_\_\_\_ SILENT SALESMAN.

...The most profitable investment a pharmacist can make. . .

It keeps goods clean, shows them effectually,  
and makes sales. Don't be without one.

Our Other Lines Are: Drug Store Fittings, Prescription  
Cases and Counter Cases.

*Write for Estimates and Prices to the*

**Dominion Show Case Co.,**

*53 Richmond-St. E., TORONTO.*

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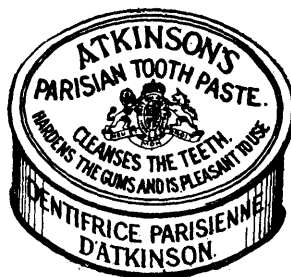
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Washington, D. C.

SOLD IN CANADA SINCE 1854.



Wholesale \$1.75 per doz.

The Best Dentifrice.

# Ewing's Corks.

SEE OUR SAMPLES  
BEFORE BUYING.

*For all particulars of quality and prices address:*

**S. H. Ewing & Sons,**  
MONTREAL.

J. LOWDON & SON,  
Toronto.  
Western Agents.

# MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

# LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.

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## Cheap, Harmless, and Effective.

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking  
and Preventing Contagion from  
Infectious Diseases.**

**Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.**

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles,  
and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

**ROBERT WIGHTMAN**

DRUGGIST.

**OWEN SOUND - - - ONT.**

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Winnipeg, Man.

# HERBINE BITTERS

THE GREAT.

## Dyspepsia Remedy

We beg to call the attention of the Drug Trade to our great 25c Remedy, DR WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS. It is to-day the best advertised and the best selling Cathartic Remedy on the market. Our price to the Trade leaves a better margin for the Retailer than any other preparation of that kind. Ask your jobber or write to us direct for Price List of this and other preparations manufactured by us.

**BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,**

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MONTREAL.

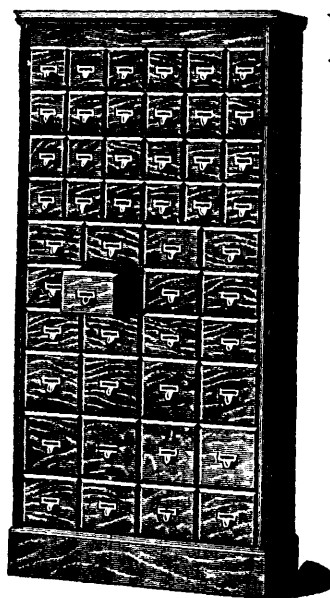
# ATOMIZERS, ENEMAS.

We are selling the best 50c. lines in the market.

Letter orders given special attention.

**LYMAN, KNOX  
& CO.**

Wholesale : Druggists,  
MONTREAL  
AND TORONTO.



## RENNETT'S DRUG CABINET DRAWER.

One of the strong points in the Bennett Cabinet is the DRAWER

Temperature has no effect on it ; it never jams or sticks ; it is made of block tin and wood. In the cabinet it is dust-proof, insect proof and vermin proof.

Write to J. S. BENNETT, for all particulars. Address,  
20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO.

# STOCK LABELS...

5 CENTS A HUNDRED

and from that, as high as 35c.

The following list gives an idea of what we have

|               |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ammonia,      | Cork Seals, | Magnesia,   |
| Bay Rum,      | Catarrh,    | Mouthwash   |
| Beef, Iron &  | Diarrhoea,  | Pillwrapper |
| Wine,         | Furniture   | Seidlitz,   |
| Cod Liver Oil | Polish,     | Tooth       |
| Castor Oil,   | Headache,   | Powder,     |
| Cascara,      | Hypophos-   | and Paste   |
| Comb Bags,    | phites,     | Toilet      |
| Cough Cure    | Liniment,   | etc., etc.  |

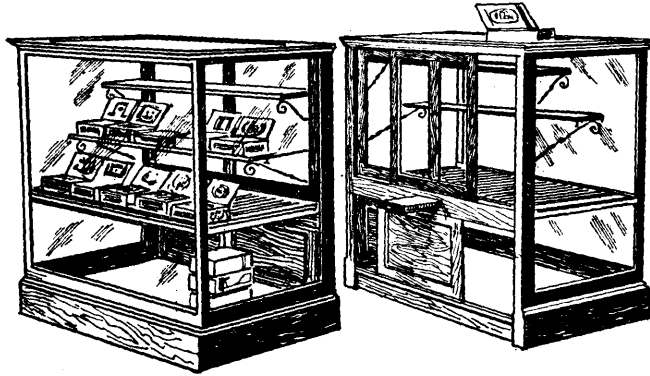
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**LEVY & CO.,**

**DRUGGISTS PRINTERS, &c.**

19 Leader Lane, TORONTO.

"IF IT'S TO BE BUILT OF WOOD OR GLASS,  
JONES BROS. & CO. CAN MAKE IT."



CIGAR CASE No. 530.

"The Porto Rican."

## CIGAR CASES

FOR DRUG STORES

MODERN AND MODERATE PRICED FLOOR CASES.

TEN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

# THE PORTO RICAN

As shown, combines counter and show case, shows boxes and labels, has space for stock, and is fitted with moistener. Height 44 in. Width 28 in. Length 4 ft.  
Price in Oak or Cherry \$28 00.

*Estimates on entire outfits furnished on application.*

**JONES BROS. & Co.,**

OFFICES :

29 and 31 Adelaide St. W.

**TORONTO.**

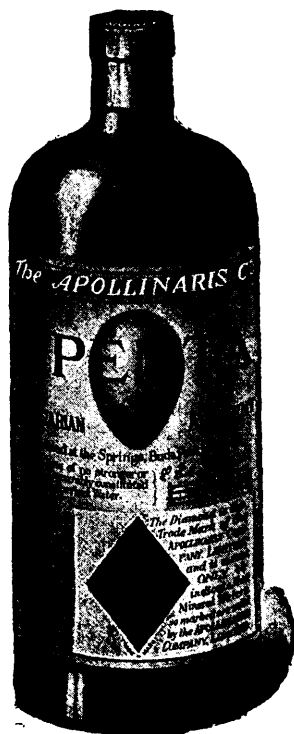
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102-104 Adelaide St. W.  
30 Sheppard St.

Send For Our Catalogue.







# “ APENTA ”

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 23 large glass bottles  
 \$8.50 “ 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the  
 well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**  
 of the APOLLINARIS CO., Limited.

SOLE EXPORTERS **THE APOLLINARIS Co., Ltd., London**

*Employed at “Royal Victoria”  
 and “Montreal General” Hospitals.*

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS: WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

## Maltine M'fg Co.'s Preparations.

- |                                   |                                    |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| MALTINE (Plain).                  | MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine. | MALTINE with Peptones.       |
| MALTINE Ferrated.                 | MALTINE with Hypophosphites.       | MALTINE WINE Pep. and Panc.  |
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| MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos. | MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,  | MALTINE with Coca Wine.      |
| MALTINE with Creosote.            | MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.      | MALTO-YERBINE.               |

### Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

### Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE, NEVER BECOME HARD,  
 NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED, NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

Put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and supplied in boxes of 100 each. They are prepared by an original process, which entirely overcomes tendency to HARDENING so common in the ordinary Blaud PILLS.  
 FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

The Safest :  
 : and Best



Preparation  
 : of Opium.

### PRICES.

|                  |                       |        |                  |         |        |      |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------|---------|--------|------|
| In 1 lb. Bottles | - - per lb.           | \$3.00 | In ¼ lb. bottles | - - -   | “      | 3.20 |
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# CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

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## CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

## PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,  
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### THE O. C. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The Registrar-Treasurer's notice is now in the hands of the members calling for nominations for positions on the Council Board. The question is, will there be sufficient interest taken in the matter to secure the election of the full compliment of thirteen to the Board? Ontario pharmacists are proverbially apathetic in all that pertains to organization or association matters. As we have had occasion more than once to remark, they are farther behind than almost any state or country of which we have a record.

We wish some fellow of an analytical turn of mind, with a disposition "for getting at the root of the matter," would focus his eagle eye on this subject and when he has isolated the specific microbe, which is the cause of the condition, let us know and we will start the other fellow on the antitoxin hunt.

There appears to be a settled conviction in the minds of the majority of the members that nothing can be done to aid Ontario pharmacists and consequently nothing need be attempted. We are not particularly impressed with the accuracy or wisdom

of such a conclusion. In fact we hold opinions strongly at variance with it.

Now if the above situation was reversed and a strong, well-directed effort made to improve the general condition, and such an effort proved abortive, then a conclusion that nothing could be done would be justifiable.

We have given some considerable thought to this matter and have arrived at the conviction that the Council of the O. C. P. is the proper body to, at least, initiate such a movement. In it we have a fully equipped organization, representative of the province and, what is better, with sufficient funds at their disposal.

There appears to be a doubt as to the power of the Council, under the act, to appropriate money for such a purpose. Personally we don't think the doubt well founded, but granted such is the case, then the first duty of the Council should be to secure such power from the Legislature.

The practicing pharmacists of the province have been contributing of their means to the college funds for over thirty years and it would almost require a microscopic analysis to discover any material beneficial returns received by them.

This then is the situation. Shall it continue? The answer is with the pharmacist himself, and that answer will be given in the character of and opinions held by the men they elect to the board.

### MR. WATTERS' SECOND LETTER.

A second contribution from Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, on College affairs appears in this issue of THE JOURNAL, and we regret that we cannot commend it to our readers. Mr. Watters has allowed an acrimonious spirit to possess him, which prevents him doing justice either to himself or the subjects under discussion.

All who know Mr. Watters are fully cognizant of the fact that he is capable of discussing any matters pertaining to the College in an intelligent and logical manner, but when he "flies off the handle," as he has done in this last letter, we cannot understand how he expects to strengthen any cause he may champion.

In Mr. Watters' first letter he called for "honest, manly criticism." The person who would demand such, should see to it that honesty and manliness characterized all emanations from his own pen. He has not lived up to his own standard, as his very first statement is wide of the truth; he characterizes our article of March as a "wordy comment on his letter" and a "desultory attack on college affairs in general."

That article is before our readers, and a reference to it will show that our comments amounted to three short paragraphs averaging less than four lines each. Not so very wordy.

As to the second charge of a "desultory attack on college affairs in general" this is pure fiction, and we challenge Mr. Watters to point to a *solitary word* in that article dealing with, or even referring to, an "affair of the college" apart from the one suggested in his own letter.

Mr. Watters further suggests that we were "under obligation to search for a justification of our ill-considered action." This statement is as near the truth as either of the preceding ones. We were guilty of no "ill-considered action," but supplied in that very March article the justification of our criticisms. We supplied the same justification in an article of March, 1900. Further than this we supplied in detail in our last (April) issue, page 400, the information asked for by Mr. Watters, and if the post office report is correct this information was in Mr. Watters' hands two days before the date of his last letter, April 17th. Now what about "honesty and manliness" in the face of these facts?

If Mr. Watters was as anxious to "defend the committee in its administration of the teaching department of our college" as his March letter would indicate, why is he losing good, valuable time in an industrious "herring trail across the track" about our remark as to the wisdom displayed by the new solicitor in an opinion furnished the Council?

In our denseness we fail to find any connection between the subjects. However, we are prepared to justify that statement in the Feb'y issue, to which he takes exception, as strenuously as any we make.

Notwithstanding Mr. Watters' righteous indignation and assumption of the duties of mention in general we say again, "The new solicitor was wise. He saw just what kind of an opinion was desired by the majority of the committee who waited on him and gave it."

Briefly, the circumstances are these: There is a progressive element in the Council who recognize that body as representative of Ontario pharmacists and as elected to care for their interests, commercial as well as professional. There is another element who appear to consider the functions of the Council as purely educational, with its duties confined to looking after the teaching school.

This first element has strong convictions that something could be done to better the commercial conditions of the pharmacists, and also hold strongly that the Council is the body to take the initiative in such a move. They recognize, however, that nothing can be accomplished without money, and believe that the funds necessary should be supplied out of the college income. With the purpose of finding out if some means did not exist whereby an appropriation could be made for that object.

"John Hargreaves moved, seconded by G. A. Hunter, that a committee consisting of Messrs. Watters, Graham, Curry, Snider and John Hargreaves be appointed to consult with the College Solicitor to learn what powers this Council enjoys in regard to expenditure of the college funds."

This committee had an interview with Mr. Mearns, during which he stated that from his reading of the Act his opinion was "That the Council had no power to expend the funds for purposes other than those named in the various clauses of the Act." This opinion he afterwards put in writing, and it was presented to the Council. But, while presenting this opinion as to the literal reading of the Act, Mr. Mearns was proceeding to suggest to the committee a means whereby funds might be appropriated for the purpose in view when he was politely, but firmly, instructed, by a member of the committee, to confine himself to an answer of the question asked, and like a wise man he "gave an opinion in accord with the desire of a majority of the committee," with the result that the object in view of the parties moving for the committee, that of aiding the druggists of the province who pay the money, was frustrated.

This is the incident which caused us to write the note objected to by Mr. Watters. We intended it as complimentary to Mr. Mearns rather than as a "mean, insinuating allusion." Sorry we were misunderstood, and hereby offer our most abject apologies to the gentleman if he feels aggrieved.

As to further legal opinion on the same matter secured in the same way, we are satisfied that it would fully coincide with that of Mr. Mearns, and must respectfully decline to accept Mr. Watters' challenge to deplete our very meagre bank account for such worthy gentlemen as named by him.

Now we humbly apologize to our readers for having allowed Mr. Watters to draw us so far afield on a subject so petty and so irrelevant to those with which he promised to deal.

We candidly admit that even his baiting would not have drawn a reference to the matter from us only that it reveals a condition in Council affairs which we are anxious the druggists of the province should know exists, namely, that of two contending elements—one anxious for the welfare of the druggists themselves and desirous of doing something to

better their condition if possible; the other element of the "sit still" kind, satisfied to spend all the time and appropriate all the money in buying real estate, adding to buildings and increasing the pay of the teaching staff.

If Mr. Watters is going to "endeavor to give the members of the college a truthful and unprejudiced statement of matters as they stand" he had better get at it and cease trying to thump THE JOURNAL into meek submission. We tell him plainly he cannot succeed in such an undertaking. If he don't make such a statement soon we are very apt to do so, and somebody is liable to hear "something fall."

Oh, bye-the-way, the "Editorial Impersonality," so objectional to Mr. Watters, is obliged to sign his name to this article so that he may know just who he is "scrapping" with.

G. E. GIBBARD.

### THE WORK OF THE N. A. R. D.

The *Pharmaceutical Era* sums up the work of this organization and it certainly affords satisfactory reading to those who believe in organization.

Briefly it tells of the victory of the Los Angeles drug trade over the Owl Drug Co., California cutters. Jacobs Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga., the cutters of the South, are squealing, and say they cannot secure supplies. The Buffalo Cutters say, "we are scouring the country with ready money for new sources of supplies." The New York organization is preparing a carpet act for certain jobbers who appear not to respect their promises.

The officers of the N. A. R. D. have prepared a shorter catechism, which they are presenting to certain members of the Proprietors Association now in session in New York, and they propose to insist of direct answers.

From all parts of the union come reports of direct benefits as the result of the good work. The benefits experienced by our cousins they are willing shall also accrue to us if only we will make a move in the direction of securing them.

### GASOLINE—DANGER.

We return again to this subject for humanity's sake. A few months ago we had occasion to sound a note of warning to pharmacists regarding the care which should be exercised in the sale of this and other equally inflammable substances. Two cases of severe burning which came under the writer's notice prompted the previous article. A similar condition of things is the reason of our again referring to it. During the past month two cases of gasoline burning have occurred, one ending fatally. The latter case was that of a young lady in the town of Simcoe,

Ont. Herself and sister were using gasoline for cleaning gloves in the bed-room near a lighted lamp. Noticing the vapor of the gasoline igniting from the lamp the young lady reached to extinguish the lamp when the flames were communicated to her clothing and before they were extinguished she was burned so badly that death ensued the next day.

The other case was less serious, yet severe enough to disable the young lady for weeks with a pair of badly scorched hands and arms.

The sale of gasoline is not regulated by law as is the case in scheduled poisons, so that the duty of protecting the public against danger and injury devolves upon the individual selling it. Fortunately in nine cases out of ten this individual is "the druggist," and from his training and surroundings he is a careful man, ever ready to play the part of providence in the case of "children and fools." Here is a large opening for the exercise of a benevolent supervision over the lives of his customers. No bottle of benzine or gasoline should be sold without an emphatic warning as to its dangerous nature in the presence of an exposed flame.

Better than a verbal warning would be a printed slip, in say red ink, drawing attention to the necessity of great care in using the substance.

### ORGANIZED EFFORT.

This is not a new subject for the JOURNAL, nor have we any stock of new and brilliant ideas to impart on it. Possibly our only reason for returning to the matter is an inherent disposition to "keep pounding away" when once we are convinced of the wisdom of a course.

It is only "organized effort" which accomplishes anything worthy the name of an achievement in any field of operations, whether of war, politics, or reform. Such effort is continuous in its influence and its driving force irresistible. It has the added advantage of depending on no one man or set of men for its vitality or verility. A proper organization contains the material within itself for continuity. The director of to-day has in training the director of to-morrow.

Organization is to-day the most potent factor in the directing influences of the world. More particularly does this hold good in the world of finance and commerce. We hear little of individual efforts or undertakings, it is the syndicate and trust everywhere. The organizations feed us, clothe us, and warm us, and judging from present indications they will soon own us.

It goes without saying that many evils and injustices will follow in the wake of such conditions, and these evils can only be met and overcome by counter-organization on the part of communities.

And this brings us to the subject upon which we started to write—pharmacy organization.

In the narrow field to which we are confined the destructive influences against which we contend can only be checkmated by an organization, and it may be that such would need to be used as a *club*, perhaps swung right lustily.

Now there is no pretense on our part that we are the discoverer of new ideas. All this is old, but the amazing thing about it all is the amount of clubbing we require ourselves to get this wisdom thumped into us. Scarcely a day passes in which some evidence is not furnished of the power of organization, and still Canadian pharmacists appear not to realize the importance of the means at hand nor that benefits un hoped for could be secured through the medium of united action.

We are really farther behind in this matter than any country where pharmacy enjoys a recognized position, and it would be an interesting problem for some of our wise heads to solve. Why are we so?

An instance has been furnished right at home of what can be accomplished by united effort in the results achieved in securing legislation against the "trading stamp" fake. Every reputable merchant in the country recognized this fake as a pure swindle, and yet how to kill the blood-sucker was the problem.

The more outspoken had been condemning it from the first and the more energetic ones had been battling it. In a few places it had been uprooted only to spring again into more luxuriant life another place.

Last year Ottawa took the lead in an effort to abolish the thing by legislative enactment. Their bill was simply pooh-hoed out of the house by a couple of cabinet ministers.

Throughout the year spasmodic kicks have been coming in from different sections of the country, which were being bled by the leach. First Peterboro, then London, then Brockville, then Hamilton, St. Thomas, Belleville, and so it went. At last an idea struck some sensible fellow in some of the towns, and he communicated it to some sensible fellows in other towns, and (presto) the power of "organized effort" was brought to bear on the subject.

One fine day deputations from these afflicted towns met in Toronto, and to their intense delight found here the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, an association of earnest workers, fully conversant with their needs, thoroughly understanding the situation, experienced in the work of redressing grievances, and ready to take the work in hand.

See the results: The Premier is informed in emphatic language that this thing must be stopped. "Yes," he says, "it must," and forthwith one of his trusty lieutenants is commissioned to bring in a bill of abolition. The viper wiggles and shows its fangs,

but "organized effort," with heel on neck, is unrelenting and its days are numbered. Serpent-like its tail may wag until sundown, but doomed it is.

Now where would the gentlemen from the outside have been, and what the result of their visit, if it had not been for the central organization ready to direct the blow they were prepared to strike? Simply "not in it." They would have been given a chance to air their grievance, receive a few agreeable compliments and nicely-worded promises, then back to their respective homes, and there the matter would have ended. Not so this time. "Organized effort" took the matter in hand and directed the blow delivered, which crushed the reptile.

The lesson taught should not be neglected or forgotten. There are hosts of grievances from which Canadian trade is suffering, and from all of them relief can be secured through the same medium. It is the plain duty and acme of wisdom for every merchant in Canada to associate himself with every other merchant and thus be in a position to exert the most effectual influence in cases of need.

To the pharmacist we say, don't forget that you are a *merchant*, nor delay to unite yourself with an association capable of securing so many benefits.

#### THE ANTI-TRADING STAMPS BILL.

As most of our readers know a bill was put through the Ontario Legislature during the session just closed, having for its object the abolition of the trading stamp nuisance.

This bill is permissive in its nature, and to become operative must be passed by any municipality wishing to prohibit their use.

Below we give the bill which was incorporated as an amendment to the Municipal Act. Possible on no bill before the house was such an active lobby conducted as was put up by the "Trading Stamp" people to prevent its passage, and the Retail Merchants' Association is to be congratulated on its victory.

#### BILL.

An Act to amend The Municipal Act.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 583 of *The Municipal Act* is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:—

Trading Stamps, Coupons, etc.

By the council of Cities, Towns and Villages. For prohibiting the giving, selling, *distributing and* receiving of trading stamps, coupons, or other similar devices, and for prohibiting the giving selling or dealing therewith by any person, firm, or corporation engaged in trade or business.

1. (a) No such by-law shall apply to any merchant or manufacturer who places in or upon

packages of goods or delivers to the purchasers of goods sold or manufactured by him, tickets or coupons to be redeemed by such merchant or manufacturer either in money or merchandise. ¶

¶ (b) No such by-law shall come into force or take effect until after the 1st day of January, 1902. ¶

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## Correspondence.

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### COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

Ottawa, April 17th, 1901.

To the Publisher of the *Can. Pharm. Journal*.

Sir,—In your issue of March you favor me with much wordy comment on the letter I addressed you in regard to reckless statements about college affairs. Permit me to say that it would be more to the point if, instead of a desultory attack on college affairs in general, you had taken the trouble to furnish the specific information demanded. You say you have not had time to go into the matter in search of the information requested. Now does it not occur to you, as it does to the least careful observer, that if you ever had a firm grip and intimate knowledge of the matter against which you aim your criticisms you would not have been under obligations to search for a justification of your ill-considered action.

I am forced to believe it to be akin to so many other statements in regard to college affairs coming from the same source and having the stamp of unworthy motives for their origin. In this connection I assume the right to administer a rebuke to the person responsible for the mean, insinuating allusion to the college solicitor which appears in "Notes of Council Meeting" in your February number, when it is stated that "the new solicitor is all right, and shows that he understands his business by supplying a legal opinion in accordance with the desires of the parties asking for it."

Now as it is necessary for my purpose to be freed from the obstacle of editorial impersonality and bring the charge I am about to make home to the individual responsible, I address myself directly to Mr. G. E. Gibbard, and would ask you, Mr. Gibbard, what you mean by the statement I have quoted from your journal? If you mean that the members of the committee appointed by the Council to secure legal advice and obtain information on a doubtful point affecting the powers of the college did designedly influence the college solicitor to furnish an opinion in accordance with the views of any of the members of the committee, and thus frustrate the intention of the Council, then I characterize your statement as untruthful and misleading, and I hereby challenge you, G. E. Gibbard, to procure an opinion from any of the ablest lawyers of

your city, say either Messrs. Malone, Aylesworth or Lash, when I will undertake to defray expense of same should the opinion on the point in question be different from that supplied by the college solicitor, and on the other hand should it be essentially the same then you will assume responsibility for the costs. If the members of that committee were guilty of the breach of trust involved in your statement they should, one and all, be relieved of office on the Council Board as preemptory as circumstances would permit. Should they, on the contrary (as I have the best of reasons for knowing), be innocent of the motive you endow them with, then you cannot too soon comply with the formality familiar to every gentleman.

At this point I leave you for the present, awaiting your treatment of this matter I have brought home to you. I shall probably have something more to say on many of the questions you have raised. I shall endeavor to give the members of the college a truthful and unprejudiced statement of matters as they stand, and the circumstances that have given rise to them.

Sincerely yours,  
HENRY WATTERS.

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### AMONG THE SEARCHERS.

#### BACQUERAL RAYS.

Recent investigations in the Berlin High School of Technology have demonstrated that the Becquerel Rays, discovered in 1895 by a French chemist, do not emanate from the element uranium as he stated but from a new element. It has been discovered that these rays render almost every transparent substance luminous in the dark. These rays make it possible to tell genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark. Experiments have demonstrated that rays emanating from large quantities of the new element make the air such a conductor of electricity that much is expected of it in Wireless Telegraphy.

#### NEW TOBACCO ALKALOIDS.

The *Scientific American* reports that "three new Alkaloids of Tobacco have been isolated by Messrs. A. Pictel & Rolschy. One received the name, Nicotine, formula  $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$ , Liquid, easily soluble in water and organic solvents, alkaline reaction, odor agreeable. The second is a solid, named Nicotelline. Prismatic needles, melting at  $148^{\circ}C$ . Slightly soluble in water and ether, readily in alcohol and chloroform. The third, named *Nornicotine*, has not as yet received sufficient examination for a definite report. The physiological action of these substances has not yet been determined.

## TWO NEW BORON COMPOUNDS.

In the Laboratory of M. Moissau, Paris, two Compounds of Boron with Chlorides of Phosphorous have been formed and described in a paper read before the Académie des Sciences. The first was formed by pouring bromide of boron upon the trichloride of phosphorous  $\text{PCl}_2$  contained in a test tube. The formation of a white crystalline substance was observed and heat given off. An analysis of the crystals gave the following formula  $\text{PCl}_3 \text{BoBr}_3$ . This Compound is crystalline, colorless, melting at about  $58^\circ\text{C}$ , soluble in both bodies which form it, Carbon disulphate and Chloroform. The second compound is formed with the bromide of boron and pentachlorid of phosphorous,  $\text{PCl}_5$  and has a formula  $\text{PCl}_5 \text{BoBr}_3$ . This compound requires to be heated in a sealed tube to produce the reaction. It is soluble in bromide of boron and Carbon bisulphide.

## ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SERUM.

A report comes from Buenos Ayers, South America, that Dr. Villar, an army surgeon, has discovered an Anti-Tuberculosis Serum. He claims to have experimented with it in fifty cases and results have been most satisfactory.

## CHEAP GAS.

Advices from London, Eng., are to the effect that Dr. Ludwig Mond has discovered a method of producing illuminating coal gas at two-pence per thousand feet, which will effect a revolution by cheapening electric power, and also as bearing upon the production of open hearth steel.

## REFINING COPPER.

A new process is reported from England by which copper bars, sheets and tubes can be manufactured from the crude material almost at the pit's mouth has been discovered. This will mean a saving of something like £20 a ton on the finished material. The process is electrolytic. Where at present it requires many days to convert the raw material into sheet copper the new process will turn out the finished article by a single operation. British and Canadian rights have already been secured by syndicates, and it is understood that Senator Clark of Montana has the option on the American rights, the purchase price running into six figures.

## BOLO-METER.

This is the name given to an instrument invented by Prof. S. P. Langley and described by him at a meeting of the National Academy of Science, Washington, D. C. It is an instrument for the measurement of heat wave-lengths, and it indicates heat to the one-thousand-millionth of a degree centigrade. By the use of this instrument, according to *The Engineering News*, the Newtonian spectrum has been increased twenty times in length; and studies

are being made that may yet disclose secrets having an intimate relation to the sun's seasonable changes and their effect in stimulating or diminishing the productive energy of the earth. Professor Langley believes that through these observations we may yet discover how the sun maintains all life on this planet, a problem yet unsolved.

## THE BLIND TAUGHT TO SEE.

Dispatches from Vienna announce a discovery made by Director Keller, of the Institute for the Blind. He has just exhibited before the Physicians' Society a seven-year-old boy, who was born blind, but with perfectly-formed eyes—brain blind, as the doctors call it—whom he has taught in fourteen months to discern colors, forms and objects, and to read with his eyes.

The method consists in first teaching a child in a perfectly dark room by means of a movable disc of light to distinguish light from darkness, the child being "unable to see," perhaps. This is developing a faculty of which the pupil is not conscious, and takes months of patient treatment. The next objects which a blind person knows by feeling are placed against a light disc, and the child is told what they are called. Colored glass placed before a lamp teaches him colors. Geometrical figures on a disc are shown and the teacher passes slowly on to forming letters, and then reading is taught. Then the disc is removed and objects are shown in a dark room with rays of light falling on them. From this point the sight is gradually accustomed to the daylight.

## A NEW SERUM.

Two well-known Austrian scientists, Prof. Loeffler and a Dr. Uhlenruth, announce that they have discovered a serum which will protect animals against the foot and mouth disease.

This serum affords animals inoculated with it immunity for from four to eight weeks against infection from the disease.

As soon as Drs. Loeffler and Uhlenruth receive the authorization of the Government the new remedy will be placed at the disposal of the public.

## Science in Business.

The importance of chemical research in its bearing upon the arts and manufactures occupied the attention of the members of the Manufacturers' Association at their monthly dinner in the Temple Cafe, Toronto, on April 25th, and notable addresses upon the subject were given by three research chemists—Prof. Lang, director of the chemical department of Toronto University; Prof. Ellis, and Prof. Goodwin, of the School of Mines at Kingston, who were the guests of the evening.

Professor Lang, who made the opening address,

first laid down the general principle that as all industries involved chemical processes no industry could succeed without chemistry, and instanced a number of branches of manufacture in Ontario which were entirely dependent on it. The speaker mentioned the iron and steel, pulp and nickel industries as examples of the results of applied chemistry, and also the production of carborundum, calcium carbide and aluminum as three new industries which had sprung up close at hand, and which were the outcome of research in the domain of experimental chemistry. Success in the proper exploitation of the national resources, the speaker held, would depend upon the employment of properly-trained men. The thoroughly-trained university man was the one to be looked to to help in this object. The true secret of successful manufacture consisted in the close collaboration between the research chemist and the works manager. Daily the chemical skill which arose from the class-rooms and the laboratory was vindicating its superiority over the rule of thumb methods employed by the works foreman.

He advised manufacturers to advertise for a solution of problems which were common to the entire trade in which they were engaged. There were many branches of industry which were practically without scientific experts, and in such cases it appeared to be quite worth while to educate the manufacturer to appreciate the value of pure knowledge, even if it did not lead immediately to practical results in his works. In closing Prof. Lang suggested the formation in Canada of a section of the British Association of Chemical industries, to which project he said Dr. Mond had already pledged his support.

Prof. Ellis addressed the members along the same lines, and instanced coal tar as a commodity which was formerly produced in such quantities that it was a drug on the market. The discovery of its great value in coloring matter and dyes was entirely the result of chemical investigation, an investigation which partook of the nature of pure research. The discovery was made in Germany, and the reason of this, in his opinion, was that a German chemist was the first to open a teaching laboratory, and so produced a school of organic chemists. The speaker then mentioned a statement made by Mr. F. H. Clergue to the effect that he would be glad to place Canadians at the head of his various industries, but that he could find none who had the necessary qualifications. Other brief addresses followed, after which, on motion of Mr. S. M. Wickett, the Executive Committee was empowered to take steps to organize a section of the British Association of Chemical Industries.

Elliott's Insect Powder is always reliable,

### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, April 4th, when nineteen candidates presented themselves, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed:—E. Emery, J. C. McMichael, J. B. Coussineau, J. M. Longtin, James Gosselin, A. Duprat.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one (arithmetic), namely:—James Tyrrell, Joseph Livernois, Hyacinthe Prevost and J. A. Leclere. These candidates will be required to present themselves again in July, to be examined on that subject only. The remaining candidates were referred back for further study.

The examiners were Prof. J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will take place on July 4th, 1901.

### Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

The next annual meeting will be held in Portland July 9, 10 and 11, 1901.

A prize of \$20.00 will be given for the best paper on either of the following subjects, \$15.00 for the second, \$10.00 for the third and \$5.00 for the fourth:—

1. Drug Store Finance.
2. The Village Store versus the City Store.
3. Domestic Remedies; their preparation, advertising, etc.
4. Our Customers. How shall we treat them so as to increase their number.
5. Shall the next Pharmacopœa contain the dosage of its drugs and preparation.
6. Is the present process for the assay of opium satisfactory. If not what are its difficulties, and how can they be remedied.
7. Cinchona, History, Methods of Cultivation and Collection, Products or Alkaloids.
8. Discussion of preservatives for perishable galenic preparations.
9. Advantages and disadvantages of a National Board for Registration.
10. Why should not the Maine Board of Pharmacy include in its examinations practical laboratory work.

It is proposed to make this the most interesting meeting ever held. Plenty of time will be allowed for the reading and discussion of papers.

Fraternally,

M. L. PORTER, Sec'y,



### Chemical Works Explosion.

On April 25th an explosion, attended with loss of life, took place at the Electro-Chemical Works, Griesheim, near Frankford, Germany. The manufacture of smokeless powder was carried on in the factory. Some vats of chemicals first exploded and set fire to the place, when other explosions followed. The damage was so great in the immediate neighborhood that the fire departments were greatly handicapped in their efforts to control the conflagration. Orders were issued for the inhabitants to vacate the village, and in the stampede which followed many persons were trampled under foot. The fatalities are reported at 17 with 40 injured.

### Selected Papers.

#### A PEEP THROUGH THE MAGIC GLASS.\*

I desire to give you a peep through this magic glass, but before doing so I shall try and describe the scene.

Before you lies a wide stretch of lively water of the most varied and brilliant shades of blue, green, purple, slate, brown and yellow. This remarkable diversity of colors is altogether caused by the nature of the bottom, as the water itself is absolutely clear and colorless. In the distance is a broad expanse of burnished and moving emerald. This indicates a bottom of white sand. Across the emerald run serpentine bands of celestial blue where the hurrying tide has cut a channel away. Away to the right is a marvelous picture of purple and slate and grey intertwining and intermingling. The transformation is caused by a coarse sea-weed which thickly covers the bottom. On every side are patches of vandyke brown. Beware of them, as they reveal the whereabouts of the dangerous coral shoals. In front is a broad sheet of yellow brown, which indicates a rocky bar. You are going to this bar, as it is the home of the sponge zophytes and numberless other forms of marine animals. The fresh trade wind is blowing, and has stirred up a short, lively sea; the mimic waves are dancing and leaping and tossing their foam-covered crests.

Although the water is transparent, yet its rapid and continuous movement prevents your seeing the objects on the bottom clearly. You may make out their form, but the objects appear also to be in motion, and it is impossible to recognize them. Fortunately the disturbance is only on the surface.

Now you take up your magic glass, place it on the water and immerse its glass-covered end a few inches, and look. What a wondrous revelation. A wide radius of bottom clearly shown, and the

objects lying or growing on it are distinctly seen and magnified. This combined effect of water and glass forms a lense of great magnifying power. Many of you have observed a similar magnifying effect on fish when swimming in a glass globe filled with water.

The water glass magnifies with so much power that a five cent piece lying on the bottom twenty feet down can easily be seen.

Through the magic glass a new and beautiful world is revealed to your enraptured gaze. The rocky bottom is everywhere covered with lovely forms of marine life. Gorgeous Gorgonias, yellow and purple, fan-shaped or long-plumed and fern-like, waving and swaying with every pulse of the flowing tide. Corals, cone-shaped and erect, lofty carved columns, others like the branching antlers of the stag, others again broad and massive like those of the moose. Exquisite finger corals, embroidered and carved in the most skillful and delicate manner by the little marine architects. Round solid pieces like the human brain, the fully opened rose and dahlia. Pieces with spreading wings like a butterfly, and others that look like beautiful stalactites.

As the boat moves slowly onward you come to veritable coral grottoe. All about them and in their limpid depths thousands of brilliantly uniformed fish are manœuvring. See anemones garland the sides of the shoal, and a chevaux de frise of speng-sea urchins, black, white and yellow, covers the top and ambuscades the approaches.

As you gaze enraptured into these moss-lined coral caves, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive them to be the enchanted retreats of the fabled siren and mermaid. As you proceed troops of great yellow and brown star-fish appear, and huge conchs, bearded with green and russet sea-weed.

Occasionally a small body, with staring eyes and eight long tentacles, is seen prowling slowly around—'tis the repulsive and dreaded octopus. Or perhaps a great broad, black monster, with wing-like fins and long whip-like tails comes boldly swimming along—the ray, or devil-fish.

All about are red and black sponges, many of them two feet in diameter. Some of curious form and structure, others plume-like and feathery, and over all the bottom are patches of green and red and brown algae, the ferns and flowers of the sea.

\*Extract from a paper on sponges, read by S. P. Saunders before the class of the O. C. P.

### THE IDEAL ANTISEPTIC.

BY A HOSPITAL SURGEON.

In these days when asepsis is the universal call of the medical profession the first essential to be considered is, where is the antiseptic? For many years

now a certain small number of antiseptics have been universally used, chief of which are corrosive sublimate, carbolic, salicylic, and boric acids, iodine solution, chloride of zinc, and the volatile oils, besides proprietary preparations. While these have undoubtedly proved themselves of the utmost value in promoting or causing asepsis, it has been recognized that besides their antiseptic qualities concomitant conditions are frequently produced which cause serious results. Taking for example the extremely common ulcerated leg, it is a well-known fact that carbolic acid, even in dilute solutions, on account of its irritating qualities, in many instances produces an eczematous condition of the surrounding parts, and were it to be continued sloughing would probably be the result. Iodoform frequently causes a red rash, and the patient complains of a general feeling of malaise for a few days preceding its appearance. Carbolic acid, besides having irritating qualities, has therefore the further advantage of being intensely poisonous, however efficacious it may be in promoting asepsis. Every physician and surgeon is well acquainted with the fact, too, that carbolic acid is sometimes absorbed to such an alarming extent as to cause carboluria. Again, in gynæcological and midwifery work, it has occurred that pelvic inflammation has been set up by it with fatal results. Nor can it be used without the greatest possible precautions being taken in such an institution as an asylum for the insane.

Similarly, but perhaps more markedly, these remarks on carbolic acid apply to corrosive sublimate, with the additional disadvantage that it forms, with the constituents of the body insoluble albuminates, which in a greater or lesser degree afford a protective layer, thus preventing the further penetration of the antiseptic to any organisms which may lurk immediately underneath this albuminate covering. Considerable importance cannot fail to be attached to the destructive action of corrosive sublimate on instruments. In using boric acid these difficulties do not present themselves so much, but unfortunately its antiseptic powers are so weak that if it does kill the organisms themselves (which in many instances experts doubt) the disease is only left temporarily in sporoid form. Boric acid, therefore, does not meet all the requirements of the surgeon.

As to volatile oils, the fact that they are volatile is the very essence of their usefulness in circumstances where inhalations, &c., are indicated, but that volatility is what renders them of little value for general purposes.

From the above it would seem, therefore, that what is required as an ideal antiseptic might be summed up thus: While on the one hand it should possess not only the power of retarding but of preventing the growth of micro-organisms and the for-

mation of their toxic products, on the other hand it should not cause constitutional disturbance in any marked degree; it should neither be poisonous nor irritating in character, it should not combine with the body constituents to form insoluble albuminates, nor should it be too volatile, nor have staining properties; it should neither destroy the instruments with which it may be brought into contact, nor be too expensive; it should neither be turbid in appearance nor have a soapy action on the hands, instruments, &c. Many of these qualities are present in some of the coal-tar preparations. I shall refer to only two of these. Izal is a coal-tar preparation belonging to the benzene series. It has good disinfectant and antiseptic properties, and has stood the tests to which it has been submitted in the bacteriological laboratories satisfactorily; but the fact that it is a milky emulsion lessens its value considerably. Lysol, on the other hand, although also a coal-tar preparation, is a clear fluid, and from my own experience as resident medical officer of a large institution, where I employed lysol in thousands of cases, it acted as an antiseptic in a general way most satisfactorily, but when it was used in the operating-theatre its oily character caused such a soapy feeling to one's hands that one lost command so necessary in handling instruments.

If, therefore, the milky appearance could be removed from izal, and the slippery action taken from the properties of lysol, and if by the removal of these there should be caused no injury to their antiseptic and disinfectant qualities, I feel certain that we should approach nearer the ideal, and I submit the problem to chemists and druggists in the hope that a step in progress may be made.—*Chemist & Druggist.*

#### “PHARMACY IN THE SECOND CENTURY.”

BY E. L. N. ST. CYR, PH. C., M. P. S., COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF BOLIVAR.

We are quite aware that the history of pharmacy of ancient times mingles with that of medicine; as it necessarily follows that those who attended to the sick applied their own remedies, and, therefore, knew the art or mystery of preparing these, though they were not prepared with any knowledge of scientific principles (chemistry at that time not existing as a science), it therefore follows that if they knew anything about dispensing it was quite by chance, or that they learnt it by traditions entirely empirical. We chiefly owe to Coelius Aurelianus the knowledge of certain formulæ of that time, indicating the composition of remedies used, which to-day, on hearing only of the names of the ingredients such as brain and bile of the camel, the excreta of the crocodile, &c., excite our laughter. It was

only in the reign of Emperor Nero that a doctor, Andromaque, invented the "theriaque," a remedy composed of a great number of drugs, including the skin of the viper, and which had a universal reputation of curing all diseases. It is only at the beginning of the second century that we may really consider the birth of pharmacy, by the appearance of Galen, who was doctor to Marcus Aurelius and Septimus Severus. He is, therefore, to be considered the father of pharmacy. He has left a number of publications, the principal of which are "De Ptisane,—de simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus, De Theriaca—de medicinis facilis panabilibus. Galen, as every pharmacist is aware, has perpetuated his name with a section of pharmacy known as Galenic pharmacy, in distinction to chemical pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry. We see at this period Galen as leading to the practice of doctor and pharmacist, although a certain number of doctors claimed superiority amongst themselves as regards the preparation of remedies, though the majority of practitioners left their prescriptions to be dealt with by a class of persons called "Seplasaris," the origin of this name is that the public square at Capone, where the drug sellers usually kept themselves, was called Seplasia. These seplasaris, far from honest in their dealings, used to deceive, to the best of their abilities, the purchasers of their drugs, which, already not pure, were always sophisticated by them. They dwelt not far from Mont Capitolin; their quarter was known as Vicus thuramus or Ficus unguentarius. These drug sellers kept not only medical drugs, but those used by perfumers. Galen designated them by the name of copopoles. The doctors generally bought their drugs at the herbarii, cutters of roots; the exterior of their shops was always decorated with garlands of leaves, just as we see to-day in France at the herbalists; the ceilings of their shops were decorated with crocodiles and tortoises. At that time the names of "pharmacotribes, pharmacotrites, pharmacotritæ" were given to the grinders, the mixers of drugs. The pharmacotrites, when at the doors of their shops, were a true advertisement as to the contents of the interior; their figures, tattooed with all sorts of colours of the drugs with which they dealt, indicated the incrustation of the volatilised atoms in their squalid and sickly skin.

The Arabians generally consider the birth of pharmacy from Bagdad. Before the Caligh Almanzor the Arabians occupied themselves very little about the science and arts; it was only after the establishment of the Academy of Bagdad that the taste for study was infused among the Saracens. It was in this town that the Arabians first opened their public pharmacy, the apprentices of which were first required to study botany, then chemistry; in the latter they made useful progress, for it is from their

works in chemistry that impulse was given to pharmacy. By communications that were then established between the East and West, and by the Crusades, we see a great variety of their products introduced in Europe, some of which deserve appreciation, though others were found to be of no material use.

It was the Arabians who first published a pharmacopœia, the editor of which was Sabour-Ebu-Sahel, in the year 850 A.D., and which might be looked upon as the starting point in compiling other pharmacopœias. The title of his work was "Krabadin."

Two centuries after, the impulse given to the pharmaceutical art by Sabour produced these results. The famous school of Salerne was opened; there came to study all young men who destined themselves to that profession; they were compelled to pass a certain time in study, after which they left, after taking the oath, to observe scrupulously all the laws and regulations recognised at that time.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

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#### Carthagera Ipecac.

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The *Chemist & Druggist* prints the following information regarding this root:—

A subscriber at Cartagena (Colombia) sends us the following interesting information regarding Cartagena ipecacuanha. The collection of root, he says, takes place more or less all the year round on the immense area of land forming the basin of the Sinu and Atrato rivers. The digging takes place in a very rude and primitive manner, which accounts for the excess of dirt and foreign substances to be found among the drug. To this fact our correspondent attributes the low price (compared with Brazilian) that is paid on foreign markets. The gatherers, or *raicilleros*, as they are locally known, spend about a fortnight at intervals uprooting any plant similar in appearance to ipecac. The root is then conveyed to the villages, where it is sold to minor merchants, who dry it in the sun, half-free it from dirt and earth, and finally pack it for export in hemp bags. In this condition it reaches Europe, principally London and Hamburg. It is estimated that an average of about 100 cwt. per month passes through the port of Cartagena, and some 50 cwt. through Savanilla. The price paid by merchants in the villages of Sinu and Atrato is \$15 (Colombian currency) per lb., equivalent to 3s. By the time Cartagena and Barranquilla are reached the value has increased to about 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb. The labourers who first gather the root earn about 15% in the two weeks, as during that period they can collect at least 100 lbs. of the drug.

## Pharmacy.

MR. ALFRED I. COHN, at a meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, contributed a paper on, "Why do Syrups Spoil," and gave as among the causes which are prone to occasion deterioration in syrups the following as the most prominent:—

1.—Thinness of syrup—from insufficiency of sugar.

2.—Constant or prolonged exposure to too high a temperature; as in a room heated too warmly, proximity to a heater, etc.

3.—The presence of substances prone to ferment; such as acacia, albumin, gelatin, pectinous matter, etc.

4.—Exposure to light; as in the case of syrups containing ferric salts.

5.—The presence of substances which are naturally inclined to be unstable; such as hydriodic acid, hypophosphites, etc.

6.—Fermentation due to the action of yeast or other agents.

7.—Impurities in the sugar used in making the syrup; e. g., ultramarine, etc.

As he notes, practically all these causes are under the control of the pharmacist excepting possibly one. Proper density in a syrup is an essential to stability. "A too concentrated syrup is just as liable to spoil as a weak one." He charges the last of the seven as the most frequent and most mischievous of all the causes from which syrups spoil. To the ultramarine blue," added by the refiner to whiten his sugar, he attributes most of the mischief. This substance being a sulphide is readily decomposed by all acids, even the weakest, and all acid salts, and also decomposed by boiling. Considering these facts "we may apprehend what an important influence its presence may have in syrups containing salts of unsuitable character."

To avoid all the influences of this very mischievous adulterant Mr. Cohn recommends that pharmacopael syrups be made from white rock candy. This being obtained by crystallization can always be depended on to be free from ultramarine. The extra initial expense of such a syrup would be more than counterbalanced by the quality of goods, time wasted and loss in spoiled material.

Professor Hallbery, in Meyans Bros' *Druggist*, gives the following method of sugar coating pills. He says:—

"I have, for a number of years past, used milk-sugar, since also recommended in Scovill's 'Art of Dispensing,' and have formulated the following method:

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Acacia, pulv..... | 2.0 |
| Sacch. lacti..... | 8.0 |

"The pills are thoroughly coated with acacia mucilage (U. S.) by quickly rolling the dust-free pills with the fingers on a piece of filter-paper saturated with mucilage laid on a pill-tile; the moment the pills are covered they are transferred to a small casserole (capsule with a handle), the bottom of which is covered with a layer of the above powder and quickly rotated, separated with the fingers if necessary, until completely covered with a firm coating. If a heavy coat be not secured, repeat the operation with the mucilage. Transfer the pills to a clean casserole, beaker, or box, and rotate or oscillate for several minutes, when the pills will be rounded by attrition, and a fairly firm, delicious appearing cream-white coating will be attained. The best results are obtained by using from ten to fifty pills for each operation."

## Answers.

OINTMENT OF ZINC CYANIDE (A. M.) Cooley's Receipts gives the following, which is probably what you require:

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Zinc cyanide..... | 15 grs. |
| Lard.....         | 5 drs.  |
| Cacao butter..... | 5 drs.  |

Melt the lard and cacao butter, allow to cool and triturate with the zinc cyanide.

PHOSOTE (E. D.) This is the trade name for creosote phosphate, which was put on the market some years ago and lauded as a specific for tuberculosis.

PROOF SPIRIT (L.) In England and in this country proof spirit is one containing 57 per cent., by volume, of absolute alcohol, the specific gravity is .920. The term 65 over proof means that to 100 parts of such a spirit the addition of 65 parts of water will reduce it to the strength of proof spirit. In the U. S. the term, degrees of proof spirit, means that 50 % is absolute alcohol. For instance 188 degrees of proof spirit means an alcohol containing 94 % of absolute alcohol, which is equal to our "65 over proof."

LIME JUICE CORDIAL (C. S.) Hiss' Manual of Beverages gives the following:—

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Lime juice.....    | 40 oz   |
| Sugar.....         | 2 lbs   |
| Water.....         | 64 oz   |
| Oil of orange..... | 5 drops |
| Oil of nutmeg..... | 5 drops |

Mix, dissolve and filter clear.

It would be preferable to rub the oils with a little talc, then add the water and filter. To the filtrate add the lime juice and orange, dissolve and strain.

The addition of 15 grs. of salicylic acid will be necessary as a preservative.

## Formulae.

### Sachet Perfumes.

#### VIOLET.

|                                 | Parts. |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Orris powder.....               | 500    |
| Rice flour.....                 | 250    |
| Essence of bouquet extract..... | 10     |
| Spring-flowers extract.....     | 10     |
| Violet extract.....             | 20     |
| Oil of bergamot.....            | 4      |
| Rose oil.....                   | 2      |
| Musk tincture.....              | 50     |

#### DREAMLAND.

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Caraway.....       | 125 |
| Mint.....          | 125 |
| Thyme.....         | 125 |
| Lavender.....      | 125 |
| Rose petals.....   | 500 |
| Cloves.....        | 70  |
| Musk tincture..... | 50  |

#### VANILLA.

|                   |     |
|-------------------|-----|
| Styrax.....       | 675 |
| Siam bezoe.....   | 675 |
| Rosewood.....     | 675 |
| Cloves.....       | 160 |
| Vanilla.....      | 160 |
| Tonquin musk..... | 10  |

The popular granular sachet powders are made by substituting bran powder for orris.—*Bulletin Pharm.*

#### ELIXIR OF CASCARA WITH GLYCERIN.

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Fluid extract cascara sagrada..... | 30 ounces  |
| Fluid extract glycyrrhiza.....     | 30 ounces  |
| Glycerin.....                      | 25 ounces  |
| Saccharin (soluble).....           | 280 grains |
| Oil of anise.....                  | 20 minims  |
| Oil of peppermint.....             | 20 minims  |
| Oil of dill.....                   | 10 minims  |
| Oil of cloves.....                 | 10 minims  |
| Oil of cinnamon.....               | 10 minims  |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent.....          | 1 ounce    |

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add to the other ingredients.—*Ch. and Dr.*

#### THROAT SPRAY.

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Oil of eucalyptus.....        | 20 minims |
| Thymol.....                   | 3 grains  |
| Menthol.....                  | 25 grains |
| Oil of gaultheria.....        | 7 minims  |
| Boric acid.....               | 7 grains  |
| Glycerite of tannic acid..... | 3 drams.  |
| Alcohol, 90 per cent.....     | 2 ounces  |

For relaxed sore throat, glandular laryngitis, chronic laryngitis and other throat troubles.

#### ANTI-ACID DENTIFRICE.

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Powered orris root..... | 15 grains |
| Prepared chalk.....     | 5 grains  |

|                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Magnesia.....                 | 5 grains |
| Powdered pumice (finest)..... | 5 grains |
| Salol.....                    | 2.5      |
| W. Musk.....                  | 0.5      |
| Oil peppermint.....           | 5 drops  |

#### NO. 13.

The following is a favorite pill with the army doctors in South Africa at present:—

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Resin podophy..... | ¼ gr. |
| Ext. hyoscyam..... | ¼ gr. |
| Ext. tarax.....    | ¼ gr. |
| Ext. coloc co..... | 1 gr. |
| Ext. jalap.....    | ½ gr. |
| Leptandrin.....    | ½ gr. |
| Oil menth pip..... | q. s. |

### BOOK REVIEW.

Self Examination for Medical Students. 3500 questions on Medical Subjects arranged for Self Examination. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 10c.

This handy little book appears gootten up in the most convenient form to be the students helpmate. It is a comprehensive system of questions on the different subjects covering the whole range of a students work in a medical course. It is so arranged as to give the very best results as a quiz. The question alone is given and the student, if not informed, must refer to some standard work for the answer. This prevents the possibility of learning by vote. A system of references by members is given so that with the least amount of time and inconvenience the student can secure the information where he is lacking. The price of 10 cents brings it within the reach of every student.

#### What They are Saying.

##### THE DANGER TO THE RETAILER.

Is the retail drug business destined to fall into the hands of a few large concerns with sufficient capital to control a large number of stores, or will the multiplicity of small stores continue? There are indications that the coming of better times for the drug business will tempt the investment of idle capital, and it would not be the strangest thing ever heard of if those who have the money to do it should try to control the business in as large a territory as possible.

To be sure, in such an event, the "independents," if there were any, could call for public support in fighting the "trust." But would it do them any good? It seems to us that the public is utterly apathetic on the question of trusts. The public does not care whether it patronizes a monopoly or not, it only wants the best service at the least cost, and if the trust gives it, the trust gets the business, It may not always be so.

The prospect may not be a pleasant one for all of us, but it is not more foolish to try to stop the progress of a cyclone with a hand-bellows than it is to try to hinder or prevent the progress of evolution. We can only wait and see what we shall see.—*The New Idea*.

#### A STANDARD WANTED FOR COMMERCIAL DRUGS.

Neither in this country nor in England is there any one standard for the great mass of commercial drugs or chemicals, but only such as are self-imposed and in use in the various manufactories. Various analysts have shown that commercial drugs are nearly uniform in quality. This surprising fact speaks well for the business honor of the majority of manufacturing chemists and pharmacists. The difference between the goods manufactured by different houses are, however, sufficiently great to make the thoughtful wish with President Holmes for "a published standard of normal or average purity of drugs" for ordinary commercial use. In Great Britain the precautions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act have awakened the people there to a realization of the great value such a work would be to them. It would save their pharmacopœia from becoming perverted to a purpose for which it never was intended, and would keep it from the deterioration, of which it already bears the marks upon its pages.—*Merck's Report*.

#### SALES VS. PROFITS.

To sell merchandise is one thing, to sell it at a profit is another. The first variety of trading is within the compass of almost anyone, the last is an art. If the price is lower than market rate and the article what may be called merchantable a purchaser can usually be found, but as the condition as to price is reversed, difficulty arises in securing customers.

It not infrequently happens that the merchant has no certain knowledge as to the matter of profits, considering his transactions as a whole. Selling may be brisk and the goods may apparently be going out at a proper advance in price over their cost, yet no profit accrue. The expense of conducting the business may absorb all this advance and more too.

Such a state of affairs must sooner or later bring disaster.

Men in larger businesses usually feel the necessity of keeping closely informed as to their condition, and consequently keep proper sets of books by which this may be learned. Those in smaller businesses are apt to be less concerned in doing this. Many pharmacists in large as well as small stores do not feel it necessary to do much book-keeping, and may consequently fail to obtain information which might be of value if had in time.—*Druggist Circular*.

## Extracts.

#### KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

Whatever the mutations of medical practice, the pharmacist should, in so far as practicable, keep pace with its progressive changes and remain the physician's right hand man. In so far as the doctor may rely upon him as an aid in diagnosis, an inviting and probably lucrative field seems, at first thought, to be opened up for the pharmacist. Urinalysis offers as few difficulties as any branch of this diagnostic service, and may be regarded as thoroughly practicable. Bacteriology is another field in which the physician will appreciate expert assistance. Examination of sputa, blood, etc. etc., may possibly, it would seem, come within the domain of the pharmacist as general scientific expert to the medical profession.

While there is little fear that the present century will see any great decrease in the popular use of drugs, the physician will probably prescribe them less and less as time goes on. If we must look forward to a narrowing of the pharmacist's sphere in one direction we may properly seek to equalize matters by broadening it in another.—*S. W. Williams in Druggist Circular*.

#### HIRING HELP.

I consider the hiring and treatment of help the important factor in the disposition of your products. Did you ever stop and think of the difference in treatment of help in many stores? How many proprietors forget when they were clerks? How many men forget to say "Good morning," or "Good night," or wish a good time on a day off. I have in mind a large store employing a dozen clerks. The proprietor always has a kind word for every one of his employes. A new clerk came on one morning. The boss said, "Good morning, John." The clerk seemed scared at such treatment, he was not used to it. Now which proprietor got the most out of this man? Kindness costs nothing and to my mind is an all important factor. Keep your clerks light hearted. They will in turn treat your customers properly. Do not be afraid of a liberal vacation; divide the holidays; give a clerk his regular day off; let him off on time at night, or if nothing to do, let him off early, you have to stay anyway. Treat your clerks so that they will work the same when your back is turned as when you are in the store. How often do we see it otherwise? Of course there is a limit. "Too much familiarity breeds contempt." Know where to draw the line. Be firm with your clerks when on duty, but remember they are human, have troubles of their own, and a little kindness on your part

might brighten their existence and incidentally make first class assistants for your store. I have seen a clerk employed at different times by two people made or spoiled simply by the difference in treatment. Some large manufacturers furnish music, libraries, entertainments, excursions, etc., for their employes. Compare this treatment with a firm doing nothing for their employes. Which one gets the larger returns.

What I wish to bring out in this paper is the fact that in the majority of instances, the kind and fair treatment of a clerk will make him take an interest in your welfare, and become a large factor in making your drug store pay.—*E. P. Tutill in Pharm. Era.*

#### CHARACTER.

When the young men in pharmacy thoroughly realize that the clerk with the strongest character, the most many characteristics and the broadest education, is most likely to succeed in the profession; then will the standard of pharmacy be raised to its proper plane. We do not mean to say that they do not, as a rule, fully understand and fulfil these conditions. But as the present situation is not altogether ideal, it seems there is room for cultivation of these qualities which make better men, and therefore better pharmacists.

#### TO RENOVATE VELVET.

French chalk rubbed in lightly will remove grease spots from velvet; or the chalk may be dropped on and allowed to remain for twelve hours. To restore the pile on velvet hold it very taut over the steam from a pan of boiling water, keeping the right side on top and having someone beside you to brush the pile up with a stiff whisk until it looks as it should. If this part of the work is carefully done the results will be most satisfactory.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

#### COLLECTIVE FORCE.

I have not during the past year changed my mind and become a pessimistic pharmacist. But it were a foolish thing to shut one's eyes to dangers and difficulties. And I think now our principal difficulties are to be found within, and can only be overcome by ourselves. On the one hand, we have the indifference of those in business or employment who are not banded together; on the other hand, the growth of a large class of fellow-craftsmen who seek only to sell their qualifications at the highest price and for the best conditions.

Now note, the highest and most powerful interest of all pharmacists is one and the same—to

reserve the qualification to individuals, and make it as valuable in all ways as possible. It may seem that the employing pharmacists have an interest at variance with that of the employed. At bottom they have not, for none may tell when he may pass from one class to another. A shifting and varying difference there may be—the permanent interest is the same. The same danger threatens both. What will meet it? The only answer I have is, The collective strength and action of pharmacists of every rank of description. Whilst those who are in business as individuals are given the fullest chance to exercise individual skill and enterprise, there should be an entire forsaking of the purely selfish individualism which cares nothing for the welfare or advancement of the whole craft. Individualism in the practice of pharmacy; collectivism in its organization and defence. We might well have a poorer motto than that. Acted upon, it would bring all the force of an organized trade to secure to individually practising pharmacists such rights and privileges as their qualification properly bestows. At the same time it would, for those who cannot or will not go into business, make the qualification a valuable one, able to repay them fairly for the time, money, and brains used in obtaining it.—*J. Taylor in Chemist and Druggist.*

Among the papers of the late Grant Allen was found an article on "The British Aristocracy." It is probable that he did not care to place himself before the English reading public in the position of entire frankness which he had assumed while writing this article, and that consequently it was held until after his death for publication. It was secured through his son for the *Cosmopolitan* and appears in the April number. Certainly no Englishmen has ever so handled the subject without gloves as Grant Allen, and no one was better equipped to do the subject justice.

The plant of the American Alkali Company, in the Canadian Soo, at present is turning out daily four tons of the most perfect caustic soda and eight tons of the highest quality of bleaching powder.

#### The Bennett Drug Cabinet.

Mr. S. Howarth, of Yonge St., in remodeling his pharmacy did one sensible thing in adding to his fixtures a Bennett Cabinet. This is the only satisfactory means of storing drugs and herbs. This cabinet not only ensures convenience but also absence of dust and dirt. It effectually prevents the depredations of insects and mice. A number of these conveniences have been added to drug stores throughout the country, and in all cases the parties using them speak in highest praise of them.

### The Bell Moth Bag.

This very convenient and necessary article appears to have come to stay. It seems to "fill the bill" as a moth protection. Its simplicity and handiness commends it to any person looking for the where-withall to protect furs and winter clothing from the destruction wrought by these household pests. Mr. Bell has confined the sale of these articles almost exclusively to druggists and they have found them a paying sideline. As usual in all good things there are imitations, but in this case Mr. Bell has protected himself by a patent and he has instructed his solicitors to prosecute all infringers. Parties offering imitations are also liable for action, and druggists would do well to see that only the genuine is bought by them.

### Latest Literary News.

No broader distinction can be made between men than that which divides them into two classes. To the first class belong those who always have a good excuse why the thing required cannot be done. The second class is composed of those who manage to DO. Foremost in this latter class stands out the figure of General De Wet. ALLEN SANGREE, who has just returned from the Transvaal, draws a vivid picture of the character of this most remarkable general of modern times for the *May Cosmopolitan*, and the article is illustrated with the most complete collection of photographs and drawings yet published.

### Harvey's.

When you buy Hydrogen Peroxide always specify "Harvey's." It is safe to do so. It is the kind which keeps, and is always reliable for dispensing.

Mr. Harvey is arranging to place this preparation on the market in 4 oz. bottles to meet a demand of the medical profession for smaller quantities in "original containers."

### 121 Generations Since Adam's Time.

Alfred Judson Fisher, the Chicago historian, has woven the highly interesting results of a genealogical investigation into "A Daughter of Adam," a short story which he has written for *The Ladies' Home Journal*. He traces the heroine of his romance (in real life a well-known Philadelphia woman) directly back to Adam, establishing with corroborative detail every link in the long genealogical chain. He brings to light the fact that there have been one hundred and twenty-one generations of the human family, beginning with Adam.

### Syphilitic Infection from a Drinking Cup.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, Dr. M. L. Heidingsfeld reported a case of syphilitic infection from a drinking cup. The patient was a boy eleven years old who was employed in a factory where he freely drank water from a cup used by the other employes. In about two weeks after he began to work at the place a small swelling and excoriation were noticed on the upper lip; the disturbance rapidly assuming unusual proportions. Nothing seems to have been thought of this, but the development of irritability and apathy which finally rendered him unfit for work caused the seeking of medical advice. The case was seen to be one of syphilitic infection, and no other source was apparent but the drinking cup referred to. The doctor remarked that this case was only one of an innumerable number of similar ones which were on record; that it served to show that the danger of infection in this way was not over-estimated, and that health authorities should compel workmen in factories, children in schools, etc., to provide their own drinking cups.—*Drug Circular*.

### An Ice Bag Story, True.

Dr. ——— tells a good one on one of his patients. He was called some days ago to one of the hotels to see a gentleman who was suffering from gout. Among other things he prescribed an ice bag, one of the soft rubber open-end kind. Thinking the man would of course know what to do with it, he simply told him that an ice bag had been ordered, and gave no instructions regarding its application. A few hours later he was called again to see the same man, and found him suffering intensely. Said he: "Doctor, why didn't you send an ice bag with a larger mouth? I couldn't get this one on." "On!" exclaimed the M. D. It only needed a little questioning to discover that the man had filled the bag partly full of ice and had then tried to stretch it over his foot.—*Pharm. Era*.

"May it please thee to look over my book of bad debts with an eye of passion, and increase my neighbors' infirmities; give additional twinges to the Rector's *Gout*, and our worthy Curate's *Rheumatism*; but above all I beseech thee to take under thy special care the Lady of Squire Handy, for should the child prove an heir, and thy humble servant so fortunate as to bring the young gentleman handsomely into the world, it may be the means of raising me to the brightest pinnacles of fortune."



## Photographic Department

### A BOYCOTT BY KODAK.

The Kodak people in England have determined that no other film but the Eastman shall gain a foothold in that country. In 1884 patents in Great Britain were granted to the inventors of films and film-holders. These patents became the property of "Kodak Limited," and in due course of time the patent rights expired and became public property. Other makers of films sprang up and placed their goods on the market. These "Kodak" was determined to head off and issued the following notice:—

In the protection of our interests we wish it to be understood that we cannot undertake to supply our kodaks and other goods to those who handle or sell in any way rollable-film apparatus and rollable film others than those of our manufacture.

On the company's invoices issued after March 1st the following condition is added to those previously specified:—

Our goods are sold to you as a dealer, and discount allowed thereon on condition that no other rollable-film cameras and roll-holders and no other rollable films other than our manufacture are sold by you.

According to Judge Sterling's ruling, given in 1899, this last condition on the invoice will be an effective means of securing the conditions laid down in the first. According to the ruling referred to, any and all conditions of sale can be made legally binding on a purchaser if such conditions are clearly brought home to him by being stated on an invoice. The action of Kodak has caused considerable dissatisfaction, and the *Chemist & Druggist* asked for an expression of opinion by chemists handling photo supplies. From responses already received they are greatly against the company.

### Building Up Trade in Photographic Goods.

BY H. F. RUHL, PH. G.

It is necessary to be a camera fiend yourself. Your clerk or clerks ditto. Thoroughly master the technical part of photography. Try to acquire the artistic or pictorial side. Read photographic literature. Be able to answer almost any photographic question. Talk pictures. Show your own work. Have exhibitions. Invite all the amateurs to compete. Offer prizes for the best work.

Have a dark room in your cellar. There it will be warm in winter and cool in summer. Give your customers the privilege of using it. If you do not have city water, a keg (with one end knocked in) set on end and a faucet at the bottom does very well. With a bucket below for slops you have quite

a convenience. Have an ordinary lamp placed at the outside of a small window (about 5 x 8 inches) composed of ruby, amber and ground glass. No need to fear of fogging plates. I have uncovered one-half of a plate and exposed it to this light for five minutes and upon developing there was no change. Besides in summer the heat of the lamp is outside.

Have a list of all camera owners in your neighborhood. When you receive advertising matter mail it to them. Write hectograph letters of anything new you have to offer. A concern that I trade with have gotten out a small booklet treating of portraits. I sent this to my customers and anticipate sales of portrait attachments and increased sales of films, paper, etc. Also keep a list of names of such persons who have expressed a desire to own a camera. Send them advertising matter at reasonable intervals. Show and talk pictures to them—only do not bore them.

When fall and winter comes, most amateurs lay the camera aside. To stimulate ambition among the fiends take some snow scenes, mount and frame them and have some exhibited in your window. This will lead some to make similar attempts. Result, more sales. For every picture taken means more coin in your cash drawer.

Make frequent window displays. While cameras and photo materials do not lend themselves so readily for window trims, yet a windowful of cameras, with photographs of local interest, always attract attention. Very simple treatment will do. Always have price tickets on the articles for sale.

Teach all persons, buying a camera, developing and printing free. Ask them to show you their work from time to time. Sometimes a little mistake causes failure. Failure means discouragement, and this means loss to you.

Sometimes, laboring under the impression that one can buy cheaper in a city, a camera is bought that should have been bought from you. Don't show your disappointment or ill-will. After all the largest source of income is not in the sale of cameras but in the supplies. Be just as willing to give advice as if the camera had been bought from you. A case in point: A man living about 25 miles away spent his vacation here. He saw our display. He had bought a camera and supplies at a department store. He said camera and all were no good. The plates, etc., were not of the best. I took a plate from my own lot, made an exposure and proved to him that the camera at least was a fairly good one. He tried again with my plates, chemicals, etc., and succeeded. Result, some immediate sales, and mail orders for many dollars' worth of goods after his return home.

How often have you heard this: "Say do you

know a camera is an expensive luxury," or "A camera don't cost much but it is expensive to keep it going." If you make developing, toning or fixing solutions, do not put them up in bottles to sell for a round price like 25 or 50 cents. Get your customers into the habit of bringing a bottle or give a second-hand one (unless you live in Pennsylvania, which has a law against using second-hand bottles) without charge. Charge as little as you can for the solutions. Remember the less expensive you make it to take pictures, the more pictures will be taken—the more profit for you.

Here is a formula for developer (which is taken from a previous number of the *Spatula*) that has been giving very good satisfaction:

Thoroughly dissolve:

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Metal.....         | 1/8 ounce |
| Hydroquinone ..... | 1/8 ounce |
| in Water .....     | 40 ounces |

Then add

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Sodium Sulphite (Dried),.....  | 1 ounce   |
| Sodium Carbonate (Dried), .... | 5/8 ounce |

This amount costs about 13 cents. Selling it for four ounces for 5 cents, or 15 cents a pint, yields a good profit and yet inexpensive for the user.

We have been using this simple but excellent combined toning and fixing bath:

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Boiling Water.....  | 1 gallon  |
| Hypo.....           | 24 ounces |
| Citric Acid.....    | 6 drachms |
| Chloride Gold ..... | 15 grains |

This costs about 6 cents a pint. We sell it at 15 cents a pint.

If you are in a large city you can hardly afford to use the newspapers. You will then have to resort to folders or booklets. An attractive booklet might have (on front page of cover) an artistic print on blue print, sepia, velox or platinum paper. Have the cover paper harmonize with the print.

If you are in a smaller town the newspaper should be used. I have been in the habit of having the printer lift out the form after the paper had been printed and print three or four hundred slips using good quality paper. These we enclosed in packages before leaving the store. I can trace the sale of several cameras from this sort of advertising.

A month or two before Christmas lay in a stock of calendar pads of various sizes. Take one of your pet negatives and make a sufficient number of prints for all of your amateur customers. If you use velox or platinum, print with a very narrow margin and mount on a carbon black mat. Send one (enclosed in a photo mailing envelope) to each camera owner, together with a hectograph letter stating that you have the necessary materials for making such calendars and also that you have the mailing envelopes for sale. We began rather late last year, yet we sold pads and materials for between three and four hundred calendars.

About seven years ago I was the only amateur in our town. At first I only kept a small quantity of plates and papers for my own use. Then there were a few more amateurs, and we kept a more varied stock. Now we have thirty-two on our list, and we have almost anything a camera fiend may need.—*Spatula*.

# Invitation.

There are but few druggists throughout Canada who will not, in all probability, visit the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo during the next few months, and as many of these will have to spend a considerable sum of money in travelling expenses they will not care to have to submit to exorbitant hotel charges during their stay there.

Our Mr. Murchison, who has been rooming in Buffalo during the past year, informs us that his rates have been quadrupled already and that from two to five dollars per day for a room in ordinary rooming houses will be the rule rather than the exception, in the heart of the city.

With the object of protecting his many friends throughout Canada he has written suggesting that we invite intending visitors to communicate with him some time in advance so that he can, as far as possible, endeavor to secure them a comfortable place during their stay.

He has secured a list of residences in the fashionable Elmwood district within view of the grounds, where respectable persons may arrange for rooms in advance at rates varying from one to two dollars per day, according to the location of the room.

These are strictly private homes where lodgers or boarders are never accepted, but where under the exceptional circumstances parties will be admitted if previously arranged for.

We believe that those who are acquainted with Mr. Murchison will feel safe in accepting our invitation to entrust their interests in this matter in his hands, and that they will appreciate the offer to render his friends a service.

Address—

WM. MURCHISON,  
c/o The Pharmacal Drug Co.,  
340 Washington St.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Toronto Pharmacal Drug Co.,  
Limited.  
Toronto and Montreal.

# ELLIOT'S

## CARBOLATED

## NON-POISONOUS

# SHEEP DIP

is endorsed by such discriminating users  
as the ranchers of the Northwest Territories  
who, for a number of years, have used it with satisfaction.

Being an article of merit this excellent curative compound has won an ever widening sale, not only among the large breeders, but among the small users in Ontario. It should be remembered that the preparation serves for the skin diseases of *all* quadrupeds as well as for sheep. We solicit your orders through any wholesale house.

Being solid there is no leaking.

1 lb. tins \$2.00 dozen,

5 lb. tins \$7.50 dozen,

A 1 lb. tin suffices for twenty sheep.

|                              |                                 |                            |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Colgates Mountain Violet,    | Acid Salicylic,                 | Sulphur,                   |
| " La France Rose,            | Soda Salicylate,                | Epsom Salts, dry and free, |
| " [8 oz 1 oz and 50c. sizes, | Merck's Chemicals,              | Iodoform,                  |
| " Tolcum Powder,             | Merck's Chloroform, extra pure, | Fem Sulph, pure, clear.    |
| " Violet Talc,               | " Urotropin,                    | Zinc Oleate,               |
| Iodine and Iodides,          | " Cocaine,                      | Copper Oleate,             |
| Bismuth Salts,               | Homatropine, Hydrobrom,         | " H. and H."               |
| Rountree's Jubes,            | Bayer's Chemicals,              | Aspirin,                   |
| Potass, Citras, Hd's,        | Synol Soap, J & J.,             | Oatarrhozone.              |

## Elliot's Reliable Insect Powder.

Magnes., Cit. E. & Co.

## GRAPE SALINE

You can offer nothing better for a pleasant aperient draught. It is an agreeable corrective for over-heated blood and depression. Have you tried it?

6 oz. size  
25 cents  
\$1.80 doz.  
3 doz. for \$5.00

We Solicit letter-orders and give special attention to them.

**THE ELLIOT & Co., Limited.**  
TORONTO.

# MAY STAY ALL SUMMER

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If Smallpox is going to "stay all summer," you should not be without a small stock of Stearns' Vaccine. IT TAKES. It does its work so easily and gently that the patient feels no inconvenience : : :  
The best kind for delicate women and children : :  
You cannot handle any better and the price is right : :

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## Stock The Kind That Takes

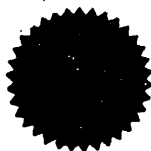
# The Cohen Brothers Limited

Established 1889  Incorporated 1899

This Certifies that all Spectacleware manufactured by us and stamped C.BROS. is made of high grade 10 K. filled seamless wire with solid gold endpieces, posts and straps and is guaranteed to wear ten years from the date stamped thereon. That all Spectacleware manufactured by us and stamped 'C.B. 14 K. FILLED' is made from high grade 14 K. filled stock with solid 14 K. endpieces, posts and straps and is guaranteed to wear fifteen years from the date stamped thereon. And moreover that should any of the above described frames not wear the time stipulated, we, the undersigned officers of The Cohen Brothers Limited, pledge the Company to replace such frames absolutely free of charge.

In Testimony whereof we have subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the Company at Toronto, Canada, on the Second day of January nineteen hundred and one.

*Mark Cohen*  
President  
*M. Cohen*  
Vice-President



*B. J. Gaudin*  
Secretary  
*E. Day Cohen*  
Treasurer

The above is a reduced production of a GUARANTEE which we send absolutely free to any dealer handling our famous C. Bros. or C. B. 14k Filled Spectacleware.

They are handsomely lithographed in two colors and sent neatly framed, 16 x 20, to any dealer requesting same. The frames are finished in oak, cherry and green.

## THE Cohen Brothers, LIMITED,

Makers of High-Grade Spectacleware,

TORONTO, CANADA.

*When writing Advertisers please mention The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.*

# PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have laid in a stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this new venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately.

Among our specialties will be

## "The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and "**The Paget Plates**," so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

## EVANS & SONS, LIMITED.

37-41 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE  
MONTREAL, P. Q.

23 FRONT ST. W.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

133 William-St., New York, U. S.

EVANS SONS & CO.,  
56 HANOVER-ST.,  
LIVERPOOL

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,  
60 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,  
LONDON E. C.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

*To the Principal Courts  
and Governments  
Universities and Hospitals* | *Medals and Highest  
Awards at all Great Inter-  
national Exhibitions.*

## ROSS, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

*Photographic Lenses, Cameras,  
Optical Lanterns,* | *Microscopes,  
Field and Opera Glasses  
Telescopes, Etc.*

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS.

111 New Bond-St., LONDON, W.

Estab. 1830 Works: CLAPHAM COMMON.

Lists Free.

Now Ready, English Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

## Druggists

Handling Camera Supplies  
will find the

## CADETT PLATES.

The Most Rapid in the  
World.

SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE BY

## Eakins & Ferris.

48 Richmond St. W. TORONTO.



# OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

## OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

A STUDY IN LENSES.

*(Continued.)*

Cylindrical Lenses, now so extensively used in the correction of Astigmatism, are of comparatively recent invention. As implied by their title they are of Cylindrical form, being ground on a cylindrical shaped shell, just in the same manner as spherical lenses with the exception that the motion of the shell in grinding instead of being rotary is lateral.

It must be clearly understood that the refractive power of a lens depends upon the curvature of the surfaces or the angles at which their surfaces form with each other.

The spherical lens being curved equally in all directions as a section of a globe will refract equally in all meridians. The cylinder has, of course, one direction in which no curvature exists, consequently it has no refraction or power in this meridian.

This absence of curvature can be easily illustrated, if we observe an ordinary iron column of a building. It will be seen at a glance that it has no curvature toward the length of the column.

The cylinder is a glass ground on this column and consequently identical with it in form and in one direction has no curvature whatever.

This plain meridian is called the axis of the cylinder, and all other meridians are curved differently, those nearest the axis slightly and that at right angles to it possessing the greatest curvature of all. It is from the curvature of this meridian of greatest curvature that the cylindrical lens takes its strength: for instance,—if a cylindrical lens is ground upon an iron column of 20" diameter the focal length of meridian of greatest curvature would be at 20" and it would be a 2.00 D. glass one principal meridian, would have no curvature and consequently no focus or refraction, and the others of different focus up to 20"—the glass is numbered accord-

ing to the power of the greatest meridian.

Cylinders are either plano or compound. In the former one surface is plano or flat, and the other cylindrical.

In the compound of sphero-cylindrical, the one surface is spherical in shape, the other cylindrical. It is thus a combination of these two forms of lenses.

To neutralize a plano-cylinder, we have first to locate the direction of its axis. This we can do by means of the motion test referred to in neutralizing sphericals.

The object moving the same direction as the lens indicated concave and the opposite convex, and no motion at all indicates no refraction.

So if the object viewed moves with the motion of the lens, refraction is proved, and we merely rotate the lens with our fingers while continuing the motion test, and if the motion continues the same in all meridians it is spherical, but if in one direction there is no motion, the glass is cylindrical and the direction of "no motion" will be its axis.

It will be readily apparent that a sphero-cylindrical lens will have motion in all directions owing to the presence of the sphere in its composition, but as the speed of the object will be greater, the stronger the lens, consequently in the direction of the greatest power of the cylinder (that is, at right angles to its axis) the motion will be greatest.

A simpler plan is to fix the eye upon a straight line (a window-sash will serve the purpose), and interposing the lens to be measured rotate it in front of the eye. If spherical the line will remain straight while the glass is rotated, but if cylindrical it will rotate with the glass.

The line as seen above and below the glass will be continuous with the section seen through the glass only when the line is parallel or at right angles to the axis of the cylinder. In all other positions the line will be apparently broken at the boundaries of the glass.

Having located by this method the two principal meridians, and marked them with an ink line, we have merely to neutralize the motion with the trial lenses in these two directions.

*(To be continued.)*

### OPTICAL ALLUSIONS.

The Cohen Bros., Limited, have just put their "new process" filled line upon the market. These goods are constructed by a new secret process by which the stiffness is very much increased.

By this process the various parts are almost as stiff as gold goods.

The only objection to filled goods is removed by this, and the demand is greatly increased.

W. J. Nichol, the King Street druggist, who has recently added an optical department, is making a success of it and has fitted up a very fine line of optical goods.

The graduating class of the Canadian College of Pharmacy have arranged with the Canadian Ophthalmic College and a large number are taking a special course in optics before closing the term as students.

Mr. H. C. Layman, a recent graduate in pharmacy and optics, has purchased a drug business in Merlin, Ontario, and added an optical outfit.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, Secretary of the Cohen Brothers, Limited, has recently been elected a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

W. G. Campbell, of Comber, has just completed a course at the Canadian Ophthalmic College, and is putting in a modern, up-to-date optical department.

H. W. Smith, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, who has been taking care of the optical work in his locality during recent years, has found it necessary to take a partner, and now it is "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Congratulations.

### NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Thos. Ruston, Georgetown, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

G. F. Craig, Greenwood, B. C., has assigned to E. T. Wickwine.

The following businesses in Vancouver, B. C., have amalgamated as the Nelson-Macpherson-Sutherland Drug Co., Ltd., Nelson Drug Stores, Ltd., R. G. Macpherson, J. K. Sutherland & J. W. Morrow.

Mr. F. N. Dunham, Goderich, Ont., is offering a compromise to his creditors.

The affairs of The John Hislop Co., Montreal, are in the hands of a curator for winding up.

Messrs. J. C. Sutherland & Co. were among the victims of a fire in Richmond, Que., about the middle of April.

Joseph Pritchard, of Wapella, Man., is advertising his business for sale.

B. R. Budgeon, of Allendale, Ont., has sold out to S. M. Lyon.

Messrs. Blaicher & Reche, of Hamilton, suffered slight damage by fire on April 11th.

R. N. Thurtell, of Teeswater, Ont., has disposed of his business to O. DeLong & Co.

The business of J. B. Williams, Guelph, Ont., has been sold.

A. D. Brander, Wallaceburg, Ont., has been succeeded by W. W. Turner.

Arkell & Co., of Macgregor, Man., have sold out to Geo. H. Bean.

J. R. McRae, of Dungannon, Ont., has sold out to Dr. Bice.

The Lincoln Medicine Co., of Ottawa, Ont., is in financial difficulties and has assigned to W. A. Cole.

Dr. R. B. Deane is starting a business in Maple Creek, N. W. T.

The stock of W. A. DeFencier, Themsville, Ont., has been sold to T. G. Watson.

A. Hughes, of Newmarket, Ont., has sold out.

Stock of C. G. Coulbert, Ottawa, Ont., has been purchased by T. Payment.

### TORONTO NEWS.

The city is rapidly assuming its summer characteristics, and the "phiz" of the sportive fountain is heard on the corner. Torontonians are industriously cultivating the soda water habit, and the pharmacist is willing to be the caterer.

Mr. Bingham's palm garden is rapidly approaching completion, and we are anxiously looking for "complimentaries" to the formal opening, that we may give him the benefit of our exquisite taste on the angel's food and ambrosial nectars which he proposes dispensing.

A new and attractive fountain graces the Rossin House Pharmacy window. It is the "Kohinoor," made by the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., and we can say is, without exception, the most attractive piece of fountain architecture in the city. The body, base molding and cap molding are of oxidized silver. The syrup cans are carried in a frame revolving around a cylindrical ice box. The front of these cans is pedrara onyx, the whole apparatus resting on a circular marble slab. Mr. Harbottle's patrons will no doubt appreciate his efforts to dispense only the best out of the newest.



Mr. C. V. Connelly, corner Spadina and College, is another who had to increase his facilities to accommodate a rapidly growing trade, and a new fountain graces his counter.

A number of city pharmacies have been in the hands of the decorator recently, and emerged therefrom most attractive in appearance. The change in the Howarth store on Yonge St. is most noticeable. A re-arrangement of counters and cases, new paint and paper, and fixings makes it an up-to-date pharmacy. G. E. Gibbard's two stores on King and College St's can be considered as among the most attractive in the city. The ceiling and wall decorations of the King St. store are unique and noticeable, showing up the fixtures with good effect. The decorations of Mr. Walterhouse's Howard St. store are much after the same style, and the whole three stores reflect great credit on Mr. S. J. Palmer, of North Toronto, who designed and executed the work.

Mr. R. Tuthill, of Queen St., is erecting a large block on the corner of King St. and Cowan Ave., Parkdale. We understand it is his intention to have a drug store on the corner and two "flats" above as residences.

Mr. T. N. Sampson, of Dundas St., received a scare but escaped a scorching. A burning chimney in the adjoining store sent a volume of smoke through his store. No bad effects followed.

We hear of another drug store company being formed in the city. The origin is said to be in the north.

The incorporation of the United States Ferrol Company to manufacture and sell medicine in Toronto, and with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, is announced. The provisional directors are Benjamin Madill, banker; George W. Monk, Dr. John L. Davison, Dr. Alex. McPhedran and Dr. George A. Bingham, all of Toronto.

There appears to be a mania among city pharmacists just now for cut rate advertising. The medium employed is the *Enders*. This senseless sort of a thing appears to be epidemic. One fellow flies off on a tangent and his neighbors follow suit. The efforts in this direction which have come under our notice are most amateurist, and cannot possibly result in any benefit to those indulging in them.

#### MONTREAL NEWS.

May day moving is responsible for a good number of changes in locations.

J. H. M. Harte is now comfortably installed in his new premises, corner of Drummond and St. Catherine Sts., and has one of the handsomest

pharmacies in the city. Situated on a prominent corner, the front and sides formed of large, handsome show windows, there is no lack of light, which is a requisite of modern drug stores. The fittings are of cherry. No expense has been spared by the energetic proprietor to give us a modern, up-to-date drug store.

P. McCormack has given up his down-town store, and will now concentrate his energies on his Park Ave. and Prince Arthur St. branch, which, owing to the rapid growth of that section and the care of the manager, Mr. J. Goulden, has outstripped the main business on Notre Dame St.

In the East End J. A. Gauvin has been effecting many changes, made necessary by the growth of his business.

Rod. Carriere has taken in the store alongside and will devote the increased space entirely to his optical business, which has grown very rapidly of late.

J. D. Quentin is another of our enterprising pharmacists who have gone into the optical business on a large scale.

R. McNichol has moved to larger quarters on the corner of St. Catherine and Amherst Sts.

Why is it that some pharmacists are so economical with gas or electric light? We notice some stores which, in the early part of the evening, have just enough gas burning to make the darkness visible. Nothing looks so parsimonious as a badly lighted pharmacy, and, surely, gas is not so dear that it can pay to be so saving of. Light up.

What's the matter with Ontario graduates? At the recent exams. held here five presented themselves. One quit when he saw the questions on materia medica and pharmacy, two failed completely on the written, one on chemistry, and the only one who got to the oral failed on practical chemistry and will have to try it again in October. Just as long as this sort of thing keeps on there will be no interchange of diplomas between Quebec and Ontario.

A novel case is now before the courts here. The College of Physicians and Surgeons is trying to prevent a "Dr." W. Mason from practicing, on the grounds that he obtained his license by fraud. It appears that the defendant failed to pass the examination in 1898, but that when the examiners were signing the licenses he entered the room and asked the secretary if his was ready and it was immediately made out, signed, sealed and delivered amid the congratulations of the examiners and secretary. It would thus appear that the secretary must have been exceedingly remiss in his duties. Just imagine some unsuccessful candidate trying that trick on Mr. Muir! Why, it is beyond the realm of imagination.

# Henry K. Wampole & Co.

## SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY.

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Before this Journal again goes to press, we will have mailed to every druggist in the Dominion of Canada, a copy of our latest PHARMACEUTICAL PRICE LIST.

An examination will show a rapidly growing business, and at what astonishingly low prices we can sell our products, and yet maintain a standard of quality, which ever has and ever will be the highest.

Many houses make extravagant claims for their goods—we, however, do not claim that ours are the best, but prefer to leave judgment on this point to our customers.

Our preparations are made from selected materials, of the best goods only, by modern approved methods, and have a uniformity and elegance that will commend them to your confidence; they will keep intact, without spoiling, and, with few exceptions, in any climate, and for any length of time.

Even at this season of the year we are finding it difficult to supply the demand for our TASTELESS PREPARATION OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL—We introduced it nearly twenty years ago, and in spite of criticisms, misrepresentations (principally through ignorance) and imitations, (very poor ones) it is universally conceded by Physician, Pharmacist and Layman, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant.

The reason for all this is readily explained—Wampole's Preparation has always been what it has always claimed to be, and will do what has always been claimed it will do.

We invite your enquiries or orders, assuring prompt attention, and courteous treatment.

### HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,

Branch Office and Laboratory,

Toronto, Ont.,

Canada,

Main Office and Laboratories,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

U. S. A.,

# Sixty-Six and Two-Thirds per cent.

This is the net profit you will make on WAMPOLE'S PULVEROUS PILLS if you buy them on our best terms—in other words, to get our best discounts, we do not want you to "LOAD UP" with a lot of stuff to fill your shelves, but only carry a representative stock of those Pills, Tablets, Compressed Chocolate Coated Tablets, Elixirs, Syrups, Gelatine Capsules, etc., as are in frequent demand.

We know you buy Pills, and presume you are dispensing a certain make, and are satisfied—yet we know you do not dispense this make because you love the house that makes them.

Why not, therefore, push the make that yields you the most money, everything being equal as regards quality.

This is a progressive age, and we make pills now, better than ever before and cheaper too. They are not insoluble like many brands.

They are PULVEROUS Pills, and contain the medicament in the form of a fine, dry powder, enclosed within a thin, freely soluble coating; they are really coated powders, and have the same ready medicinal action as the drugs administered in the form of a powder. They are made without excipient or pressure, do not become hard or insoluble, and will preserve their medicinal action unimpaired, in any climate, as perfectly and as long as if the drugs were in sealed bottles. Each Pill is made true to formula by up-to-date methods and ideas.

We want your orders for Pill or anything else we manufacture. At least give us the opportunity to submit quotations.

Samples gratis—price list tells everything.

## Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

Specialties in Progressive Pharmacy,

Branch Office and Laboratory,

Toronto, Ont.,

Canada.

Main Office and Laboratories,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

U. S. A.

# McLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

## "Real Fruit" Juices Crushed Fruits and Supplies

Are strengthening their position every season. As is well known to the trade, they are the first cold process saccharated goods made in Canada. My price for these goods is :

**\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon !**

My representatives, Messrs. R. A. CHAPMAN and A. W. CHALLAND will call upon the trade during the season. New lists are now on the press, and will be sent on application.

### MAKE A TEST !

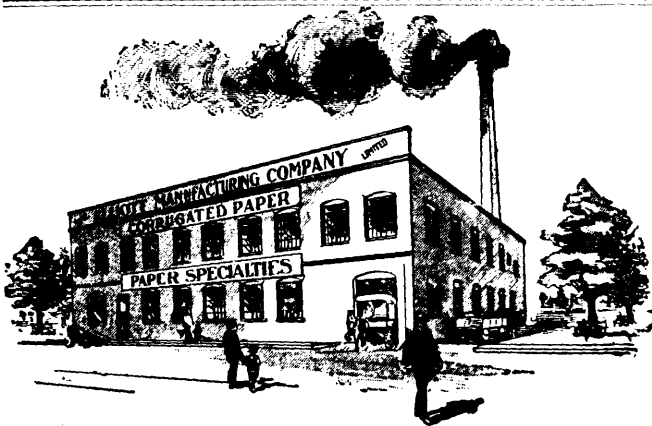
Order a sample gallon of Strawberry, Pineapple and Orange for comparison with any goods made in America. If you can find as good goods for the same price, or better goods at any price, I will send a receipt for your bill.

**J. J. McLaughlin,**

**Manufacturing Chemist,**

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street.

**TORONTO.**



*The Elliott Mfg. Co.,*

LIMITED

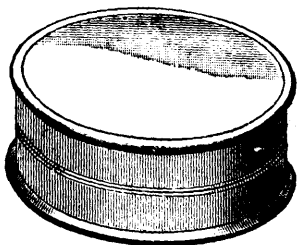
OFFICE: 231 Richmond St. West.  
 FACTORIES: 74, 76, 78 Nelson Street,

*Toronto.*

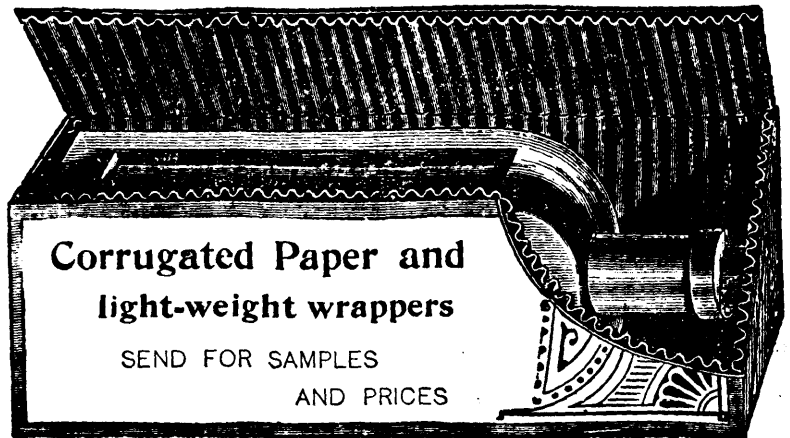
## Corrugated Paper

PAPER BOXES, LITHOGRAPHING,  
 PRINTING, EMBOSSED AND GOLD-  
 LEAF STAMPING. FOLDING CAR-  
 TOONS, ETC., ETC.

DRUG BOXES



**DRUGGISTS  
 LABELS.**



**PERSONALS.**

Mr. C. McD. Hay, manager of Lyman Bros. & Co., has just returned from a business trip to New York and other eastern cities.

Mr. I. H. Taylor, of Windsor, Ont., Canadian manager of Fredrick Stearns & Co., paid the city a flying visit during the month.

Mr. H. Shervis, president of The Toronto Pharmacal Co., intends visiting Europe during the summer on a pleasure trip. He sails from Montreal about the middle of May.

Mr. Charley Armstrong, north-western representative of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, gave the Toronto office a call on his way through to Montreal.

The wife of Mr. Geo. A. Evans, Dundas St., presented her lord and master with a May day gift in the form of a daughter.

Professor Kendall was in Buffalo for a few days getting a first glimpse of the Pan.

Mr. Wm. Murchison, of the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, is at home for a week finding out just how much the pharmacy boys know about "putting medicine in bottles."

Geo. H. Leslie, Lyman Bros. & Co's veteran of the road, deserted his post for a couple of weeks and took a trip to see the city of his friend McKinley, Washington, D. C. Needless to say Geo. H. had a

breezy time. Mac. had a little left in his dip out of his \$50.00 and a dollar or so here or there did not matter when an old friend was concerned. The time between drinks and church was spent in swapping yarns, so Geo. H. has a new stock and the boys can prepare for a deluge.

Mr. David Buist, the Canadian representative of Munyon's Remedies, who has been located in Toronto for some time past, has taken his departure from among us. The office here has been closed and Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co. appointed agents.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, our optical editor, will sail on May 15th for a two months' holiday in Europe. Business will be combined with pleasure.

**PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.**

Mr. G. E. Hughes, of Charlottetown, is temporarily in the store formerly occupied by Johnson & Johnson while his new building is being erected. Mr. Hughes has been in business in the same stand for twenty-six years and is one of our most enterprising business men. That he possesses the full confidence of his fellow citizens is evidenced by his election recently as member of the Provincial Legislature. His new building will be an ornament to the business structures of the city, and his pharmacy will be second to none, not only on the Island but in the Dominion.

## There's

# A BUZZER FOR EVERY BOY

Who buys a packet of this season's make of

# WILSON'S FLY PADS.

No other Fly Killer compares with WILSON'S PADS  
in death-dealing quality.

Why Handle Cheap and Unsatisfactory Imitations!

## BRITISH NEWS.

Notwithstanding continued hostilities in some centres of South Africa there are some evidences of the return of normal conditions. The resumption of commercial activity is a hopeful sign. We notice that a goodly number of chemists are receiving permits to return to localities where their business places were located.

Trade expansion is being encouraged in the Island of Cyprus. The Director of Agriculture is experimenting in the production of essential oils from wild herbs growing on State lands with encouraging success. Improved olive presses have been distributed to growers, on easy terms, to encourage the olive oil industry. The local government is offering advantageous terms for the sponge-fishing industry.

A telegram from Calcutta reports that the Bengal government has granted an annual subsidy of 50,000 rupees for three years for further chemical and scientific research with regard to indigo cultivation.

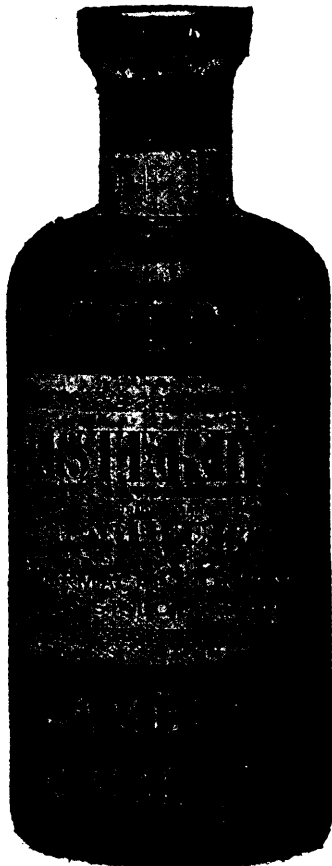
A plague-serum factory has been in operation in Bombay for some time. Upwards of 2,000 brews of Haffkiac's remedy were made in six months, and more than six million doses were issued

for inoculation. In Bombay alone 250,000 persons were treated, and results have been remarkable as to unanimity against the plague.

An extract from the Registrar-General's report for 1899 gives a list of poisonings in England and Wales. Of the 1159 total 636 were accidental and 521 suicidal. Among the latter carbolic ranks the highest with 167 to its credit. Opium and its preparations come next with 69, hydrochloric acid 43, oxalic acid 39, prussic acid 29, cyanide of potash 20.

"Boots Limited" is now the giant drug-store company of the world. They have recently acquired the stores of Day's Southern Drug Co'y, and Day's Metropolitan Drug Co'y, which brings the total number of stores owned by the Co'y up to 250, capitalized at over £275,000, held by over 4000 shareholders. This gigantic concern is under the management of Mr. Jessie Boots, who has built it to its present dimensions. Mr. Boots started life at 10 years of age as an assistant in his mother's herbalist shop, Nottingham.

Inoculation with Haffkine prophylactic as a preventative against the Bubonic plague is a success according to reports coming from Cape Town, S. A. The process is absolutely safe, the effect of one inoculation lasting six months and producing a very high immunizing effect.



## TO PHARMACISTS.

We beg to announce that in addition to the 7 oz. and 14 oz. bottles in which Listerine is offered to the trade, we now place upon market a 3 oz. package of

### LISTERINE.

An active demand for a smaller package of Listerine evidently exists, especially among the travelling public and the rapidly increasing number of patrons of Listerine who prefer to purchase their favorite antiseptic in the ORIGINAL PACKAGE, under the seal and guarantee of the manufacturer.

We respectfully suggest that you place in stock a sufficient quantity of the small sized Listerine to meet the requirements of your trade, as we guarantee to create and maintain an active and important demand for

### LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

**W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, Gen. Agt.**

*Yours Respectfully,*

**LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.**  
St. Louis, July, 1900.



The Attention of the Trade is Called to the Merits of

## Bell's Patented Suit Protector Moth Bag.

- 1st. Its desirability as a Moth Protector and perfect protection from all dust and dirt.
- 2nd. Its simplicity commends it to everyone that has something to protect.
- 3rd. Its cheapness places it within the reach of all, as with care a bag will last ten years.
- 4th. Your Clothes or Furs, after being stored in the Bag, have no ugly or distasteful smell, as others.
- 5th. It is as good a protection for the poor man's Clothes as the rich man's Furs.

|         |        |            |                     |
|---------|--------|------------|---------------------|
| 18 x 28 | \$2 00 | per dozen. | Retails at 25 cents |
| 36 x 26 | 3 00   | "          | " " 40 "            |
| 45 x 28 | 4 00   | "          | " " 50 "            |
| 54 x 28 | 4 50   | "          | " " 60 "            |
| 60 x 28 | 5 00   | "          | " " 70 "            |
| 65 x 28 | 6 00   | "          | " " 80 "            |

This bag is patented, and imitations are on the market. The Company is determined to prosecute all infringers and also any parties offering imitations for sale. Mail orders solicited.

### BELL MOTH BAG Co.,

47 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO.

Mention the Journal.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

Illinois Legislature has a "shorter hours" bill before it, limiting the working hours of drug clerks to 70 a week, and providing that the clerks shall have one day off in two weeks. The bill also prohibits proprietors requiring clerks to sleep in any room connected with the pharmacy unless the sanitary conditions meet the requirements of the local board of health.

Colorado druggists now have to pay a license fee of \$25.00 for the privilege of selling liquors, malt extracts, etc.

The Legislature of Washington Territory passed a Medical Act over the Governor's veto. The bill prohibits christian scientists, osteopaths and others of a like nature from practicing in the State. Governor Rogers, in his veto message, took occasion to say that "drug stores were more dangerous to the community than the saloon and that regular practitioners were oftentimes guilty of poisoning the 'springs of life' through the administration of drugs."

The Shorter Hours Law of New York has been on the statute book now a year, and good results have followed its introduction. Through its influence many proprietors have been led to grant concessions to clerks, stores are closing earlier, night clerks are being done away with, and Sunday hours shortened.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being conducted for the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, which is to take place in Buffalo on June 4th and four following days. Besides the general business of the Association a

programme of entertainments will be provided for the visiting pharmacists, which will extend throughout the four-days meeting.

The Northwestern University of Chicago has purchased the old Tremont House for the sum of \$500,000. Possession will be acquired about May 1st, when alterations and improvements will be undertaken with the object of making it the home of the University Law School, Dental College and School of Pharmacy.

The Massachusetts Board of Registration has revoked the license of a druggist in the State for ten years, who has been convicted twice for illegal sale of liquors.

The Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association realized the sum of \$1,086.65 from a progressive euchre entertainment.

An explosion of chemicals in the warehouse of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, caused a \$100,000 fire on April 8th.

Numerous suits for damages are being brought against various local associations throughout the Union by "Cutters," who find that when the N. A. R. D. plan is put in operation it is almost sufficient to "put them out of business."

The National Witch Hazel Co. is a new trust incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$120,000, with the intention of making it \$3,000,000.

The State Board of Pharmacy of Illinois, together with a committee of leading druggists, is preparing a bill for more stringent regulation of the sale of cocaine and similar poisons. The State Legislature

will be asked to pass the bill. Heavy penalties will be imposed for the sale of these poisons except on physician's prescriptions.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Experiments at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, demonstrated that a number of patients, suffering from a mysterious disease, were victims of a dangerous hair dye.

A new customs tariff comes into force in Japan Oct. 1st on alcohol and tinctures. On the former the duty is changed from an *ad-volorum* to a specific duty of 40 sen per litre, which is an increase over the old. The same duty is placed on tinctures for the purpose of stimulating home production.

A recent decision of the Court of Cassation, Paris, rules that the treating of patients by means of magnetic passes constitutes a treatment of such a nature as to justify proceedings for illegal exercise of medicine against anyone who practices it without being duly qualified.

A French chemist has been experimenting with wine, and reports its physiological action as salutary. He experimented on six pairs of guinea pigs. Four pairs were given wine daily, while the others were provided with the usual food only. In the matters of endurance, strength, number of offspring and longevity the tests were altogether in favor of the wine-fed animals.

A number of cantons in Switzerland have concluded arrangements for the examinations of patent medicines. The board of examiners will consist of a physician, a pharmacist and a chemist. All patents and specialties are to be examined as to influence on health, composition, swindling character of advertisement or label, and proportion between value and sale price. A list of prohibited medicines will be published.

The olive oil growers of Austria, Hungary, have united with the refiners in demanding a high duty on all oils used as adulterants or substitutes for olive oil. The movement is directly aimed at the American cotton seed oil, large quantities of which is being imported and shipped out again as pure olive oil. Nothing is liable to be done in the matter, however, until 1902, when existing treaties with the United States expire.

Camphor trees are grown to some considerable extent in the New Territory, China, and experiments are now being conducted to ascertain the quality of camphor which is produced.

### The Home of the Fly Pad.

A short time ago we had the pleasure of calling upon Mr. Archdale Wilson, at his new quarters in the city of Hamilton, and were a good deal surprised to find premises of such dimensions devoted solely to the manufacture and shipping of *Wilson's Fly Pads* and *Smith's Fly Squares*.

The premises were formerly occupied as a piano factory, and consist of a three-storey brick building in rear of 92 King St. West, with a hoist large enough to hold a piano and having a capacity of about two tons, and the two upper flats of 92 King St. West, 60 x 21 feet, with which the top flat of the main building is connected.

The fly pads and squares are manufactured by an experienced druggist under Mr. Wilson's constant supervision, and the method adopted to check the quantities of the different ingredients used is such as to prevent the possibility of mistakes.

Young women long accustomed to the work have been hard at work putting up and packing the goods for about two months, and we are told that at the present date Mr. Wilson has just caught up with his early spring orders.

The sale of *Wilson's Fly Pads* is still increasing. Scores of retail druggists now sell no other fly poison, and some of our largest stores handle as many as twenty-five boxes in the season.

|                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>HARVEY'S</b></p> <p><b>NO. 1</b></p> <p><b>HYDROGEN</b></p> <p><b>PEROXIDE</b></p> | <p>A Stable Article of Superior Medicinal and Antiseptical qualities.</p> <p><i>The Kind That Keeps</i></p> <p>Manufactured by</p> <p><b>JOHN G. HARVEY</b></p> <p>Globe Chemical Works,<br/>Tadmorton, Ont.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>G. G. West &amp; Co.,</b></p> <p>LATE WEST &amp; PATTERSON,</p> <p><i>Drug Brokers.</i></p> <p>Agents for Seabury &amp; Johnston, Nestle's Food, Suchard's Fountain Chocolate, Vapo-Cresoline, Sparklet's Bottles.</p> <p><i>Office 61 Front St. E., Toronto.</i></p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



**WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.**

Advertisements under this head 50 cents each insertion. Cases must accompany order. Advertisements for "Situations Wanted" free.

**DRUG AND BOOK BUSINESS.**—In town of 1,500; one opposition; stock light; telegraph and express branches operated. Apply to A. Roe, care Elliott & Co., 5 Front east, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—Drug stock of about \$2,300 in one of the best Western Ontario towns; everything first-class; no dead stock; well situated and will bear the closest investigation. Write for particulars to  
Box 25, GRIMSBY, ONT.

**FOR SALE.**—One six (6) ft. nickle show case, square front; one small nickle cigar case. Price right.

Address E.,  
CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,  
Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—A good drug business in a city for sale. Everything in first-class shape. Can be bought on easy terms. For particulars address

"W.," care  
CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,  
287 King St., West, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—Stock of drugs and stationery in live country town in Province Quebec; mostly English trade; no near competition; a good paying business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, address "Q" care  
TORONTO PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

**FOR SALE.**—Walnut Dispensing Case, about 5ft. x 3ft. with mirrors on each side and centre. A snap at \$15. Also Wall Case 8ft. x 5ft., stained in cherry with three glass doors; very cheap at \$12. One Remington typewriter at \$58.  
TORONTO DRUG CO.

Have you seen our **WALLACEBURG OVALS**, the finest prescription bottle in the market to-day. If you do not believe it give us a trial order and be convinced.

The **SYDENHAM GLASS CO.**,  
of Wallaceburg, Limited.

**CANADIAN AGENCY.**—A New York manufacturing perfumery and toilet goods firm, whose goods are of best class, well known in Canada, is open to treat with capable, hustling salesman who will invest a few thousand in the merchandise stock and manage the agency. Address with references,  
**BUSINESS, Can. Pharm. Journal.**

**PRICES :: CURRENT.**  
**CORRECTED TO MAY 10, 1901.**

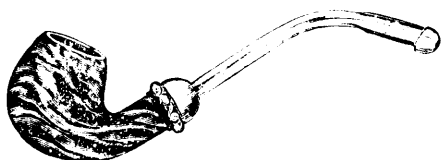
The quotations appended represent average prices in the Toronto and Montreal Markets, for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance:

|                                     | lb  | \$o | 35 | \$o | 40   |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|
| Acetanilid, .. .. .                 | lb  |     | 10 |     | 13   |
| Acid, Acetic, .. .. .               | lb  |     | 25 |     | 27   |
| Arsenious, lump .. .. .             | lb  |     | 8  |     | 9    |
| Commercial .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 15 |     | 20   |
| Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)       | oz  |     | 7  |     | 10   |
| German .. .. .                      | oz  |     | 10 |     | 15   |
| Boric .. .. .                       | lb  |     | 45 |     | 50   |
| Carbolic, Crystal, 40 %             | ..  | ..  | 31 |     | 40   |
| "    35 %                           | ..  | ..  | 50 |     | 80   |
| Crude .. .. .                       | gal |     | 50 |     | 55   |
| Citric, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 1  | 10  | 1 20 |
| Gallic, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 30 |     | 32   |
| Hydrobromic .. .. .                 | oz  |     | 8  |     | 10   |
| Hydrocyanic, .. .. .                | lb  |     | 1  | 10  | 1 25 |
| Lactic, concentrated .. .. .        | lb  |     | 4  |     | 5    |
| Muriatic, .. .. .                   | lb  |     | 18 |     | 20   |
| chem. pure .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 10 |     | 14   |
| Nitric, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 20 |     | 25   |
| chem. pure .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 10 |     | 12   |
| Oxalic, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 35 |     | 40   |
| Phosphoric, syrupy .. .. .          | lb  |     | 12 |     | 15   |
| dilute .. .. .                      | lb  |     | 60 |     | 65   |
| Salicylic .. .. .                   | lb  |     | 2  |     | 5    |
| Sulphuric, .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 16 |     | 22   |
| chem. pure .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 60 |     | 65   |
| Aromatic, .. .. .                   | lb  |     | 85 |     | 90   |
| Tannic, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 30 |     | 35   |
| Tartaric, powdered, .. .. .         | gal | 4   | 52 |     | 00   |
| Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash | gal | 4   | 90 | 5   | 00   |
| by gal .. .. .                      | gal | 2   | 00 |     | 00   |
| Methylated .. .. .                  | gal | 1   | 25 | 1   | 50   |
| Alcohol, wood .. .. .               | lb  |     | 11 |     | 13   |
| Allspice, .. .. .                   | lb  |     | 13 |     | 15   |
| Powdered .. .. .                    | oz  |     | 15 |     | 20   |
| Aloin, .. .. .                      | lb  |     | 2  |     | 3    |
| Alum, .. .. .                       | lb  |     | 10 |     | 12   |
| Ammonia, Liquor, 88o .. .. .        | lb  |     | 55 |     | 60   |
| Aromatic Spirits, .. .. .           | lb  |     | 80 |     | 85   |
| Bromide .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 12 |     | 13   |
| Carbonate, .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 9  |     | 10   |
| Chloride, gran. .. .. .             | lb  |     | 25 |     | 00   |
| Chloride, pure, powd. .. .. .       | lb  | 5   | 25 | 5   | 50   |
| Iodide, .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 35 |     | 40   |
| Nitrate, .. .. .                    | oz  |     | 15 |     | 20   |
| Amyl Nitrite .. .. .                | oz  |     | 00 |     | 40   |
| Antipyrine, .. .. .                 | lb  |     | 10 |     | 18   |
| Antimony, black, powdered .. .. .   | lb  |     | 35 |     | 40   |
| and potas, tart, .. .. .            | lb  |     | 20 |     | 25   |
| Liver, .. .. .                      | gr  |     | 5  |     | 5    |
| Apomorpha, .. .. .                  | lb  |     | 30 |     | 45   |
| Arrowroot, Bermuda .. .. .          | lb  |     | 14 |     | 15   |
| Jamaica .. .. .                     | oz  | 1   | 85 | 2   | 00   |
| Aristol, .. .. .                    | lb  |     | 7  |     | 8    |
| Arsenic, Donovan's solution .. .. . | dr  |     | 70 |     | 00   |
| Fowler's solution .. .. .           | lb  |     | 40 |     | 50   |
| Atropine Sulphate .. .. .           | lb  |     | 55 |     | 65   |
| Balsam, Canada, .. .. .             | lb  | 2   | 00 | 2   | 50   |
| Copaiba .. .. .                     | lb  |     | 70 |     | 75   |
| Peru, .. .. .                       | lb  |     | 15 |     | 18   |
| Tolu, .. .. .                       | lb  |     | 15 |     | 18   |
| Bark, Bayberry, powdered .. .. .    | lb  |     | 15 |     | 18   |
| Canella Alba .. .. .                | lb  |     | 15 |     | 18   |

|                                 |    |      |       |                                                       |           |      |      |
|---------------------------------|----|------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|------|
| Cassia, .. .. .                 | lb | 15   | 20    | Ether, Acetic .. .. .                                 | lb        | 60   | 70   |
| ground . . . . .                | lb | 18   | 28    | Nitrous, Spirits .. .. .                              | lb        | 47   | 95   |
| Cascara, .. .. .                | lb | 15   | 00    | Sulphuric, 725, .. .. .                               | lb        | 30   | 35   |
| Cinchona, Red, .. .. .          | lb | 50   | 60    | Eucalyptol, .. .. .                                   | oz        | 15   | 00   |
| powdered, .. .. .               | lb | 60   | 70    | Exalgine .. .. .                                      | oz        | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| Calisaya, yellow .. .. .        | lb | 20   | 25    | Extract Belladonna, Fol .. .. .                       | lb        | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| pale .. .. .                    | lb | 35   | 50    | Cannab, Ind .. .. .                                   | oz        | 65   | 70   |
| powdered .. .. .                | lb | 30   | 35    | Colocynth, Co .. .. .                                 | lb        | 1 00 | 2 00 |
| Elm, selected, .. .. .          | lb | 15   | 00    | Gentian, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 50   | 60   |
| ground .. .. .                  | lb | 18   | 22    | Hemlock, Ang., .. .. .                                | lb        | 1 25 | 1 50 |
| flour, packets .. .. .          | lb | 28   | 30    | Henbane, " .. .. .                                    | lb        | 3 75 | 4 75 |
| Prickly Ash, .. .. .            | lb | 20   | 25    | Logwood, bulk .. .. .                                 | lb        | 12   | 13   |
| Sassafras, .. .. .              | lb | 17   | 18    | pockages, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 15   | 18   |
| Soap Tree, cut .. .. .          | lb | 13   | 15    | Mandrake, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| " " grd. .. .. .                | lb | 18   | 20    | Nux Vomica, .. .. .                                   | oz        | 25   | 35   |
| Wild Cherry .. .. .             | lb | 10   | 12    | Opium, .. .. .                                        | oz        | 65   | 75   |
| Bean, Calabar .. .. .           | lb | 45   | 50    | Rhubarb, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 4 00 | 5 00 |
| Tonka, .. .. .                  | lb | 1 00 | 2 75  | Sarsa. Hond. Co., .. .. .                             | lb        | 1 00 | 1 20 |
| Vanilla .. .. .                 | lb | 9 00 | 12 00 | Sarsa. Jam. Co., .. .. .                              | lb        | 2 50 | 3 00 |
| Berry, Cubeb. . . . .           | lb | 18   | 20    | Taraxacum, Ang., .. .. .                              | lb        | 65   | 75   |
| powdered .. .. .                | lb | 25   | 30    | Flowers, Arnica, .. .. .                              | lb        | 15   | 20   |
| Juniper .. .. .                 | lb | 7    | 8     | Chamomile, .. .. .                                    | lb        | 30   | 35   |
| Berry, Prickly Ash .. .. .      | lb | 1 65 | 0 00  | Lavender, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 15   | 20   |
| Bismuth, Sub-carbonate, .. .. . | lb | 2 50 | 2 75  | Formalin, (Formaldehyde) .. .. .                      | lb        | 30   | 50   |
| Ammonio Citrate .. .. .         | oz | 00   | 30    | Fuller's Earth, powd. .. .. .                         | lb        | 5    | 6    |
| Iodide .. .. .                  | oz | 00   | 45    | Fustic, chips .. .. .                                 | lb        | 3    | 4    |
| Salicylate, .. .. .             | oz | 2 50 | 2 75  | Galls, .. .. .                                        | lb        | 21   | 25   |
| Sub-Nitrate .. .. .             | lb | 2 10 | 2 40  | powdered, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 25   | 30   |
| Liquor, .. .. .                 | lb | 30   | 35    | Gelatine, Cox's 6d .. .. .                            | doz       | 1 20 | 1 25 |
| Borax, .. .. .                  | lb | 5    | 6     | French, .. .. .                                       | lb        | 30   | 60   |
| powdered, .. .. .               | lb | 5    | 7     | Glycerine, s.g. 1.260 .. .. .                         | tin or lb | 18   | 22   |
| Butter, Cacao .. .. .           | lb | 65   | 70    | Price's, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 60   | 65   |
| Caffeine .. .. .                | oz | 40   | 45    | Grains Paradise, powdered .. .. .                     | lb        | 20   | 25   |
| Citrate .. .. .                 | oz | 30   | 35    | Green, Paris, .. .. .                                 | net lb    | 16   | 20   |
| Camphor, English .. .. .        | lb | 80   | 90    | Gum, Aloes, Barb, .. .. .                             | lb        | 16   | 25   |
| Japanese, .. .. .               | lb | 80   | 90    | Aloes, Cape, .. .. .                                  | lb        | 15   | 16   |
| Cantharides, .. .. .            | lb | 1 00 | 1 25  | " powdered, .. .. .                                   | lb        | 27   | 30   |
| powdered, .. .. .               | lb | 1 25 | 1 50  | " Socot, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 50   | 60   |
| Capsicum, .. .. .               | lb | 18   | 20    | " powdered, .. .. .                                   | lb        | 70   | 75   |
| powdered, .. .. .               | lb | 25   | 30    | Arabic, select, .. .. .                               | lb        | 45   | 60   |
| Carbon, Bisulphide, .. .. .     | lb | 15   | 20    | " powdered .. .. .                                    | lb        | 50   | 90   |
| Cerium Oxalate, .. .. .         | lb | 80   | 1 00  | " sorts, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 25   | 30   |
| Chalk, French, powdered .. .. . | lb | 6    | 10    | powdered .. .. .                                      | lb        | 25   | 35   |
| Precipitated .. .. .            | lb | 10   | 00    | Asafœtida, .. .. .                                    | lb        | 25   | 30   |
| Prepared, .. .. .               | lb | 5    | 6     | Benzoin, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 50   | 80   |
| Chloroform, pure .. .. .        | lb | 1 10 | 1 20  | Catechu, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 17   | 25   |
| D. & F. .. .. .                 | lb | 2 00 | 2 00  | powdered, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 25   | 35   |
| German .. .. .                  | lb | 50   | 55    | Gambog, .. .. .                                       | lb        | 60   | 00   |
| Chloral hydrate, .. .. .        | lb | 80   | 1 00  | Guaiacum, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 30   | 75   |
| Cinchonine, Muriate, .. .. .    | oz | 00   | 25    | Myrrh, .. .. .                                        | lb        | 40   | 45   |
| Sulphate, .. .. .               | oz | 00   | 25    | Opium, .. .. .                                        | lb        | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Cinchonidia, Sulphate .. .. .   | oz | 45   | 00    | powdered, .. .. .                                     | lb        | 5 50 | 0 00 |
| Cloves, .. .. .                 | lb | 12   | 15    | Scammony, powdered .. .. .                            | lb        | 6 00 | 0 00 |
| powdered, .. .. .               | lb | 15   | 20    | Shellac, orange .. .. .                               | lb        | 23   | 26   |
| Cocaine, Mur., .. .. .          | oz | 6 50 | 7 50  | bleached .. .. .                                      | lb        | 30   | 40   |
| Cochineal, S. G., .. .. .       | lb | 55   | 60    | Storax, .. .. .                                       | lb        | 45   | 75   |
| Black, .. .. .                  | lb | 50   | 55    | Tragacanth, flake, .. .. .                            | lb        | 90   | 1 00 |
| Codeine .. .. .                 | oz | 4 75 | 5 60  | common, .. .. .                                       | lb        | 65   | 75   |
| Collodion, .. .. .              | lb | 55   | 60    | Herb, Chiretta, .. .. .                               | lb        | 35   | 00   |
| Confection, Senna .. .. .       | lb | 25   | 30    | Goldthread, in ozs .. .. .                            | lb        | 80   | 90   |
| Copper, Sulphate .. .. .        | lb | 6    | 8     | Horehound, in ozs .. .. .                             | lb        | 00   | 20   |
| Copperas, .. .. .               | lb | 4/5  | 3     | Lobelia, .. .. .                                      | lb        | 00   | 20   |
| Cotton, absorbent .. .. .       | lb | 32   | 70    | Honey, Canada, best, .. .. .                          | lb        | 12   | 13   |
| Cotton Seed Oil .. .. .         | lb | 85   | 90    | Hops, .. .. .                                         | lb        | 15   | 18   |
| Cream Tartar, powdered .. .. .  | lb | 21   | 24    | Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz .. .. . | doz       | 7    | 25   |
| Di-Thymol Di-Iodide .. .. .     | oz |      | 40    | " " " " No. 1 X. doz .. .. .                          | doz       | 5    | 00   |
| Ergot, .. .. .                  | lb | 80   | 1 00  | Ichthyol .. .. .                                      | oz        | 00   | 35   |
|                                 |    |      |       | Indigo, Madras, .. .. .                               | lb        | 80   | 85   |
|                                 |    |      |       | Insect Powder, pure .. .. .                           | lb        | 25   | 27   |
|                                 |    |      |       | Iodine, commercial, .. .. .                           | lb        | 3 00 | 3 25 |

|                               |      |      |         |     |    |    |                        |                      |      |      |     |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------|------|------|---------|-----|----|----|------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Resublimed                    | .... | .... | lb      | 3   | 75 | 4  | 00                     | Oxide, yellow,       | .... | .... | lb  | 1  | 60 | 1  | 70 |
| Iodol,                        | .... | .... | oz      | 1   | 40 | 1  | 50                     | Milk Sugar,          | .... | .... | lb  | 20 |    |    | 30 |
| Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated | .... | .... | lb      | 15  |    | 17 | Morphia Acet,          | ....                 | .... | oz   | 2   | 00 |    | 00 |    |
| Saccharated,                  | .... | .... | lb      | 35  |    | 40 | Mur,                   | ....                 | .... | oz   | 2   | 00 |    | 00 |    |
| Chloride, solution, B.P.,     | .... | .... | lb      | 12  |    | 15 | Sulph,                 | ....                 | .... | oz   | 1   | 75 | 1  | 90 |    |
| Citrate and Ammonium          | .... | .... | lb      | 50  |    | 55 | Morphia Tartrate       | ....                 | .... | oz   | 2   | 25 |    | 00 |    |
| and Quinine, 4 per cent.      | .... | .... | oz      | 12  |    | 16 | Moss, Iceland,         | ....                 | .... | lb   | 18  |    |    | 20 |    |
| " " 10 per cent.              | .... | .... | oz      | 14  |    | 20 | Irish,                 | ....                 | .... | lb   | 12  |    |    | 15 |    |
| " " 15 per cent.              | .... | .... | oz      | 22  |    | 25 | Musk, Tonquin, true,   | grain                | oz   |      |     |    |    | 10 |    |
| "Quinine and Strychnine       | .... | .... | oz      | 35  |    | 00 | Canton,                | ....                 | .... | oz   | 60  |    |    | 70 |    |
| and Strychnine,               | .... | .... | oz      | 20  |    | 00 | Naptha, Wood,          | ....                 | .... | pt   | 00  |    |    | 90 |    |
| Dialyzed, solution,           | .... | .... | lb      | 50  |    | 60 | Napthol, Beta,         | ....                 | .... | oz   | 10  |    |    | 00 |    |
| Iodide, Syrup,                | .... | .... | lb      | 40  |    | 45 | Nutmegs,               | ....                 | .... | lb   | 50  |    |    | 60 |    |
| Pyrophosphate,                | .... | .... | lb      | 75  |    | 80 | Nux Vomica,            | ....                 | .... | lb   | 8   |    |    | 10 |    |
| Sulphate, pure,               | .... | .... | lb      | 8   |    | 10 | powdered,              | ....                 | .... | lb   | 18  |    |    | 20 |    |
| Iodoform,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 4   | 25 | 4  | 50                     | Oil, Almond, Bitter, | .... | .... | oz  | 45 |    |    | 60 |
| Jalapin,                      | .... | .... | oz      | 65  |    | 70 | " " artificial         | ....                 | .... | oz   | 10  |    |    | 00 |    |
| Japonica,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 7   |    | 8  | " Sweet "              | ....                 | .... | lb   | 35  |    |    | 45 |    |
| Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanæ)   | .... | .... | lb      | 60  |    | 90 | Amber, rectified,      | ....                 | .... | lb   | 45  |    |    | 60 |    |
| Lead, Acetate, white          | .... | .... | lb      | 10  |    | 12 | Anise,                 | ....                 | .... | lb   | 2   | 25 | 2  | 50 |    |
| Iodide,                       | .... | .... | oz      | 30  |    | 35 | Bergamot,              | ....                 | .... | lb   | 3   | 50 | 4  | 00 |    |
| Sub-Acetate, sol.             | .... | .... | lb      | 10  |    | 12 | Caraway,               | ....                 | .... | lb   | 3   | 00 | 3  | 25 |    |
| Leaf, Belladonna,             | .... | .... | lb      | 25  |    | 30 | Cassia,                | ....                 | .... | lb   | 1   | 50 | 1  | 75 |    |
| Buchu,                        | .... | .... | lb      | 45  |    | 50 | Castor,                | ....                 | .... | lb   | 10½ |    |    | 17 |    |
| Coca,                         | .... | .... | lb      | 35  |    | 40 | Cedar,                 | ....                 | .... | lb   | 40  |    |    | 80 |    |
| Digitalis,                    | .... | .... | lb      | 18  |    | 20 | Citronella,            | ....                 | .... | lb   | 45  |    | 1  | 10 |    |
| Eucalyptus,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 15  |    | 20 | Cloves,                | ....                 | .... | lb   | 90  |    | 1  | 10 |    |
| Hyoscyamus,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 25  |    | 30 | Cod-liver, N.F.        | ....                 | .... | gal  | 00  |    |    | 1  | 00 |
| Jaborandi,                    | .... | .... | lb      | 25  |    | 30 | Norwegian,             | ....                 | .... | gal  | 1   | 00 |    | 1  | 25 |
| Matico,                       | .... | .... | lb      | 60  |    | 70 | Cotton Seed,           | ....                 | .... | gal  | 85  |    |    | 90 |    |
| Senna Tinnevelly              | .... | .... | lb      | 12  |    | 25 | Croton,                | ....                 | .... | lb   | 1   | 60 | 1  | 75 |    |
| " India,                      | .... | .... | lb      | 13  |    | 17 | Cubeb,                 | ....                 | .... | lb   | 1   | 60 | 1  | 75 |    |
| Stramonium,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 25  |    | 30 | Eucalyptus,            | ....                 | .... | lb   | 80  |    |    | 1  | 00 |
| Uva Ursi,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 10  |    | 15 | Hemlock,               | ....                 | .... | lb   | 40  |    |    | 65 |    |
| Leeches,                      | .... | .... | doz     | 1   | 00 | 1  | 50                     | Juniper wood,        | .... | .... | lb  | 40 |    |    | 65 |
| Leptandrin,                   | .... | .... | oz      | 40  |    | 50 | Lavender, English,     | ....                 | .... | oz   | 1   | 50 |    | 0  | 00 |
| Lime, Chloride,               | .... | .... | lb      | 3   |    | 4  | French, pure           | ....                 | .... | lb   | 6   | 00 |    | 0  | 00 |
| packages                      | .... | .... | lb      | 6   |    | 10 | Garden,                | ....                 | .... | lb   | 90  |    |    | 1  | 00 |
| Hypophosphite,                | .... | .... | lb      | 1   | 40 | 1  | 50                     | Lemon,               | .... | .... | lb  | 1  | 40 | 1  | 50 |
| Phosphate,                    | .... | .... | lb      | 20  |    | 25 | Linseed, Raw net       | 9lb.                 | gal  | 71   |     |    |    | 80 |    |
| Sulphite,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 12  |    | 15 | Boiled, "              | ....                 | gal  | 74   |     |    |    | 83 |    |
| Liquorice, Solazzi,           | .... | .... | lb      | 48  |    | 50 | Male Fern              | ....                 | oz   | 25   |     |    |    | 00 |    |
| Pignatelli,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 35  |    | 38 | Neatsfoot,             | ....                 | gal  | 1    | 10  | 1  | 25 |    |    |
| Y. & S. Pellets,              | .... | .... | lb      | 40  |    | 00 | Neroli, Bigarde        | ....                 | oz   | 3    | 25  | 4  | 00 |    |    |
| " Stick                       | .... | .... | lb      | 35  |    | 00 | Olive, common,         | ....                 | gal  | 1    | 10  | 1  | 25 |    |    |
| Other Brands                  | .... | .... | lb      | 30  |    | 35 | Salad,                 | ....                 | gal  | 2    | 00  | 2  | 40 |    |    |
| Lithium, Bromide,             | .... | .... | oz      | 25  |    | 00 | Orange,                | ....                 | lb   | 2    | 80  | 3  | 50 |    |    |
| Carbonate,                    | .... | .... | oz      | 00  |    | 35 | Origanum,              | ....                 | lb   | 40   |     |    | 75 |    |    |
| Citrate,                      | .... | .... | oz      | 00  |    | 25 | Pennyroyal,            | ....                 | lb   | 1    | 75  | 1  | 90 |    |    |
| Salicylate,                   | .... | .... | oz      | 20  |    | 25 | Peppermint, English    | ....                 | lb   | 10   | 00  | 12 | 00 |    |    |
| Logwood,                      | .... | .... |         |     | 2¾ | 4  | American,              | ....                 | lb   | 1    | 70  | 2  | 00 |    |    |
| " Extract                     | .... | .... |         |     | 11 | 18 | Pinus Sylvestris,      | ....                 | lb   | 1    | 25  | 1  | 50 |    |    |
| Lye, concentrated,            | .... | .... | dz      | 75  |    | 1  | 00                     | Rose, Virgin,        | .... | oz   | 7   | 50 | 10 | 00 |    |
| Madder, best Dutch            | .... | .... | lb      | 12½ |    | 14 | Rosemary,              | ....                 | lb   | 70   |     |    | 75 |    |    |
| Magnesia, Carb 1 oz           | .... | .... | lb      | 16  |    | 20 | Sandalwood,            | ....                 | lb   | 4    | 50  | 6  | 00 |    |    |
| Calcined,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 45  |    | 50 | Sassafras,             | ....                 | lb   | 70   |     |    | 80 |    |    |
| Citrate, gran                 | .... | .... | lb      | 30  |    | 75 | Seal, pale,            | ....                 | gal  | 75   |     |    | 85 |    |    |
| Sulphate, best                | .... | .... | 100 lbs | 1   | 90 | 00 | Sperm, Winter Bleached | ....                 | gal  | 1    | 20  | 1  | 40 |    |    |
| Manganese, black oxide,       | .... | .... | lb      |     | 4½ | 6  | Tansy,                 | ....                 | lb   | 1    | 75  | 2  | 25 |    |    |
| Manna,                        | .... | .... | lb      | 3   | 00 | 4  | 00                     | Wintergreen,         | .... | lb   | 90  |    |    | 2  | 25 |
| Menthol,                      | .... | .... | lb      | 6   | 00 | 6  | 50                     | Wormwood, Opt,       | .... | lb   | 7   | 00 | 8  | 00 |    |
| Mercury,                      | .... | .... | lb      |     |    | 90 | Ointment, Mercurial,   | ....                 | lb   | 60   |     |    | 70 |    |    |
| Ammoniated                    | .... | .... | lb      | 1   | 20 | 1  | 30                     | Citric,              | .... | lb   | 40  |    |    | 50 |    |
| Bichlor,                      | .... | .... | lb      | 0   | 00 | 1  | 00                     | Opium.—SEE GUM.      | .... |      |     |    |    |    |    |
| Binioidide,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 3   | 75 | 4  | 00                     | Orange Peel,         | .... | lb   | 12  |    |    | 15 |    |
| Bisulphate,                   | .... | .... | lb      | 85  |    | 90 | Pepsin, 3000           | ....                 | oz   | 60   |     |    | 80 |    |    |
| Chloride,                     | .... | .... | lb      | 1   | 10 | 1  | 15                     | Saccharated,         | .... | lb   | 1   | 25 | 2  | 00 |    |
| Chalk,                        | .... | .... | lb      | 50  |    | 90 | Pepper, Black,         | ....                 | lb   | 18   |     |    | 19 |    |    |
| Nitric Oxide,                 | .... | .... | lb      | 1   | 25 | 1  | 35                     | powdered,            | .... | lb   | 20  |    |    | 21 |    |
| Oleate,                       | .... | .... | lb      | 75  |    | 90 | White powdered,        | ....                 | lb   | 26   |     |    | 27 |    |    |

|                                          |         |      |      |                                    |             |       |       |
|------------------------------------------|---------|------|------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Pill, Blue, Mass, . . . . .              | lb      | 80   | 85   | Sal Soda by bbl. . . . .           | 100 lb      | 00    | 85    |
| Pilocarpine, Nitrate, . . . . .          | gr      | 5    | 00   | Epsom, by bbl. . . . .             | 100 lb      | 1 50  | 1 75  |
| Pitch, Black, . . . . .                  | bbbl    | 3 00 | 3 50 | Salicin, . . . . .                 | lb          | 6 25  | 7 00  |
| Burgundy, . . . . .                      | lb      | 13   | 15   | Santonin, . . . . .                | lb          | 5 50  | 6 00  |
| Phenacetine, Bayer's . . . . .           | oz      | 00   | 35   | Seed, Anise, Italian . . . . .     | lb          | 10    | 00    |
| " B. P. . . . .                          | oz      | 00   | 17   | Star, . . . . .                    | lb          | 35    | 38    |
| Phosphorus, . . . . .                    | lb      | 90   | 1 00 | Canary, Sicily, . . . . .          | lb          | 4     | 5     |
| Podophyllin, . . . . .                   | oz      | 40   | 45   | Caraway, . . . . .                 | lb          | 12    | 15    |
| Poppy Heads, . . . . .                   | 100     | 1 25 | 00   | Cardamon, Malabar, . . . . .       | lb          | 1 50  | 1 60  |
| Potassa, Caustic, white sticks . . . . . | lb      | 50   | 00   | decorticated, . . . . .            | lb          | 1 50  | 2 00  |
| Liquor, . . . . .                        | lb      | 10   | 12   | Celery, . . . . .                  | lb          | 18    | 20    |
| Potassium, Acetate,—granulated . . . . . | lb      | 25   | 27   | Colchicum, German, . . . . .       | lb          | 50    | 00    |
| Bicarbonate, . . . . .                   | lb      | 15   | 00   | Coriander, . . . . .               | lb          | 10    | 00    |
| Bichromate . . . . .                     | lb      | 12   | 13   | Flax, cleaned, Ontario, . . . . .  | 100 lbs     | 3 50  | cash  |
| Bitartrate (Cream Tartar), . . . . .     | lb      | 21   | 24   | pure ground . . . . .              | 100 lbs     | 3 85  | cash  |
| Bromide, . . . . .                       | lb      | 70   | 75   | Fenugreek, powdered, . . . . .     | lb          | 6     | 8     |
| Carbonate, . . . . .                     | lb      | 12   | 15   | Hemp, . . . . .                    | lb          | 4     | 4½    |
| Chlorate, . . . . .                      | lb      | 15   | 17   | Mustard, white, . . . . .          | lb          | 8     | 10    |
| Cyanide, Fused, . . . . .                | lb      | 30   | 45   | powdered, . . . . .                | lb          | 20    | 50    |
| Iodide, . . . . .                        | lb      | 3 00 | 3 25 | Rape, . . . . .                    | lb          | 6     | 7     |
| Nitrate, pure . . . . .                  | lb      | 6    | 8    | Saffron, American, . . . . .       | lb          | 30    | 35    |
| Permanganate, . . . . .                  | lb      | 30   | 35   | Spanish, . . . . .                 | oz          | 00    | 90    |
| Prussiate, Red, . . . . .                | lb      | 70   | 75   | Sage, ozs. . . . .                 | lb          | 20    | 22    |
| Yellow, . . . . .                        | lb      | 30   | 32   | Silver, Nitrate, by lb . . . . .   | cash lb     | 7 00  | 9 60  |
| and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle) . . . . . | lb      | 20   | 25   | Soap, Castile, mottled, . . . . .  | lb          | 10    | 12    |
| Sulphurette . . . . .                    | lb      | 25   | 27   | White, . . . . .                   | lb          | 8½    | 16    |
| Quassia, . . . . .                       | lb      | 10   | 12   | Soda, Ash, . . . . .               | keg or cask | 2     | 2½    |
| Quinine, Howard's, . . . . .             | oz      | 45   | 50   | Caustic, . . . . .                 | drum or lb  | 23/5  | 6     |
| German, . . . . .                        | oz      | 37   | 45   | Sodium, Acetate, . . . . .         | lb          | 22    | 25    |
| Resorcin, . . . . .                      | oz      | 20   | 00   | Bicarb, Howard's, . . . . .        | lb          | 16    | 17    |
| Rosin, strained, 10lb. box . . . . .     |         | 3    | 00   | pure, by keg . . . . .             | lb          | 00    | 1¾    |
| Root, Aconite, . . . . .                 | bulk lb | 00   | 25   | Carbonate, crystal, . . . . .      | lb          | 1     | 2½    |
| Blood, powdered . . . . .                | lb      | 00   | 15   | Hyposulphite, . . . . .            | lb          | 3     | 5     |
| Cohosh, Black, . . . . .                 | lb      | 15   | 16   | Salicylate, . . . . .              | lb          | 70    | 75    |
| Colchicum, German, . . . . .             | lb      | 25   | 30   | Sulphate, Glauber's salt . . . . . | lb          | 1     | 2½    |
| Colombo, . . . . .                       | lb      | 15   | 18   | Sponges, Grass . . . . .           | lb          | 75    | 1 20  |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 25   | 30   | Reef . . . . .                     | lb          | 1 75  | 2 00  |
| Curcuma, ground, . . . . .               | lb      | 13   | 20   | Slate, . . . . .                   | lb          | 1 00  | 1 10  |
| Elecampane, . . . . .                    | lb      | 10   | 00   | Sheepswool, . . . . .              | lb          | 3 40  | 3 75  |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 15   | 00   | Bath, loose, common . . . . .      | lb          | 3 50  | 0 00  |
| Gentian, . . . . .                       | lb      | 9    | 00   | Bath, fine quality . . . . .       | 100 lb      | 10 00 | 40 00 |
| ground, . . . . .                        | lb      | 11   | 00   | Surgeon's . . . . .                | string      | 1 50  | 2 50  |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 13   | 00   | Turkey . . . . .                   | string      | 3 00  | 10 00 |
| Ginger, E. I. . . . .                    | lb      | 10   | 13   | Turkey, Cup, fine . . . . .        | each        | 0 50  | 1 00  |
| " powdered, . . . . .                    | lb      | 12   | 15   | Strychnine, . . . . .              | oz          | 0 75  | 80    |
| " Jamaica, . . . . .                     | lb      | 18   | 25   | Sulphonal, . . . . .               | oz          | 50    | 60    |
| " powdered, . . . . .                    | lb      | 22   | 30   | Sulphur precipitated . . . . .     | lb          | 15    | 20    |
| Hellebore. White, powdered, . . . . .    | lb      | 00   | 15   | sublimed, . . . . .                | lb          | 2     | 3½    |
| Ipecac, . . . . .                        | lb      | 3 75 | 0 00 | roll, . . . . .                    | lb          | 2     | 3½    |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 4 00 | 0 00 | ground bag . . . . .               |             |       | 1 90  |
| Jalap, powdered, . . . . .               | lb      | 35   | 00   | Tin, Muriate, crystals . . . . .   | lb          | 25    | 28    |
| Licorice, select, . . . . .              | lb      | 12   | 23   | foil, . . . . .                    | lb          | 30    | 32    |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 12   | 20   | Tamarinds, . . . . .               | lb          | 13    | 15    |
| Mandrake, . . . . .                      | lb      | 10   | 12   | Tar, pine . . . . .                | lbb         | 6 30  | 6 50  |
| Orris, Florentine . . . . .              | lb      | 25   | 30   | Barbadoes, . . . . .               | lb          | 15    | 16    |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 30   | 35   | Terebene, . . . . .                | lb          | 50    | 60    |
| Pink, . . . . .                          | lb      | 40   | 45   | Trional . . . . .                  | lb          | 90    | 100   |
| Rhubarb, E. I. . . . .                   | lb      | 75   | 1 00 | Turpentine, Spirits . . . . .      | net gal     | 54    | 65    |
| fine trimmed . . . . .                   | lb      | 2 00 | 2 50 | Venice, . . . . .                  | lb          | 12½   | 13    |
| powdered, . . . . .                      | lb      | 1 00 | 2 50 | Veratria . . . . .                 | oz          | 2 25  | 2 50  |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras, . . . . .        | lb      | 40   | 45   | Verdigris, . . . . .               | lb          | 30    | 35    |
| Jamaica, . . . . .                       | lb      | 90   | 95   | Wax, White, pure . . . . .         | lb          | 65    | 70    |
| Sarsaparilla, Mexican, . . . . .         | lb      | 00   | 20   | Yellow, . . . . .                  | lb          | 40    | 45    |
| Senega, . . . . .                        | lb      | 60   | 70   | Zinc, Chloride, . . . . .          | oz          | 10    | 10    |
| Taraxicum . . . . .                      | lb      | 15   | 16   | Oxide, . . . . .                   | lb          | 13    | 60    |
| Squill, white, . . . . .                 | lb      | 10   | 12   | Sulphate, pure . . . . .           | lb          | 9     | 12    |
| Valerian, English, . . . . .             | lb      | 15   | 18   | common, . . . . .                  | lb          | 6     | 9     |
| Salol, . . . . .                         | lb      | 1 40 | 1 60 | Valerianate, . . . . .             | oz          | 25    | 28    |
| Sal Soda, . . . . .                      | lb      | 1    | 2½   | Sulphocarbolate, . . . . .         | lb          | 80    | 1 00  |



CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00.

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Limited.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

Pipes,

Cigars,

Cigarettes,

Tobaccos

and

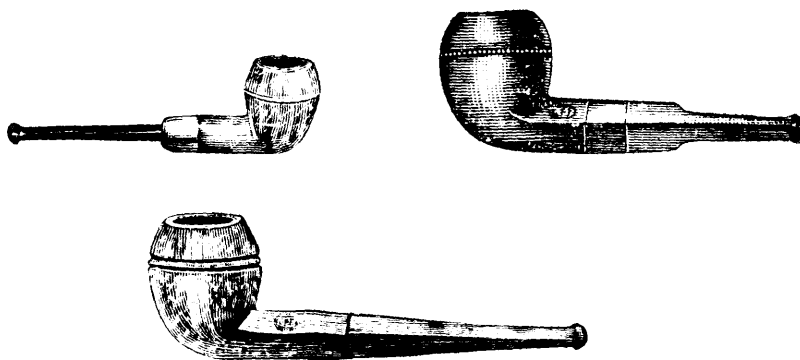
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(Distilled Extract.)

To The Drug Trade:

This is the season to consider the quality of the product you supply your customers, we manufacture Distilled Extract of WITCH HAZEL from the Canadian Twigs and Leaves, and can supply the trade with a better product than that which is imported. The difference between the foreign Distilled Extract and that which we distill is, THAT OURS IS AN ALCOHOLIC DISTILLATION, the alcohol being put in the Still and run over through the leaves and twigs which insures it keeping perfectly pure and sweet, under all reasonable conditions. IT CONTAINS 15 per cent GRAIN ALCOHOL. The grade usually imported is an aqueous extract which quickly sours, the alcohol being only added to it by the jobbers in Canada, hence the trade do not get a FRESH DISTINCTIVE ODOR which CHARACTERIZES OUR PRODUCT.

Dr. J. P. Bond, V. S., Toronto, writes as follows:—I called at your office and procured a sample of your DISTILLED EXTRACT of WITCH HAZEL and found it so superior to what I have been getting that I shall use it in my practice. We would like you to write for sample and quotations so as to convince you our contention is correct, that we manufacture the best Dist. Extract of Witch Hazel upon the Canadian market.

THE **Toronto Drug Co** LIMITED.

# THE Toronto Drug Co., LIMITED.

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AROMATIC LAXATIVE COMPOUND.  
BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground for percolation.  
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COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR.  
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ELIXER LACTATED PEPSINE with phosphites of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.  
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DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.  
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A full line, including  
MAGNESIA CITRATE.  
NON-SECRET REMEDIES  
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FRUIT TABLETS OR DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY STRICTLY PURE.

Put up expressly for the Drug Trade, flavors as follows:—

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| CLOVES,        | HOREHOUND,           |
| CHOCOLATE,     | LEMON,               |
| LIME FRUIT,    | MENTHOL (COUGH),     |
| MIXED FRUIT,   | ORANGE,              |
| PINE APPLE,    | RASPBERRY,           |
| STRAWBERRY,    | ROSE,                |
| PAREGORIC,     | VANILLA,             |
| WINTERGREEN.   |                      |



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**Crude, Granulated, Powdered.**

*We have every facility for supplying the best grade of Crude Drugs, ground to any fineness. The Granulated and Powdered Drugs furnished by us are not only pure but are made from the highest standard of Crude Material attainable, and the Milling is done by our own Machinery under personal supervision. We give special attention to the Grinding of Customers Own Material and Private Formula Work.*

*Send for samples and quotations before making your purchases.*

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**The Toronto Drug Co Limited.**

LIST OF  
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PUT UP IN 8 oz. GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES HOLDING 4 oz. OF SALTS  
And in One Pound Bottles.

*Alkaline Lithia.*

Each teaspoonful contains Caffeine, grs. 1; Soda Bicarb. grs. 10; Potass. Bicarb., grs. 10; Lithia Carbonate, grs. 5.

*Caffeine and Potassium Bromide.*

Each teaspoonful contains Caffeine, grs. 1; Potass. Bromide, grs. 5.

*Citrate of Magnesia.*

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesium Citrate, grs. 24.

*Lithia Citras B. P.*

Each teaspoonful contains Lithia Citrate, grs. 2½.

*Lithia Citras and Soda Salicylas*

Each teaspoonful contains Lithia Citras, grs. 5; Soda Salicylas, grs. 10.

*Magnesia Sulphate B. P.*

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesia Sulphate grs. 30.

*Saline Laxative*

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesia Sulphate, grs. 5; Sodium Phosphate, grs. 5.

*Sodium Phosphate B. P.*

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Sulphate, grs. 30.

*Sodium Salicylate*

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Salicylate, grs. 15.

*Sodium Sulphate B.P.*

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Sulphate, grs. 20.

*Seidlitz Mixture*

*Rochelle Salts*

Each teaspoonful contains Rochelle Salts, grs. 30.

*Bethesda Salt*

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.  
*Indicated in the treatment of the Kidneys.*

*Carlsbad Salt*

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.  
*Indicated in Constipation, Hepatic Troubles, Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes.*

*Kissingen Salt*

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.  
*Indicated in indigestion, Hepatic Troubles, morbid conditions of the Kidneys, Obesity, and gives a general tonic to the organs.*

*Friedrichshall Salt*

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.  
*Indicated in diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Urinary Organs.*

*Vichy Salt*

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.  
*Indicated in Kidney Diseases, Diabetes, Gout and Hepatic Derangements.*

*Obesity Salt*

*The remedy par excellence for reducing the weight and abdominal enlargement without disarranging the system.*

We ask special attention to our Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia. A large granular without any dust. Put up in 5 and 25 pound tins.

Write for quotations.

**The TORONTO DRUG Co, Limited.**



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## Belladonna Plaster

Prepared by \_\_\_\_\_  
**Johnson & Johnson,**  
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conforms strictly to the Pharmacopea in strength and kind of drug used.

### BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

Belladonna gathered in proper time and season extracted with alcoholic menstruum so as to retain all soluble constituents of the drug by macero-percolation, reduced in vacuo to a semi-solid extract. Incorporated by mixing cold with plaster mass. See U. S. D., page 491.

### Johnson's Belladonna Plaster Contains all the Soluble Constituents of Belladonna in Absorbable Form.

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an *increased action and more immediate effect.*—JNO. V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.

"Johnson's Belladonna Plaster has met with approval. An improvement has been made in the addition of Boracic Acid to the plaster base with a view of opening the skin pores and enabling the drug to be absorbed."—*British Medical Journal.*

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives *quicker and better effect than any other* I have hitherto used."—DR. D. H. AGNEW, University of Penna.

The essential feature of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is the use of an absorption promoting base that frees the pores from fatty matter, thus insuring reliable and increased action of the drug.

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LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles.)  
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LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.  
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 Hemaboloids.

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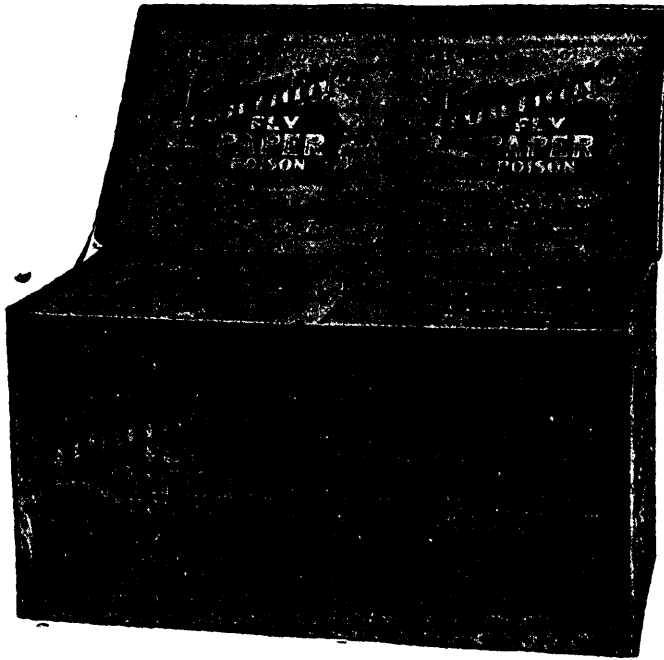
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Fighter,  
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Kills all  
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6 papers  
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