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These far surpass Blaud's Pills in efficacy,  
as they neither oxidize nor harden.

Equal to  
1, 2 or 3  
Blaud  
Pills.

PREPARED BY  
**Duncan, Flockhart &  
Co., Edinburgh.**

Agent in Canada.  
**B. L. GIBSON,**  
85 Wellington St. West,  
TORONTO

**CANADIAN  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
JOURNAL**

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

VOL. XXXII. TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1898. NO. 2

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**Archdale Wilson & Co.,**

**Wholesale Druggists.**

**Importers of**

*DRUGS* from the primary markets.

*CHEMICALS* from the best English,  
European and American makers, and

*DRUG SUNDRIES* of all kinds.

HAMILTON,

CANADA.

# "SURE CATCH"

Seal Wax Border  
Sticky  
Fly Paper

PRICE LIST FOR 1898.

One or more boxes, - \$0.40 per box  
Half cases 5 boxes, - 1.80 each  
One to Five cases 10 boxes each 3.40 per case

At the solicitation of many jobbers we shall also pack "Sure Catch" in half cases, thereby avoiding repacking small lots.

SPECIAL OFFER.

In every case of "SURE CATCH" Sticky Fly Paper, we shall pack 10 sheets of "SURE CATCH" Poison Fly Paper free (one sheet in each carton.) At the usual price, this nets the dealer 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % per case more than the usual profit on Sticky Fly Paper.

"Sure Catch" Poison Fly Paper.

Made of extra heavy absorbent felt paper. Packed 6 sections in an envelope.

PRICE LIST : 1 Box, 50 Envelopes, \$1.25, 1 Case, 10 Boxes, 500 Envelopes, \$10.

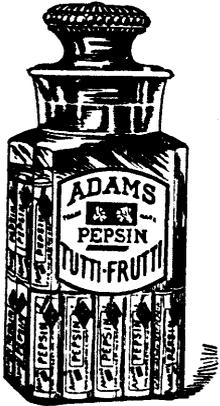
## J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Toronto, Ont.

We also manufacture "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Syrups.



### FREE

A handsome Glass Jar, with ground stopper, packed in three different styles, viz : all

## TUTTI FRUTTI,

or all Pepsin Tutti Frutti; or half Tutti Frutti and half Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Send for new hanger signs for your Window to

ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO, Ont.

You have been asked for

EGYPTIAN EGG SHAMPOO,  
TURKISH SHAMPOO,  
DR. SAGE'S HAIR SAVER,  
CREME DE ROSE,  
TURKISH COSMETIQUE,

WHY NOT ORDER THEM FROM YOUR  
WHOLESALE HOUSE,  
OR WRITE TO US ABOUT THEM ?

Send to us for samples of our Unique Astringent Pencils, and our EXTRACT OF BAY RUM.

More Bay Rum is made from our Extract than from all other Essences, Extracts, etc., combined.

Its Cost is \$2.50 a Pound.

THE  
WINDSOR BARKER CO.,  
LIMITED,  
50 Adelaide St., W., TORONTO.

### RANSOM'S

## CROUP

The only medicine known that will cure Membranous Croup or any kind of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils or Colds. In a private practice of 30 years it has never failed to cure any kind of Croup.

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu.

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers.

Francis U. Kahle,

TORONTO, ONT.

## REMEDY

The Ideal  
**Z Y M O L E**  
 ANTISEPTIC  
 STEARNS'  
 Antiseptic Compound.

**Frederick Stearns & Co.,**

*MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,*

**WINDSOR, ONT.**

**London, England.**

**Detroit, Mich.**

**New York City.**

# Won't Come Off



THE SECRET of good painting is good paint.

$\frac{1}{2}$  THE SECRET, the Right Material,

$\frac{1}{2}$  THE SECRET, the Right Proportions.

**1** The **WHOLE** Secret.

## Robertson's Pure Paints.

A child can use them and produce good results. They do the best work at the least cost, live longer, have more covering capacity, and look better than any other paints in the market.

**THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited,** THE PAINT MAKERS,  
 263-285 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*

# Druggists' Confectionery.

The Special Attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

## GLYCERINE PASTILLES.

Beautifully Bright. Perfectly Soluble.  
Quite Transparent.

### ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

*GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES*  
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS  
DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.

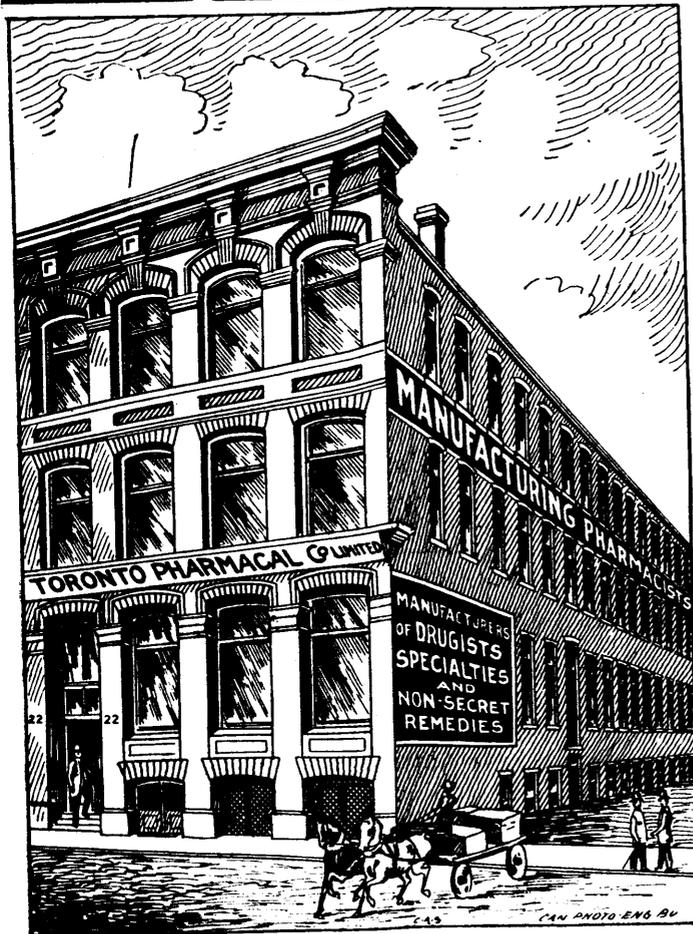


SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

**ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Carlton Works, MANCHESTER,**

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, England.

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*



The Latest Addition to our already very comprehensive list is

# CASTOR OIL CREAM,

A perfect and permanent Emulsion, containing 75 per cent. of Castor Oil, very palatable.

Neatly put up in 3½ oz. bots.

**\$1 per doz.**

The Toronto  
Pharmacal Co.,

LIMITED,

22-24 Bay St.,

TORONTO.

## Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).  
 MALTINE Ferrated.  
 MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.  
 MALTINE with C. L. O. and Hypophos.  
 MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.  
 MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.  
 MALTINE with Peptones.  
 MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,  
 MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and  
 [Pancreatine  
 MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,  
 MALTINE with Coca Wine.  
 MALTO-YERBINE.

## New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles.)  
 (½ lb bottles.)

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.

Lactopeptine Tablets.

Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

## Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)

Liquid Peptonoids.

Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.

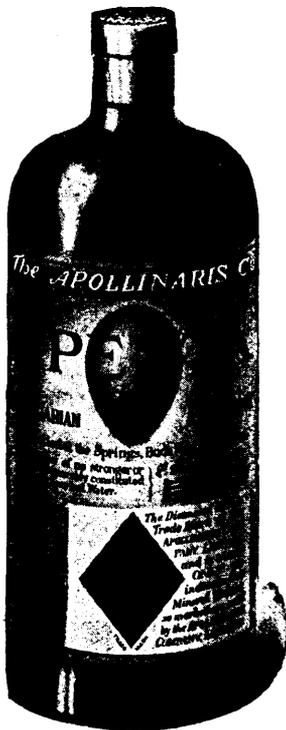
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

**R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,**

**88 Wellington St., West.**

**TORONTO.**



# “APENTA”

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$3.50 Case of 25 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 COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.**

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS :

**WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.**

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# CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

No. 2

ESTABLISHED 1868.

## CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

## PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1 00 per Year.

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**All Copy** for publication must be sent in by the 20th of the month.

**New Advertisements** and changes received up to the 25th or 20th if proofs are required.

**Advertising Rates** sent on application.

**Address** all communications on business

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,  
287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

### THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

What has become of this projected organisation? The writer was one of the first to agitate its formation and some years ago, with Mr. Muir, Secretary of the Quebec Association, drew up a constitution and set of by-laws, which were submitted to the other provincial associations for acceptance. We understand that they were favorably received by all—the only objections coming from the Ontaiao College of Pharmacy. Since that time the matter has remained in abeyance, but we think the time is ripe for some action in the way of resuscitating the scheme.

The advantages of such an organization for the improvement of pharmacy in Canada require no argument. We all know and realize the need of organisation and well-directed, united action in the present changing condition of pharmacy, and if such organisation is to be of any value, now is the time to commence.

### THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL AND THE DEPARTMENT STORES.

Ald. Galley, the representative of Ste. Anne's Ward has brought up the question of special taxation of department stores. In the course of his remarks he drew attention to the evil results which have accrued from the advent of this new feature of commercial life; the great decrease in the city's revenue caused by the closing up of so many of the smaller stores, with consequent depreciation of the value of real estate; the number of people who have been thrown out of employment, and the other evils which follow on the heel of monopoly. The remedy proposed by Ald. Galley is the same as that which was suggested in these columns nearly two years ago, namely, a progressively increasing tax for each department outside of what is considered legitimate dry goods trade. Something must be done to protect the small dealers. It is all very well to say that the department store is only a development of modern civilization and a sign of the growing tendency towards centralization, but what is to become of the men and women who lose their independence by the too enterprising enterprise of the department store? If the city is losing revenue by the establishment of these mammoth concerns, and there can be no question of it, it is only right that they should be made to pay the deficiency, and if they find it a burden to do so, let them curtail their expansion and keep to their legitimate business. If we examine into the underlying principles of the average department store, we will find it based upon selfishness and cupidity; selfishness, in that the proprietors look out for themselves alone, and do not care whose livelihood is wiped out, if they are making money, and cupidity in that by specious advertising the public, and especially the female portion thereof, are lead to imagine that by buying at these places they can save money, the fact, however, being that any cheap goods bought at these places are cheap from every point of view, while other lines are just as dear, if not dearer than in regular old line stores; but the average woman in spite of daily disappointments will still haunt the bargain counter, and to make a saving of five cents, will

spend ten cents in car fare and waste half a day going to the department store. In the meantime, however, the damage has been done and the smaller dealers have to close up shop and go look for another job, the landlord loses his rent, the city loses its revenue, and the department store keeper waxes fat, builds palaces and buys yachts and race horses, and where a hundred were prosperous and independent, we find only one in that condition, and the other 99 working for him as clerks. It is time something was done to stop the ravages of these concerns; streets which were formerly busy and filled with buyers are now quiet, the shutters up and the doors barred, and all through the operations of the department store; a halt must be called unless further mischief is to be done. We hope that the people interested in Ald. Galley's work will give him all the aid possible by demanding that their representatives shall take action on the matter without any further delay.

#### THE ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This book is before us, and in design and execution is neat and attractive, and creditable to the College and faculty. All necessary information for either pharmacists, or those who contemplate being such, is contained in it, and so systematically arranged as to be convenient and valuable to those who may require to peruse its pages. The appearance of the book is added to by cuts of the various lecture rooms and laboratories, with plans of the different floors. Of all the announcements which come to us none is more replete with information, or conveys a more accurate conception of the institution which it represents than does this announcement. Were it not for one fatal defect it could be pronounced perfect. This defect is the presence of a batch of advertisements, in the front and back of the book, proclaiming the virtues and qualities of divers articles, many of them having no earthly or unearthly connection with pharmacy. Their presence in such a place is an offence against one's sense of the "eternal fitness of things," for which there is no palliation. If the pharmacists of this province want to know of the qualities of Brown's "Malt" and Jones's "Mineral Water," or where to purchase "Smith's Hair Dye" and "Johnston's Horse Powders" there are other sources from which to derive that information more fitting than the annual announcement of a teaching institution, whose chief aim and reason for existence is the elevation of pharmacy in this province. With one exception we have failed to find another announcement disfigured in this manner, even though almost all other institutions have a reasonable excuse for such commercialism, which in the case of the Ontario College of Pharmacy is entirely lacking. Near-

ly all other colleges of pharmacy are independent institutions which have to compete in the "open market" for students and depend on merit to fill their class rolls. With our college, attendance is compulsory, which guarantees a full complement of students and a permanent revenue more than sufficient to meet all requirements. There is another phase of the subject which might be borne in mind; advertisers look upon this class of advertising as a species of blackmail, and, while submitting to it, their resentment is none the less deep-seated and lasting. Our advice is to discontinue the practice. It ill becomes the dignity of the faculty or any member of it to become an advertising agent, and the time of the secretary-treasurer can be better employed than acting as collector of petty sums of money not required, and which are paid under protest.

#### NEW DRUGS FROM THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Dr. B. H. Paul and A. J. Cowley (PHARM. JOURNAL) have examined two new drugs sent for examination by Sir A. Maloney, governor of the Windward Islands. The first, Chione Glabra, is known locally as *Violette*, and is said to possess valuable tonic and aphrodisiac properties. The specimen received was a pale root bark having a strongly aromatic odor and astringent taste. By distillation 1.5 per cent. of volatile oil of a pale, yellow color was obtained. No trace of an alkaloid was obtained. From the alcoholic extract a tannin, and a saporin-like body were obtained.

The other drug examined, *Neurokœna Lobata*, the leaves of which are locally known as "*é herbi à pique*," is used as a substitute for quinine, and also in dysentery. A small quantity of an uncrystallizable, bitter alkaloid was obtained.

#### THE ANTITOXIN PATENT.

To say that the announcement of a patent on antitoxin in the United States has caused a profound sensation in medical and pharmaceutical circles is to state the condition mildly. Indignation and resentment are the prevailing sentiments. Indignation that within the ranks of the profession is a member who would barter a glorious heritage for a mess of pottage, and resentment against the man who has brought reproach upon a profession the members of which have, since earliest history, led the van in self-sacrificing efforts for the benefit of their race, hoping for no reward but to know that help and hope have come to their fellowmen, gladly laying down life itself, if from the seed thus sown a rich harvest of good to mankind might be reaped. The words of

# 'E. & Co.' Genuine Lead.

We bespeak the orders of druggists carrying stocks of Paints and Oils, in preparation for the FALL TRADE. During the past year we have devoted more especial attention to this department with the result that we have secured most gratifying recognition of the worth of our brand of Lead, which is attested by a vast increase of business—for the eight months of 1898 quadruple of year 1897—and by high commendation from practical painters. Our 45 years' experience counts for a good deal. Useful advertising leaflets supplied on request.

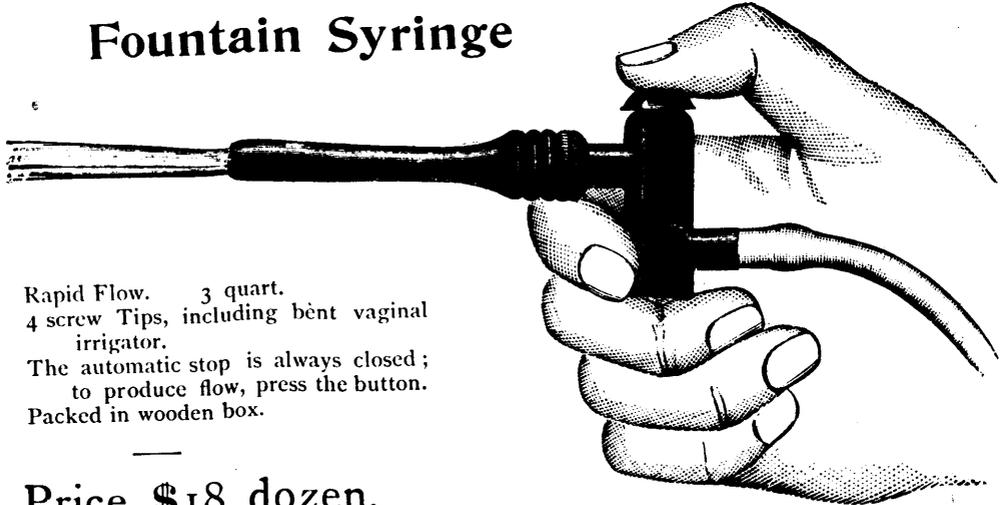
Price \$5.35 net per 100 lbs.

## PURE LINSEED OIL. PURE SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

Best goods, re-coopered. Sold by weight at bottom market prices.  
Our PALE BOILED OIL—a relic of the days when we were "brushers"—has no superior.

### The "AUTOCHECK"

## Fountain Syringe



Rapid Flow. 3 quart.  
4 screw Tips, including bent vaginal irrigator.  
The automatic stop is always closed; to produce flow, press the button.  
Packed in wooden box.

Price \$18 dozen.

Paracet Phenetidine, lbs. and oz.  
Sulphonal, Phenacetine.  
Metric Dispensing Weights.  
Metric Counter Scale Weights.  
Grosvenor's Konseal Machines.  
Konseals, all sizes.  
Soda Silicate.  
Pipe Clay,  $\frac{1}{4}$ s. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ s.  
Cut Glass Bottles.

Belt's Eye Protectors.  
Colgate's Shaving Sticks,  
with premiums.  
British Pharmacopœia 1898.  
"C. & D." Pharmac. Formulas.  
Sulpholine Lotion.  
Izal Emulsion, 1s. and 4-6d.  
Perfume Atomizers, good values.  
Mirrors.

Chemicals and Apparatus for High Schools.  
Pickle-bottle Corks—Bottling Wax (Red, Blue, Black, Green)—Mixed Spices.  
TEXT BOOKS for O.C.P.

# ELLIOT & CO.,

5 FRONT STREET EAST, - TORONTO.

# SPONGES.

**Cases** { Large assortment of both English and American packing.

**Bales** { Sheepwool, Velvet, Yellow, Hardhead, Reef and Grass.

## LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

Importers & Jobbers,  
MONTREAL  
AND TORONTO.

**TEABERRY** FOR THE  
**TEETH** CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE  
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL 25c.  
DRUGGISTS SELL IT - ZOPESA-CHEM. CO. TORONTO

## Fine Confectionery

for Druggists.

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.  
Stewart's Cough Drops has no equal.  
Stewart's Floral Tablets.  
Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.  
Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

**A. J. STEWART,**  
410 Queen St. W., Toronto.

## Pharmaceutical Specialties.

(SCOTT & MacMILLAN)

(S. & M.)

now

The HOLGATE-FIELDING Co. Limited

<i>Fluid Cascara Aromatic</i>	<i>Syrup White Pine Co.</i>
<i>Fluid Extract Cascara</i>	" " " <i>Tar</i>
<i>Menthymol Antiseptic</i>	" <i>Ferri Perchlor.</i>
<i>Essence of Pepsin</i>	" <i>Triple Phos.</i>
<i>Elixir Lactated Pepsin</i>	" <i>Ferri Iodid</i>
<i>Calisaya Cordial</i>	" " <i>Phos.</i>
<i>Vitalic Hypophosphites</i>	" <i>Trifoliumo.</i>

We now manufacture the above and solicit the attention of the trade. We also invite inquiries on crude drugs and powdered drugs in packages.

Agents for "Carnogen," Keasbey & Matteson, and Watson's Rheumatic Pills.

THE

## HOLGATE-FIELDING CO.

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St., TORONTO.

We beg to announce to the Drug Trade that we are now placing our Specialties on the Market throughout Canada, viz :

**GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT,**  
The Great Pain Reliever.

**JAPANESE CATARRH CURE,**  
A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

**CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND,**  
A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

These preparations have met with marked success throughout the West, and large contracts have now been placed with all the leading papers throughout Ontario and Eastern Provinces.

We intend confining our business exclusively to the Drug Trade and will not supply Cutters. Order through your Wholesale Druggists.

—THE—

## Griffiths & Macpherson

COMPANY,

**Druggists, Vancouver, B.C.**

Branch office—121 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. F. W. Mann in *The Medical Age* on this phase of the subject are most apt :

"If Professor Behring admits any merit in the work of his predecessors and contemporaries, his claim to be the exclusive inventor of diphtheria antitoxin is in contravention of all the ethics of a scientist's career. His claim is an offence against common morality. Had Simpson patented chloroform anæsthesia, or had Lister patented antiseptic surgery, the world would have had two selfish empirics and lost two medical heroes. If Behring, by the righteous judgment of mankind, can be adjudged sole and undisputed inventor of antitoxin, he has a place in the Temple of Fame for achieving the most beneficent discovery of modern times. It remains to be seen whether the temptation to be rich will overcome his ambition to be great, and whether for a tinsel crown he will barter a diadem of everlasting renown."

The commercial aspect of the case is worthy of a notice in passing. If there is not political corruption in the securing of this patent then our neighbors across the border have urgent need to rearrange the registrations of their patent department. A law which permits the most gigantic injustice of a century cannot be repealed any too soon. The present position of Serum Therapy is the result of the developments of the last half dozen years. In attaining this position the brightest intellects of the most advanced epoch in the world's history have been aided by unlimited capital placed at their disposal by men ever ready to encourage those who have devoted their lives to advancement of scientific knowledge.

This decision of the U. S. patent office simply proclaims to the world that the men whom we delight to honor are frauds and imposters, and that Pasteur, Roux, Chamberland, Kitasato, Arouson and Eimeride have been posing before the world as philanthropists when they should occupy a place in a police court beside the man guilty of petty larceny. It means also that this man Behring and his associates are to receive all the financial benefits which will accrue from the labor of such intellectual giants, as the foregoing, joined to the commercial enterprise of such firms as Parke, Davis & Co., H. K. Mulford & Co., who have done so much to bring the manufacture of antitoxin serums to the present perfected condition. All their labors then have been "labors of love"—not for humanity—but for Professor Behring. That such a monstrous iniquity could be perpetrated, without protest even in the home of combines and monopolies, is inconceivable. The interested scientists named have no legal redress against the man who is endeavoring to filch from them the merit and credit which is their just due, but the manufacturers interested are determined to fight to the bitter end for the enjoyment of the benefits

which they are justly entitled to as the result of their enterprise. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have retained the foremost firm of patent lawyers in the Union to look after their interests, and one of the biggest legal battles of a generation may be looked for, before the deciding judges of the Supreme Court deliver their finding as to the means and influences by which this patent has been secured.

#### THE PREVENTION OF CUTTING.

While the majority of patent medicine manufacturers are talking about schemes and plans to prevent cutting, and violently protesting their desire to protect the retailer, cutters are getting their supplies from some source. There are a few notable exceptions to the general indifference to the demands of the retailer. The principal among those who are making an honest and successful effort in that direction are the Quickcure Company, and the Abbey Salt Company. These two concerns are keeping their goods in the legitimate channels, and if occasionally a cutter secures a small supply of either of these articles it is through the treachery of some of those whose interests lie in the opposite direction. Manufacturers give as one reason for their indifference that druggists "substitute" (of course our views differ as to what constitutes substitution); but the fact is that if a druggist makes a fair profit on an article it is not to his interest to substitute, but if the article is sold by cutters and departmental stores then the druggist in self-defence is compelled to get up and push a similar preparation. That this is so, is proved by the fact that although Abbey's Salt is probably the best selling specialty in Canada, we have never heard of a druggist getting out an article resembling it, or which by any stretch of imagination could be called a substitute, and the same with Quickcure. If manufacturers would only see that the interests of the druggists are identical with their own, they would not hesitate so long about doing what is right. The concerns before mentioned understand the question thoroughly and they have not been afraid to take the right road, and it has led them to success. The results are that these companies are prosperous, their goods sell well, the druggist is satisfied with the profits obtained, and everyone concerned is pleased with the results. If this be so why cannot other manufacturers adopt similar means to prevent their goods getting into the hands of cutters.

Moissan has prepared a hydride of calcium by heating calcium in a hydrogen. This body is a powerful reducing agent; it is decomposed on contact with water, giving off its hydrogen. Heated to dull redness it burns in oxygen, chlorine, bromine and iodine.

### TEST FOR THE PURITY OF COPAIVA BALSAM.

A. A. Stilwell, a New York dealer in essential oils, has sent out a circular with regard to the test which he recommended to his customers. According to some the test can be nullified by the addition of 25 per cent. of rosin, but Stilwell says that such an addition would render the balsam so thick that its appearance alone would be sufficient to condemn it. Mr. Stilwell repeats his assertion that all pure balsam, except Para Balsam or similar thin, limpid balsam, will answer the test, which is applied as follows:

In a test tube put two and a half parts of balsam, and one part of Aqua Ammonia 20° (U.S.P.), cork and shake thoroughly. If pure, the balsam will at first become cloudy; then, immediately becomes transparent and remains so. If impure, it will remain cloudy and opaque.

### KERRY vs. ENGLAND.

Since our last issue the Privy Council in England have rendered judgment in this now celebrated case. This case has been frequently referred to in our columns, so that most of our readers are familiar with it. Briefly stated it is as follows. In Feb'y., 1894, the wife of Dr. England, of Montreäl, was suffering from some stomach trouble and the Dr., wishing to administer Bismuth Subnit. telephoned to the firm of H. J. Dart & Co. for 2 oz. of the drug. A parcel marked Bismuth Trisnit. was sent over and a dose taken from it administered to Mrs. England. Shortly after swallowing it she realized that it was not bismuth. This proved to be correct, for on investigation it proved to be tartar emetic. Medical aid was secured, but she died a few days after. Dr. England brought action against Dart & Co. claiming damages for himself and son. It then transpired that the container from which the drug was sold had been received a few days previous from Kerry, Watson & Co. containing tartar emetic and labeled "Bismuth Subnit." Dart & Co. pleaded that the fault was on the part of Kerry, Watson & Co. The action was then dropped and a new one commenced against Kerry, Watson & Co., with damages set at \$20,000. This case was tried by a jury who found for the doctor and his son, with damages for the latter of \$1,000. During the trial evidence was put in to show that Mrs. England had not died from the effect of the medicine but from previous disease, accelerated by the tartar emetic, though not to an "appreciable extent."

Both parties were dissatisfied with this verdict. Dr. England applied for a new trial and the defendants moved for judgment in their favor. In Nov., 1896, the Superior Court sit-

ting in review gave judgment in favor of Kerry, Watson & Co., and dismissed the doctor's application for a new trial on the ground that he had failed to show that the defendants were guilty of any fault in law toward him, or that they were responsible to him in the matter. Dr. England immediately appealed from this decision to the Court of Queen's Bench, who is Sept., 1897, reversed the superior court decision and ordered a new trial. From this ruling Kerry, Watson & Co. appealed to the Privy Council, who have now reversed this past decision and restored the order of the Court of Review.

The importance of this case in its bearing on the responsibility of pharmacists has been entirely lost sight of in the legal battle over the question as to what should have been the proper judgment following the jury's finding, and the only thing decided is that Mrs. England's death was not caused by the tartar emetic but from previous diseases.

The trial court's findings are contained in the replies to a number of questions submitted to the jury.

Those material to the appeal, with the answers to them, are as follows:— "3rd. Was the death of said Carrie Ann Galer caused by her taking a dose of tartar emetic in mistake for subnitrate of bismuth, on or about the 9th day of said month of February? It was accelerated, but not to any appreciable extent. 4th. Was the said tartar emetic supplied to the plaintiff by Henry J. Dart and Co., druggists, upon an order for bismuth, and was the package in which the same was contained marked 'Bismuth Trisnit, 2 ounces?' Yes. 6th. Was the supply of the said tartar emetic in said package marked 'Bismuth Subnit' by the defendants to the said Henry J. Dart and Co. due to neglect, carelessness, want of skill, and fault of the defendants or their employees? Yes. 8th. At the time of the administration of the dose mentioned in Question 3, and previous thereto, was the plaintiff's wife suffering from an illness known as 'La Grippe?' Yes. 9th. Was the death of the plaintiff's wife caused by the last mentioned illness or by disease, independently of said dose of tartar emetic? From previous disease, but accelerated by the tartar emetic. 10th. Has the plaintiff suffered any damage by reason of the death of the wife, and, if so, to what amount? No. 11th. Has the plaintiff's minor child suffered any damages by the death of his mother, and, if so, to what amount? Yes. \$1,000, one thousand dollars. E. A. Whitehead, Foreman."

Dr. England's ground for asking a new trial is contained in questions 3 and 9.

As to Question 3:—"The said answer is inconclusive and inconsistent, and in so far as the same states that the death of the late Dame Carrie Ann Galer was not accelerated to an appreciable extent by the taking of the said dose of tartar emetic the said answer is unsupported by proof, and is contrary to the evidence adduced. The answer to the ninth question, insofar as it purports to show that the death of the plaintiff's wife was caused by previous disease, is unsupported by proof, and is contrary to evidence adduced."

# Distinctly A Case Where The Need Sought The Prep- aration !

For years before we ever heard of Taka-Diastase we frequently received letters from prominent practitioners throughout the Dominion, urging the need of a powerful and reliable diastase in the conditions which unite to form the

## Clinical Tableau of Starch Dyspepsia ;

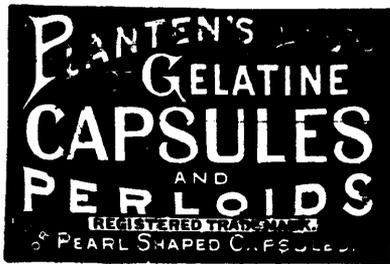
and emphasizing the fairly boundless range of usefulness in store for such a preparation, as compared with the relatively limited indications for pepsin.

Taka-Diastase is beyond all comparison, the most potent digestant of starchy foods ever available in medical practice.

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KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER  
SIXTY YEARS.

Some Specialties.—Sandal Pure ; Sandal, 1-10 Cassia ;  
Apiol ; Wintergreen ; Terpinol ; Frigeron ;  
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.

## Dandruff Shampoo Soap

*Should have the preference as a Toilet and Bath Soap.*

Why? Because it comes the nearest being a neutral soap, and will remove Dandruff and perspiratory matter when all other soaps fail. Make this test: Try any other soap as a Shampoo soap; after allowing your hair to become thoroughly dry, comb with fine comb and you will bring out soapy dust. Use DANDRUFF SHAMPOO and you comb out nothing.

We claim it a fraud on the public to offer a medicated skin soap; when the qualities of the best soap should be strictly neutral, removing the perspiratory matter from any part of the body without irritating the skin. All orders promptly filled by jobbers. Write

## W. J. BAKER & CO.

24 Wellington St., West., TORONTO.

## WAMPOLE'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.

Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2.00 each.

Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels, buyer's name prominently printed on same, at following prices:

¼-gross lots, and over....\$60.00 per gross.

Packed in ¼-gross Cases.

We use a pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,**

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

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36 & 38 Lombard St.,  
TORONTO, ONT.



The reasons that Druggists should handle

## BROCK'S Bird Seed

—ARE—

1. It is perfectly clean, pure seed.
2. It contains no hemp.
3. The packages contain a cake of Bird Treat for toning up the bird.
4. It contains a piece of Cuttle Fish Bone.
5. Because your customers will like it better than any other.

Order from your jobber; if he don't keep it write

**NICHOLSON & BROCK,**  
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and also that Nos. 10 and 11 are contradictory. The following is the Privy Council's summing up after reviewing the case from its inception :

"Their Lordships are not called upon to pronounce any opinion as to the question of privity, nor has it been argued at the bar. It may be assumed on this occasion that a *lien de droit* has been established between the parties. The question is whether any right to damages by the complaining parties has been established by the findings of the jury. The sole reason assigned for ordering a new trial is that the findings of the jury Nos. 10 and 11 are contradictory. Their Lordships cannot see the contradiction. What the jury find is that Dr. England suffered no damage by reason of the death of his wife, while his son suffered thereby to the amount of \$1,000. Why should not those two findings stand together? They may be wrong or against evidence, but that is not the ground taken for the new trial. It is easily conceivable that the death of a woman may cause pecuniary loss to her child, and none to her husband; and that is what the jury have found.

Their Lordships cannot agree with the learned Judges that the jury have awarded \$1,000 to the boy. They have awarded nothing. It is common enough to take the opinion of a jury as to the amount of damages suffered, leaving it for the Court to say whether on all the facts of the case the plaintiff can recover it from the defendant. That is the effect of the proceedings at this trial. If the findings do not establish the requisite connection between the defendants and plaintiffs, as held by the Court of Review, no damage can be recovered. If they do, as the Court of Queen's Bench hold, there ought to be a judgment for such damages as the other findings justify, and for no more. As the jury have found that the death of Mrs. England was not accelerated by the poison to any appreciable extent, it follows as a legal consequence that the damage attributable to the defendant is inappreciable. It cannot be appreciable for the boy any more than for his father. As regards the father, he has suffered no pecuniary loss; the son has suffered loss estimated at \$1,000, but the extent to which the defendants have caused it is inappreciable, or, in other words, is nothing at all which a Court of Justice can recognize. No damages being recoverable, it is right to dismiss the action as the Court of Review has done. A large part of the argument for the plaintiff was taken up with an attempt to displace findings Nos. 3 and 9 on the ground that they are against evidence, and their Lordships' attention was called in detail to the evidence on the point. They do not feel it necessary to comment on it in detail. They agree entirely with the position taken by the Court of Queen's Bench—that whatever might be the opinion they would form if they were the jury, the conclusion to which the jury have come was quite open to them on the evidence and cannot properly be disturbed. Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty to discharge the order appealed from, with costs, and to restore that of the Court of Review. The respondents must pay the costs of this appeal.

#### PARKE DAVIS & Co's. POSITION.

The above firm desire us to state for the benefit of their patrons throughout the Dominion that they have taken action to have set aside as illegal the Patent on Antitoxin recently granted to Professor Behring, by the United States patent office. While the case is in the courts, they wish it to be understood that they stand prepared to protect any and every Customer in handling their goods. They do not anticipate any interference with their business in the Dominion; no patent is registered here, nor is it in the least probable that such can be secured under our laws.

#### THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

For the second time in its history the B. P. Conference has met in Ireland, and judging from reports in our English contemporaries the meeting has been a most successful one. The meetings were held in Queen's College, Belfast. The address of the President, Dr. Chas. Symes, of Liverpool, was a scholarly paper on pharmacy, and its needs, aims, etc. He touched on the new pharmacopœia, metric weights and measures, and synthetic remedies. At the end of his address he feelingly referred to the great loss which English pharmacy had sustained in the death of Michael Conroy, "a former Vice-President, an active member of the conference and an Irishman withal," and also to the death of Dr. de Vry.

After the usual routine business, the following list of papers was taken up :

- "Kieselguhr," by John Moss.
- "Note on Oil of Eucalyptus," by E. J. Parry.
- "Gluten Flour and its analysis," by Victor G. L. Fielden.
- "Green Extracts of the Pharmacopœia, by W. A. Naylor and J. J. Bryant.
- "The Commercial Varieties of Dill and their Essential Oils," by John Umney.
- "A new constituent of Oil of Lemon," by John C. Umney and R. S. Swinton.
- "A Quick Polarimetric method for the estimation of Strophanthin in the B. P. Tincture and Extract," by Ed. Douzard.
- "Notes on Commercial Oil of Lemon," by T. H. W. Idris.
- "Note on Extract of Ginger," by the same.
- "The salient features of the Irish Flora," by G. C. Druce.
- "The amount of Carbonic Anhydride available in the official granular effervescent Preparation," by C. S. Dyer.
- "Albumen and some types of Proteid Digestion,"

by Gordon Sharp.

"Thyroglandin," by E. C. C. Stanford.

"Materia Medica Animalis," by J. C. McWalters.

"Ferrum Reduction," by E. Savile Peck.

"Basicity of Quinine Sulphate," by D. and D. Lloyd Howard.

"The Characters and Methods of Estimation of the Official Hypophosphites," by H. A. D. Jowett.

"Pharmacists and the Pharmacopœia," P. MacEwan.

"Galenic Pharmacy of the 1898 Pharmacopœia," by F. C. J. Bird.

"The Galenicals of the Pharmacopœia from a Wholesaler's Point of View," by H. Wippell Gadd.

"The Nomenclature of certain drugs of the Pharmacopœia," by G. C. Druce.

"The chemistry of the Pharmacopœia," by P. Kelly.

"The Pharmacopœia chemically considered," by A. L. Doran.

A long list of papers, all of which evolved interesting discussions.

Plymouth was selected as the next meeting place. The following officers were elected: President, J. C. C. Payne, Belfast; Vice-Presidents, Walter Hills, London; Jno. Moss, London; R. J. Downes, Dublin; C. J. Park, Plymouth; Treasurer, J. C. Umney, London; Hon. General Secretaries, W. A. H. Naylor and H. R. Ranson, London; Hon. Local Secretary, J. Davey Turney, Plymouth.

#### ACID AND HEAT RESISTING CEMENT.

Powdered asbestos is mixed with a boiling solution of sodium silicate. When cool the mixture is powdered and mixed with aluminium hydrate or calcium sulphate, dried and mixed with solution of alum.

#### "APENTA" AND THE CUBAN WAR.

In view of the outbreak of Yellow Fever among the troops in Cuba we venture to suggest that the following copy of a letter received from the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, is of general interest.

Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, Oct. 8, 1897.  
"United Agency Co., New York.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that during the present Yellow Fever we have used with success in the wards of our Infirmary your Apenta Water.

Would you kindly send us at once 150 small bottles with bill, making the price as low as you possibly can.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) D. GOLDSTEIN, Clerk.

We might add that Surgeon General Sternberg, of the United States army, forwarded, through the Medical Supply Depot, large quantities of the "Apenta" Aperient Water to the United States General Hospital near Santiago, Cuba.

## Editorial Notes.

A short time ago the habit of using ether as an intoxicant was said to be growing in some Irish cities. Now a Berlin paper announces that intoxication by means of ether has become almost epidemic in Lithuania, owing to the fact that ether is cheaper than brandy and less of it is needed to get drunk on. Many families have been ruined by the habit, which has also found victims even among school children.

During the past month we had occasion to examine a sample of oil, sold by a wholesale paint and oil firm and labelled "No. 1, Castor Oil." The color was rather more yellow than that of any genuine castor oil we had seen; the smell would indicate a petroleum origin. On further examination we found the specific gravity to be less than that of castor oil, while the solubility in absolute alcohol was nil. This so-called No. 1 castor oil was nothing but a petroleum distillate. Where is the adulteration act? and what are the public analysts doing that such a bare-faced, scandalous fraud can be perpetrated? The feasibility of such a proceeding calls for well merited punishment.

Pharmacists throughout the States are outspoken with regard to the conduct of patent medicine men making them pay the increased cost of the war revenue stamps, which in all justice should be borne by the manufacturers. When the former stamp tax was repealed by the efforts of the retail druggists, the manufacturers did not lower their prices correspondingly, and now that a similar tax has been reimposed the majority of the makers wish to make the retailers pay it. It is only adding one more to the score which retailers have against them, and which they will have to settle when combined action on the part of the druggists is taken against them.

Dr. J. Bennett Morrison reports in the *New York Medical Journal* a case of poisoning by fluid extract of belladonna, in which 96 minims of the preparation had been taken by mistake. When the doctor arrived some hours after the medicine had been taken, he found the patient excited and delirious, pupils dilated, the pulse was 180 and the respirations about ten a minute and very shallow. Apomorphine was administered, followed by pilocarpine hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.; strychnine 1-15 gr., caffeine 5 grs., and ammonia water 45 minims in three injections. Artificial respiration, whiskey, salt solution, were tried in turn, and after four hours of hard and continuous effort the patient was declared

out of danger. In all there were administered during the four hours: Pilocarpine hydrochloride, 1 64-220 gr.; physostigmine sulphate, 13-120 gr.; strychnine sulphate, 40-120; caffeine sodiobenzoate, 20 gr.; ammonia water, 270. The remarkable point about the case is that it was only six and a half hours after ingestion that antidotes were applied and that the patient recovered after taking ninety-six minims of a preparation, the maximum dose of which is two minims.

Dr. Behring, of Berlin, after five unsuccessful attempts, has at last secured a patent on antitoxin and other serums. Nothing more is wanted to show the absurdity of the present U.S. patent laws. Behring did not discover the properties of blood serum prepared by the processes now in use, nor was he the inventor of these processes. The labors of Kitasato, followed by those of Roux and others in the Pasteur Laboratory, Fraenkel, Emmerich, etc., made known to the medical world the fact that the blood serum of animals which had been inoculated with certain diseases was a remedy for these diseases. Now after four years Behring has secured a patent granting him the sole right to make or sell these preparations in the U.S., in spite of the fact that several American firms have been making serums for several years past. In no other country in the world is such a thing possible.

The saddest feature of this case is the spectacle offered of such a man as Behring, whose fame as one of the great benefactors of the human race is world wide, coming down to the level of the patent medicine maker and willing to exchange his reputation and glory for the chance of making a few dollars out of a discovery which he only helped to make. Those who work as Behring has, do not allow their names to be connected with commercial enterprises; their discoveries are for the good of mankind, not for one or two people. Pasteur's name was never connected with a patent; unfortunately for Behring, whatever glory was his will now be taken from him for his attempt to appropriate, as his own, labors of at least a dozen other workers in the same fields, who preceded or were contemporaneous with him in serumtherapy.

#### MANTRAP PERFUME.

An Irish girl writes to a Northern chemist:—"Please send me 1s. worth of the oil of come-along. I was engaged to be married, but the boy is dropping from me." It needed the poetry of the Celtic brain to translate the meaningless title which Johann Maria Farina gave to his perfume into this pretty fancy; and if the come-along does not fetch the wandering boy back to fair Eileen Mavourneen, he is not worth having.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Original Papers.

### OINTMENTS OF FRESHLY PRECIPITATED SALTS.

T. R. MACY.

The preparation of certain ointments, such as those of white precipitate, lead iodide and yellow oxide of mercury, with commercial chemicals, is surrounded by many difficulties. In general, it will be found that these bodies are of such a gritty character that it is almost impossible to rub them fine enough to produce a perfectly smooth ointment. Many expedients have been proposed, but the results obtained have not been entirely satisfactory. Some months ago, an article by Schweisinger appeared in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, in which he recommended the employment of freshly made precipitates, and as this appeared to promise good results, we determined to try it. The results were quite up to our expectations, the resulting ointment being absolutely free from grit, perfectly smooth, and giving the greatest satisfaction wherever used.

The objections to the process are: first, the length of time required to thoroughly wash the precipitates, and second, the presence of a small quantity of water in the finished product. To the first it may be replied that the ointment may be made in sufficient quantity to last for three or four months, and that, while the washing is going on, other work can be attended to, as the only care required is to add a little water from time to time. The second objection, the presence of an indefinite quantity of water and consequent lack of absolute accuracy in the preparation, need not be considered of great moment. If we consider that ointments are never applied in exactly measured quantities, but rubbed into the parts in any convenient way, we will see that this objection is of little moment, when by this method we secure a smooth application, free from all grit, a point of such importance in the majority of cases.

We have found the following formulæ to work all right. For washing the precipitates all that is necessary is a piece of fine, well-washed cotton, placed in a funnel or made into a small filter bag. In pouring the precipitate into the bag or on the cotton, care should be taken not to scatter the precipitate all over the latter, the object being to have the precipitate all together so as to have as little loss as possible.

When thoroughly washed, allow to drain, and then press out as much of the water as possible. Schweisinger recommends the use of a filter pump; but this is not obtainable in every pharmacy, nor is it necessary if the cotton be carefully pressed out.

#### WHITE PRECIPITATE OINTMENT.

Mercuric Chloride..... 1 ¼ oz.  
Solution of Ammonia..... 2 ½ oz.

Dissolve the mercuric chloride in 16 oz. of water, and filter the solution into the ammonia mixed with 16 oz of water, decant the liquid, pour the precipitate onto a cotton filter, taking care to wash it all onto the latter; when well washed, press out the liquid.

Hard Paraffin.....3½ oz.  
White Petrolatum .....12½ oz.

Melt well together by a gentle heat, allow to cool slightly and add the well washed precipitate of ammoniated mercury, and stir till solidified.

#### OINTMENT OF RED IODIDE OF MERCURY.

Mercuric Chloride.....1. 2 gms.  
Potassium Iodide.....1. 5 "  
Benzoated Lard.....100 "

Dissolve the salts separately, mix the solutions, wash the precipitate, press out carefully and mix with the benzoated lard.

#### YELLOW MERCURIC OXIDE OINTMENT.

Mercuric Chloride..... 8 gms.  
Solution of Soda..... 80 "  
Petrolatum to.....500 "

Dissolve the mercuric chloride in 100 ccs. of distilled water, and add to the solution of soda, stir well together, allow the precipitate to settle, wash well, press out and mix with the petrolatum.

#### OINTMENT OF LEAD IODIDE.

Potassium Iodide..... 7 gms.  
Lead Nitrate..... 7 "  
Distilled Water..... q. s.  
Paraffin Ointment..... 90 grns.

Prepare in the same manner as the foregoing.

A slightly better product can be obtained by replacing 25 per cent. of the vehicle in all these ointments by the same quantity of wool fat.

In the preparation of a zinc ointment by this method, the zinc is precipitated as hydrate from solution of zinc sulphate with soda, the precipitate well washed and mixed with the vehicle. In this case the zinc is not exactly in the form presented by the authorities, although it practically would have the same effect. The much increased cost is also against this modification. Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment is probably the one which is most in demand and which by the official process is most difficult to prepare properly, but made by precipitation as here directed, the product is perfect.

Some five or six years ago a druggist in Detroit placed half a dozen goldfish in a pond near that city. These fish have multiplied rapidly until now it is believed there are many thousand of them. Detroit newsboys have been bringing them to the city and selling them at 25 cents each. There is in this a hint to druggists of a profitable side line.

—Pharm. Era.

## Meetings.

### ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY COUNCIL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council was held in the college building on August 2 and three subsequent days. President Henry Watters, of Ottawa, was in the chair and all the members were present; unanimity and harmony prevailed throughout the session. The board was not called upon to deal with any questions of a particularly grave nature. Apart from routine work three subjects of importance received attention. The two years college course, establishing a department of Optics, and Divisional Associations. Two of these were disposed of by deferring action, and the other, that of adding a department of Optics to the college curriculum, was decided upon.

Among the various communications of greater or less importance was one from Messrs. Elliot & Co., wholesale druggists, of Toronto, calling attention to existing uncertainty regarding the time when the revised B. P. comes into force and suggesting that action be taken in the matter by the council, and also when preparations of the 1885 edition are made or supplied, the mark '85 be placed on the label. This was disposed of by report No. 1 of Educational committee containing the following clause which was adopted by Council.

"Regarding the communication of Elliot & Co., in reference to the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 the committee reported as follows: "Your committee beg to draw attention to clause 23 of the Pharmacy Act, which is as follows: 'All compounds named in the British Pharmacopœia shall be prepared according to the formula directed in the latest edition published "by authority," unless the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the province select another standard, or unless the label distinctly shows the compound is prepared according to another formula.' In view of the above clause your committee understand that the 1898 edition of the British Pharmacopœia is now practically in force, and would recommend that all preparations prepared under the 1885 editions be so designated on the label. Your committee further recommend that the 1898 edition be the text book for use in the college in the approaching term."

The report of the board of examiners, containing the names of the successful candidates, was appended, and it was recommended that diplomas be granted to those whose names appeared as having passed. The committee deemed it inadvisable that the suggested change in awarding medals should be adopted at present.

A complete statement of the financial position of the College is contained in the Registrar-Treasurer's report and that of the Auditors which accompanies it. We give the latter in full and the former in abstract,

REGISTRAR-TREASURER'S REPORT.

These reports show the affairs of the College to be in a satisfactory condition, and free virtually of debt. In paying off the mortgage on the building in May last it was necessary to overdraw the bank account to the extent of \$1835.23. This indebtedness is already provided for and will be liquidated this month, placing the College in the very desirable position of "owing no man anything," besides having a small amount to its credit.

During the six month the following medical men has been registered: W. E. Olmsted, Caledonia; C. A. D. Fairfield, Beamsville; W. W. Hay, Wallaceburg; J. H. Hoover, Vienna; J. L. Bradley, Creamore; P. A. McDonald, Penetang; H. M. Jones, Marmora; Jas. J. P. Armstrong, Courtright; E. S. Hicks, Deseronto; W. J. Burns, French River; and W. L. Harper, Madoc.

The number of applicants for apprenticeship has been 75, a few of which await the council's action.

The number of renewals are as follows: 1892, 1; 1893, 1; 1894, 3; 1895, 6; 1896, 14; 1897, 77; 1898, 949.

The following is an abstract of the financial statement:

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 1, '98.

Cash Balance .....	\$ 31 93	
Cash Bank .....	1953 14	
Cash Bank Saving .....	4144 75	\$6129 82
Renewal Fees .....	2115 00	
Matriculation Fees .....	87 00	
Apprentice Reg. Fees .....	74 00	
Medical Men Reg. Fees .....	44 00	
Sale Poison Books, etc .....	20 73	
Laboratory Apparatus .....	245 10	
Teaching Dept .....	454 05	
Diplomas .....	13 60	
Examinations .....	341 39	
Bank Overdraft .....	1835 22	
		<u>\$11,359 91</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Auditors .....	\$ 10 00
Interest Account .....	69 19
College Building Expenses .....	427 87
Lane Rental .....	15 00
Salary Account .....	3852 70
Deposit Fees returned .....	596 00
Insurance .....	8 50
Petty Expenses .....	5 65
Infringement Account .....	429 40
Mortgage on Building .....	4000 00
Postage .....	67 31
Supply Account .....	335 51
Appliances and Apparatus .....	214 96
Divisional Committee .....	50 06

Council Meeting .....	627 00
Coal and Gas .....	239 49
Water .....	20 30
Law Account .....	246 09
Cash on Hand .....	144 78
	<u>\$11,359 91</u>

REPORT JNO. ROBERTS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Statement Feb. 1st, 1898 .....	\$3283 33
Interest .....	78 65
	<u>\$3,361 98</u>

The following items appear in the Auditors' Report:

ASSETS.

College Building .....	\$33,656 82
Furniture and Apparatus .....	11,819 01
College Lot .....	5,000 00
Outstanding Fees, estimated .....	300 00
Supplies, estimated .....	500 00
Poison and Liquor Books .....	125 00
Cash Balance .....	144 78
	<u>\$51,545 61</u>

LIABILITIES.

Salary Account .....	\$ 133 33
Library Fund .....	62 69
Sundry Accounts .....	389 07
Bank Overdraft .....	1,835 22
Balance .....	49,545 61
	<u>\$51,545 61</u>

The question of the two years course of instruction was dealt with in report No. 2 of the Educational committee which follows. This report includes the recommendation of the faculty, who had been requested by the Council to prepare the details of a curriculum of a two years course. According to the faculty such a course is impossible under existing circumstances, a new building of enlarged capacity being required for the purpose. In this respect the committee did not see "eye to eye" with the faculty; amidst conflicting opinions it was decided to defer action for further information. This report also touched on the "reciprocity in diplomas" question. Below is the report.

REPORT NO. 2 OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To the Council,—

Gentlemen,—Your committee beg to report upon the question of two years course, as follows:—

The faculty were asked to prepare the details of curriculum and its arrangement, to be presented at the session. The same is presented and attached to the report, and contains besides the curriculum many building requirements, as follows:—

- (1) One chemical laboratory, somewhat larger than the one used at present, for junior class.
- (2) One pharmaceutical laboratory, larger than one now in use for junior class.
- (3) One laboratory, to be used during the junior

term, for instruction in practical Botany, and during senior term for teaching pharmacognosy.

- (4) One additional cloak room.
- (5) Increased water closet accommodation.
- (6) Better means of ventilation for all of the large rooms, particularly the lecture rooms.

(7) Larger boiler room, larger heating plant, etc.

Your committee has had it also suggested that there should be no difficulty in the two years course and its working in the present building. The present laboratories would be sufficient if cupboards are arranged along the walls for the apparatus of the junior class, required for their table work, this apparatus to be returned to these cupboards when class is over, and a few details and alterations made so that the work of the two classes may not clash.

Your committee at present are not in possession of sufficient information to lead them to believe that the attendance would be any greater than at present, and in view of the conflicting views and the tremendous alterations to the building, as suggested in the report presented to us by the Dean, your Committee would suggest that two members of the Council, with the Faculty, be a committee to present a report to the Council in modification of present scheme, if possible, at next meeting of the Council.

Referring to the suggestions embodied in Feb. report, your committee would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to communicate with the Secretaries of the Provincial Boards of Pharmacy, intimating that this College is prepared to accept reciprocity of diplomas with the Provinces and that no Ontario candidates who have failed to pass the qualifying examination of this College shall be entitled to the privilege of reciprocity.

J. H. MCKENZIE, Chairman.

President Watters pointed out that, under existing conditions, graduates and members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain could not engage in business in the Province, and suggested that their diplomas should be accepted. With this suggestion the council did not agree and expressed its views in the following resolution :

Moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by Mr. W. B. Graham : "That it be an instruction to the registrar-treasurer to communicate with the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and ask if that body will recognize our diplomas, as this council, in that case, is prepared to reciprocate." The resolution was adopted.

The matter of "the department of Optics" was introduced by Dr. Browett, of Woodstock, who received permission from the council to present a paper which he had prepared on the subject. The discussion following this paper demonstrated that the council was favorable to this department, their views being embodied in a resolution.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie and seconded by

Mr. J. Curry : "That the Committee on Education formulate a plan whereby the science of optics be added to the curriculum of the college whether the course be extended or not ; the said report to be presented, if possible, at the present meeting, in order that a start may be made in this branch of education."

Acting on this instruction the committee presented the following report which council adopted :

REPORT NO. 3 OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen,—

Your committee, after careful consideration and enquiry, find that our students have all the work that can be satisfactorily performed in our present course, and justice could not be done if the optical course is attached, but your committee are prepared to recommend that a course be established to immediately follow the conclusion of the senior course and it is hoped that all druggists may avail themselves of the opportunity to take the course.

Your committee also recommend that the faculty of the College present the details of a curriculum at next meeting of the Council, together with a general plan of arrangement to carry on this work.

Your committee also recommend that the optical course to be permanently established in this College be placed upon such a basis that the council may be in a position to make application to the University of Toronto for the establishment of a degree in Optics.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. MCKENZIE, Chairman.

Following this course the question of "Divisional Association Work," and chairman Hargreaves presented a report showing what had been accomplished since the organization of the committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DIVISIONAL WORK.

*Mr. President and Council,—*

1.—Your committee have drafted three circulars, which were sent to all druggists, with result that about one-half of the druggists have shown indifference, while 420 have replied to these circulars, of which 31 were opposed and 389 were in favor.

2.—Your committee are of the opinion that Divisional Association work would be materially benefitted by assistance of qualified lecturers.

3.—Your committee are further of the opinion that the work to be satisfactorily promoted and maintained should receive serious consideration and loyal support of every druggist in the Province.

4.—Your committee are of the opinion that this cannot be done unless promoted and carried out by an active salaried agent.

5.—Your committee, from the information at hand, believes that this cannot be carried on and maintained without a liberal expenditure of money.

6.—The expense for this outlay your committee

believe might at least reach \$2,500 per annum.

We would respectfully refer the Council to past records and would remind them that if we wish to obtain anything of importance it must and can only be got by the *united endorsement of all* the druggists, and if such steps as we recommend are taken, the future will rest with and responsibility depend upon the retail druggists of this Province.

We herewith attach our solicitor's opinion upon this work and would respectfully refer to your Council as to the advisability of continuing this committee: J. M. Hargreaves, I. Curry, J. H. Dickey, G. B. McCullough, J. F. Roberts.

In the discussion which followed the committee were commended for the earnestness of their labors, but the opinion was general that the council would not be warranted in any enlarged expenditure of money until a more unanimous and hearty approval of the scheme had been obtained from the druggists. The report was adopted and the following resolution passed:

Moved by Mr. W. A. Karn and seconded by Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, "That the Committee on Divisional Work be continued; that an appropriation of \$50

be and is hereby made for this purpose, and that the draft of the proposed circular to the members of the college be submitted to the president and members of the council for their approval, said circular to be also signed by the President of the council."

This practically completed the work of the session. The report of the infringement committee which followed contained nothing of great importance except the fact as stated by Mr. Karn, "that there was hardly a case of infringement in this province." Mr. J. H. Mackenzie was appointed council delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, which meets this year at Baltimore.

#### THE CHILDREN.

There is one thing I have noticed, and while not just in line with the subject, it is, nevertheless, a point on which many dispensers need caution. This the habit of being careless in making drinks for children, and it is a bad one, as I assure you that the little ones soon learn where they are treated well. Many of my best customers are young children, and they know a good glass of soda when they get it.—*Spatula.*

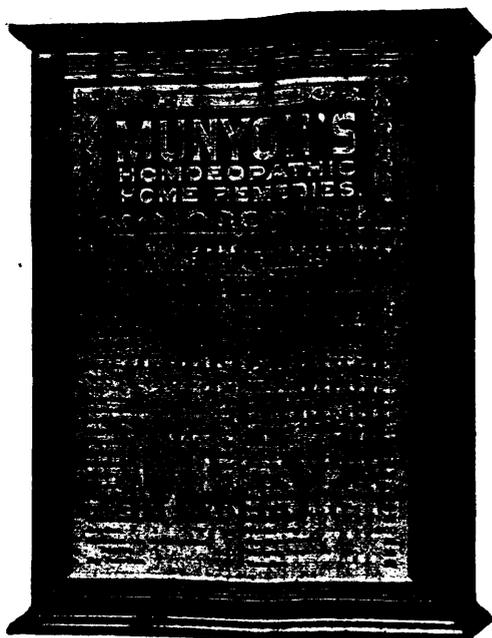
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### Selected Papers.

#### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE USE OF SILVER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LOOKING GLASSES.

It was in 1856, or possibly a year or so earlier or later, that old King Louis, of Bavaria, then deposed, while on one of his informal visits to the laboratory of Baron Justus Von Liebig (into which he was in the habit of dropping as frequently, sometimes, as twice or thrice a week, always coming in by the back way entirely unannounced), asked the great chemist if it were not possible to so modify the mercurial amalgam process of making looking-glasses, then the only one known or in general use, so as to prevent the terrible effects of the process, on not only those actually working in the shops, but their families, and all living in the villages and in their surroundings.

The writer, then a young student in Liebig's laboratory, and under his especial care, was standing close by the table in the Baron's library (which opened directly into the laboratory), at which he and the ex-King were sitting. Liebig looked earnestly at King Louis, and said deferentially, yet familiarly, "Tell me something about it, your Majesty."

"Why," replied Louis, "do you not know the

condition of the people at Fuerth (a town near Nuremberg), both the village and the *Rezirk* (district or arrondissement)? You should go and see for yourself, my dear Baron. It is dreadful, terrible?"—and then he proceeded to tell Liebig of the horrible necrosis that afflicted the workmen, the stunting of the children, the terrible mortality, and the early doom that all met.

The result of this chance conversation was a visit, paid by Liebig and some of his pupils, to Fuerth and its neighborhood. The writer was one of the party, and even at this late day, more than forty years afterward, the memory of the scenes witnessed is like a nightmare, or a vision out of Dante's *Inferno*.

Fuerth (the town) was at that time the centre of the amalgam mirror industry, in which nearly the entire population, men, women and children, were engaged, the output, however, being mostly mirrors of the smaller and cheaper grades—hand glasses, soldiers' mirrors, etc., though some of the larger and more costly were also turned out.

Those who have witnessed a bad case of mercurial salivation, in the "good old days" when physicians prescribed for nearly everything, "calomel and jalap, *pro re nata*, until the gums are touched," can form some faint idea of the appearance of a community working in amalgam, and living in and constantly breathing an atmosphere charged with mercurial

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vapors. The utmost limit of the imagination, however, would fall far short of the horrors of the general and all-pervading mercurial intoxication that existed among this wretched population.

The heart of Liebig was touched as I had never before, and never afterward, seen it touched, and he had scarcely reached home before he commenced experiments in the line of supplanting mercurial amalgam by pure silver as a backing for mirrors. He was familiar with the experiments and process of Drayton, the English chemist, who, in 1840, showed that silver could be precipitated, in its pure metallic state, from solutions of its salts, by the use of various reducing agents—glucose, tannic acid, the essential oils, etc. Each of these agents was tried and abandoned as unfit for use in manufacture on a commercial scale—though these experiments proved that mirrors could be made by them, not only more economically, but that they made a better mirror every way, one reflecting a much larger amount of light (nearly 40% more), and the process was absolutely free from any evil effects upon the health of those operating in it.

Without following Liebig's experiments, we will say that he finally fixed on aldehyde ammonia as the reducing agent, and the nitrate as the best silver salt for use in the process, whether on a small or on a commercial scale. Everybody in the laboratory, from Liebig to the youngest student and assistant, was set to work making mirrors for the exposition then about opening in Munich. These were of all sizes and shapes, from a little hand mirror up to a cheval glass, which latter was subsequently presented to the ex-Queen of Naples (the wife of "Bombalino").

These mirrors demonstrated, as said before, that the silvering process was far cheaper than that by amalgam. With silver then at \$1.15 an ounce, the cost of silvering, including the other chemicals used, was about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  (3.46) cts. a square foot. Accurate photometric tests showed that while the amalgam mirror, made on the best glass, reflected but 65% of the light received, the same glass, covered with pure silver, threw back 94%—or, in other words, it reflected nearly one-half more light than the amalgam mirror. One defect, or claimed defect, was noticed—the light from the silver mirror was yellowish in hue, while that from the mercurial amalgam is white. Liebig counteracted this defect, however, subsequently, by brushing over the silvered surface with a solution of the double cyanide of mercury and potassium, which instantly converts the pure silver into an amalgam, which adheres to the glass with great tenacity. This produces a bluish reflection, which combines with the yellow to make a light exactly resembling that reflected by an amalgam mirror.

By the time that the factory built by some commercial men to carry out Liebig's process was com-

pleted, the civil war had broken out in America, and had called American students home, and with the subsequent history of the process, as a commercial venture, the writer is not familiar.

It was, however, many years before the silver mirror began to make any headway against the mercurial amalgam, and the reason for this fact discloses one of the strangest phenomena of the human mind, one that has puzzled philosophers and baffled the efforts of philanthropists in all ages—the opposition of those engaged in any deadly trade or vocation to any and all projects, the object of which is to remove the dangers attending the handicraft in which they are engaged. The mercurial or amalgam process was, as stated, terribly destructive to life, an early, certain and painful end being assured to all engaged in it. Not only this, but the little span of life vouchsafed to them was rendered a curse instead of a blessing. Long before the end came, they were objects more loathsome than lepers or syphilitics; every breath was a labor, every movement caused a pain. For all this, they clung to their dangerous and deadly trade, and offered the fiercest opposition to every effort to ameliorate their condition, regarding with hatred and malice those whose benevolence led them to interfere in their behalf.

A parallel case to this of the amalgam workers is afforded by the behavior of the class of cutlery workers at Sheffield, known as "dry-grinders," in the early part of the present century. These men sat in front of a grind-stone revolving toward them, and applied the cutlery to the surface in such a manner that a constant stream of sparks, consisting of minute fragments of the steel, mingled with dust from the stone, was thrown against their faces and chests. The consequences of the constant inhalation of these particles of solid matter is the cause of a lung affection, which ends in a rapid consumption and an early death. Many years ago a device, now, we believe, in almost universal use in the trade, was invented and given free to the master cutlers by the philanthropic inventor, which device, in operation, deflected the stream of solid matter and thus prevented its inhalation by the grinders. The attempt at the introduction of the device, the operation of which guaranteed the workmen a new lease of life, instead of being welcomed by them, was most violently opposed. The men tore them away from the grinding frames and smashed them to atoms. Further attempts at their introduction precipitated strikes and riots, which required the utmost efforts of the authorities to quell. The introduction was, however, completed some years later, under an Act of Parliament. The objection of these workmen was based solely on the fact that rendering their occupation safe and healthy would reduce their enormous wages down to something like a parity with

the pay of other skilled workmen. Like the mirror makers, they preferred a short and miserable existence, with big pay, to a longer and more pleasant life, with ordinary remuneration.

To return to the silver mirror—we can say that the original process of Liebig has long since been discarded for simpler and more efficient methods, and that to-day the use of pure silver is slowly, but surely, driving the amalgam processes (in which there have also been many and notable improvements) out of existence, and it will be but a few years before the last mercurial mirror is manufactured.—*National Druggist*.

### COMMON-SENSE VIEWS.

BY CHARLES G. KLINE.

The only way possible to secure and retain the physician's support is to be a pharmacist in every sense of the word, and then to treat the physician in a common-sense sort of a way. We will never secure it by keeping up "a howl" about the doctors dispensing. We must recognize the fact once and for all time that they have a legal right to dispense all the medicine they want to in their own practice. They will always dispense more or less as long as they live, the quantity depending very greatly on how we treat them.

We have no legal or moral right to prescribe unless we happen to have a medical diploma, and in that case the other physicians would very likely want to patronize a druggist who is not an M. D. No sensible physician objects to our giving relief doses for headache or colic if we have sense and knowledge enough to give the proper thing; what they have a right to object to is our attempting to treat the causes.

We should do everything possible to encourage their writing prescriptions. We should show them that we have a stock of drugs and chemicals necessary, and that we always fill their prescriptions just as they want them filled. Grant them the freedom of the store. Let them come behind the prescription case and in the laboratory if they are so inclined; occasionally invite them to if they are diffident or have a feeling of delicacy about it. Let them see us filling their prescriptions or manufacturing our tinctures, elixirs, etc. It won't shake their confidence in us if we are what we claim to be; but instead it will be an object-lesson that they will remember when handing a patient a prescription and hearing the oft-repeated query, Where shall I take it?

If a prescription for elixir bromide potassium (Jones) is received, it doesn't do anybody any good to fly off at a tangent, say mean things about the doctor to his patient, and so on! Consider that

Jones sent a high-priced gentleman probably five hundred miles to see the doctor, especially to tell him about the preparation and to leave a good-sized sample with him. We have lived within two blocks of his office for years and never have been there except to ask his permission to substitute in a prescription just received.

Is it any wonder that he specified Jones? He did not know we could make a preparation certainly equal.

Go over the National Formulary with them, and if they express a desire to try something that you don't keep made up, make up a generous sample for them. Call their attention to any of the N. F. preparations whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Keep posted on the new remedies and preparations, and have literature on them at hand in case the physicians want to know about them. Let them get in the habit of thinking us interested in progress, and cognizant of the new discoveries and the like. They will then grow to depend on us more as aids. Don't hesitate to stock a small quantity of some new remedy that the doctors are using, and let them know it. If they want a preparation of any sort not in stock, get it.

Supply them with the medicine they dispense at a close margin. Better sell at cost than to let the supply houses furnish them. Protect the doctor from his patients, who very often have a habit of passing his prescriptions around among their friends. Our duty is very plain in the matter. Druggists, too, are often consulted about different physicians or by people who think of making a change, but in such cases we must observe a position of strict neutrality, unless it is an occasion where the services of a specialist are needed.

I know that there are some who, having read this far, will be thinking that the physician owes something to the druggist. I think so, too, but it is not my business to say how the doctor ought to treat the druggist. I am only telling one side of the story, and I think if we live up to our opportunities we will gain fair treatment a good deal quicker than by yelling "dispensing doctor" every time we have a spell of the blues and think the drug business has gone to the devil.

We have no business to cut on the price of standard preparations and then try to make up the loss by overcharging on prescriptions. It is the duty of the physician to see that his patient is not paying more than a reasonable price, and an honest doctor is willing the druggist should be paid for his skill as well as his drugs.

Let us work harder to be better pharmacists, more worthy of our calling. It will be better for us, for the doctor, and for the public.

I have said nothing about the patent medicine

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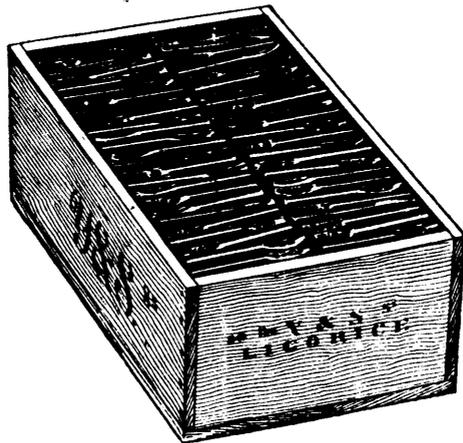
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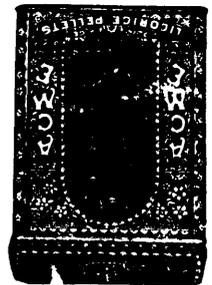
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Y. & S. LOZENGES, in 5 lb. tins; also put up in glass-front paper boxes, and in plain closed paper boxes.

All of our preparations are extracted from the choicest Spanish Root and manufactured with the utmost care and uniformity. To be had by the retail trade at all the wholesale drug houses in the Dominion of Canada.

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Established 1845.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

part of our business. If there is a demand created for them, so long as we do not believe they are actually harmful we seem to be the natural distributing agents; but I can't see how a self-respecting druggist can push and recommend patents simply to make a sale. If he does he is guilty of counter-prescribing.

Let us swear off on "kicking" about everything and try to do something for ourselves—what that something is depends on each one for himself. Above all let us have an epidemic of common sense that will number all the druggists in the land among its victims.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

### **Cholera, Typhoid and Other Bacterial Diseases Transmitted Through Oysters.**

There is no longer doubt that oysters may take up from polluted water various disease germs and that the bacilli will thrive and produce disease in whoever eats these oysters unless the individual eating them is robust enough to resist the multiplication of the bacilli. It is possible for the human organism to be put in such condition that disease will not result if its seeds are introduced therein, but extremely few are so conditioned; all others should avoid eating oysters unless they know that the oyster beds have not been subject to contamination. This caution applies not only oysters but in a less degree to stews, since the temperature of the latter is not sufficient to entirely destroy typhoid bacilli. Numerous cases of injury from polluted oysters have now been scientifically investigated.

In 1880, certain people in Scotland suffered from cholera after eating oysters that grew on the copper sheathing of a sunken ship. In this case copper poisoning was transmitted to the consumers by the oysters.

In 1893, cholera attacked two hundred and eighty-seven persons in England, of whom one hundred and thirty-five died. Forty per cent are known to have eaten shell-fish, mostly from the Grimsby and Cleethorpes beds. Cholera had been brought to Grimsby from abroad and the mollusks were so located that they might have been affected, namely, at the effluent of sewers which contained cholera discharges.

In 1894, twenty-six students, at Middletown, Conn., who had eaten raw oysters from Fair Haven, one week previously, had typhoid and several died. The Fair Haven creek received water from a sewer connected with a house where there were at the time cases of typhoid.

In 1895, Nature cites a supper at which four friends ate oysters, all of whom had typhoid before the end of the month.

In 1894 at Southend, where sewage is deposited near a pier surrounded with oyster beds, a protector of the beds gave oysters to a family on August 6th,

two members of which developed enteric fever on the 26th and 30th. Some months later he gave oysters to several friends, three of whom had enteric fever.

In 1895, in France, fourteen persons in a small town had eaten raw oysters from Cete and developed typhoid. No other persons than those having eaten oysters were infected and there had been no typhoid in the town for a year.

In 1843, at Marylebone, six persons ate oysters together at a restaurant; all had diarrhoea and other intestinal disturbances, and one of them developed typhoid. The oysters were from Colchester, the waters of which receive sewage and other pollution. Quite recently other cases have appeared at Colchester, the evidence proving the cause to be sewage soaked oysters at Brightlingsea.

In 1891, at Havre, France, oysters were eaten from an artificial bed located at the outlet of a drain from a public water-closet which resulted in poisoning. An unusual prevalence of colic diarrhoea and cholera at Dunkirk was traced to oysters from Normandy.

In 1896, in a special report on infectious diseases, communicated with shell-fish, by Dr. Wood of the Royal College, it is shown by laboratory experiments that cholera and typhoid germs in sea water remain virulent and infectious for two months and that shell-fish may be infected.

In 1896, Dr. Klein showed that the typhoid bacilli and colera vibrio retain vitality in sea water. He found the colon bacillus in oysters from polluted beds and absent from those in pure water. He found typhoid in the mangled bodies and liquor of oysters from a sewage laden dock at Great Grimsby.

In 1896 reports of extended researches were made at the British Association for the Advancement of Science. These showed the oyster to have great power of absorbing faecal matter; an increase from ten to seventeen thousand colonies in the bacterial contents of the pallial cavity and of the rectum when the oyster is laid down near the mouth of the drain; more bacteria in the pallial cavity than in the alimentary canal; that the typhoid bacillus does not flourish in sea water without some such nidus as the oyster; that it does not multiply in the stomach or tissues of the oysters; that the colon bacillus is present in very many oysters found on sale; that bacterial infection is largely lost if the oysters are placed in a stream of pure running water.—*Microscopical Journal.*

In a recent issue of the N. Y. *Medical Journal* we note an interesting article on the U.S.A. Medical Department in the field, by Dr. Greenleaf. In describing the preparations for the reception of the wounded the only antiseptic dressings and ligatures mentioned are those of Johnson & Johnson, whose goods are easily in the front and whose energy and ability have done more to advance aseptic surgery than any firm of manufacturers in the world.

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## DIPHTHERIA AND ANTITOXIN.

"The amount of membrane that forms in the throat is no index of the amount of toxin that is to be absorbed. The membrane is formed alike by distinctly toxic and mildly toxic bacilli; and its extent is dependent solely upon the vegetative power of the bacillus." This statement is made in a recent issue of the *Medical Record* by Prof. Joseph McFarland, who is widely known as an authority in bacteriology.

The paper from which the quotation is taken, deals with post-diphtheria paralysis as effected by the antitoxin treatment and gives the indications for rational treatment as worked out clinically and experimentally.

After stating that we possess at present no means for determining in an individual case how much toxin is to be neutralized, the author continues: "It is only rational that all patients should be treated alike and in all cases sufficient of the remedy prescribed to neutralize more toxin than we are ever likely to encounter. That is, in reality, what every one who uses antitoxin judiciously does.

In the treatment of a case of diphtheria according to the rules given, the physician injects as his first dose a quantity of the serum that is more than enough for the cure of a mild case, and probably enough for the cure of a bad case. In doing this, however, he makes no mistake, for the impossibility of estimating exactly what work the remedy has to do must not be forgotten. The one dose may be all that is necessary for the cure, or it may need to be repeated several times. In either case, if the patient recovers, the physician has done one or the other of two things—either he has exactly neutralized the toxin in the child's body or he has done more than exactly neutralize it. In the latter case nothing of interest will be noted; in the former the neutralization may not be enough to prevent the sequellæ of the disease."

In speaking of the experimental phase of the subject the author says: "Guinea-pigs that receive both toxin, ten fatal doses, and antitoxin, can be divided into three classes: 1, those that are thoroughly protected by the antitoxin; 2, those that are partly protected; and 3, those that are not at all protected. Two of these classes we can dismiss with a word. Those that are fully protected show no signs or symptoms at all; those that are not at all protected die. The interesting class is, therefore, the remaining one, whose members are protected, it is true, but so insufficiently, that some signs of toxæmia can be observed in them. It is in this very group that we find the cases of palsy occurring.

The thousands of tests of diphtheria antitoxic serum that it has of recent years been my privilege to make furnished me with an immense field of observation, the outcome of which has been the discovery that the guinea-pigs' cases form an exact parallel to the cases in human medicine."

## ETHER TIPLING.

It is well known that the production of intoxication by the drinking of ether is a vice especially prevalent among the peasantry of the north and north-west portions of Ireland, that it obtains in some degree in the western counties of England, and also that it sometimes finds its way into the boudoirs of titled and aristocratic dames; but until recently it was held to be strictly confined to the United Kingdom, except, perhaps, in rare and isolated instances. In *Vierteljahrsschrift für Gerichtlich-Medicin*, the medical officer of health for the district of Heydekrug in Lithuanian Prussia draws attention to the fact that ether tipping is there excessively prevalent and constantly increasing—a condition he ascribes to recently increased excise duties advancing the price of spirits and practically inhibiting their use by the lower classes, who are chiefly of the Slav race. It is added the vice is an importation from Russia, it being in some districts of the Moscovite empire "perniciously prevalent." "Mere children," it is declared, "often come to school exhibiting signs of having imbibed ether before leaving home; mothers give to their offspring to relieve abdominal pain; and on market days the odor of the drug is perceptible everywhere in the respiratory exhalations of the peasantry, of both sexes, and when a vehicle occupied by them is encountered on the highway, a cloud of ether seems to float along."

It is not, however, the commercial drug, or that prepared for purposes of anesthesia, that is employed, but the compound spirit, known as "Hoffman's Anodyne" or "anodyne drops," which is merely commercial sulphuric ether diluted with three parts of alcohol. The exhilaration produced is declared to be much more pleasurable than that accruing to alcohol; the drug is not only expensive, but requires a less amount to produce intoxication; and that the subsequent depression and discomfort ("katzenjammer") are less marked. It might be added, also, that the stage of exhilaration is much more transient and leads to more frequent imbibition.

One thing is notable, viz., that outside of surreptitious employment, the use of ether as a beverage and intoxicant is confined to peoples whose social and hygienic conditions leave much to be desired, people with whom complete intoxication rather than mere stimulation is the desideratum.

That ether, as a beverage and intoxicant, is much more pernicious than alcohol, may be imagined; it is also much more seductive in its influences, once the individual is habituated thereto. The injuries accruing to the habit are more rapidly induced, and generally farther reaching than those derived from beverages of purely spirituous nature; chronic catarrhs that are absolutely irremediable; fatty degeneration of the heart, calcification of the great blood vessels, "hobnail" liver—a cancerous condition—softening of the brain and other cerebral troubles leading to great mental debility, and even to complete idiocy, are the common sequels claimed to obtain to this vice. In any event, the injurious effects are such as to warrant the restriction of the sale of ether, whether the commercial article or in the form of "Hoffman's drops," and also to requiring these drugs to be classified with opium, arsenic, chloral, chlorodyne, cocaine, Indian hemp, and other concomitants of the chemist's shop that are not permitted to be dispensed save on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Practically the same should also accrue to chloroform, the seductive odor of which has led in many instances to its inhalation by drug clerks to secure an intoxicating effect.

The startling, increased, and general consumption

of substitutes for alcoholic beverages, and the vast market found for cheap and drugged spirits, raises again the pertinent question whether the restriction placed upon the sale of absolutely pure products does not work harm rather than good; whether the enforcement of laws insuring purity will not better serve the cause of temperance. Possibly acts that will combine the two measures will produce the best results. It is known that, since the embargo on home-brewed ales has been in force, the consumption of spirits has greatly increased in Great Britain, and far beyond any ratio of increase in population; that more public houses are in existence; cologne drinking, chloral and cocaine taking, ether tipping, and the consumption of narcotic drugs generally, are in common vogue and daily, almost hourly, assuming enlarged proportions. Here is one of the greatest problems of our sociology, one that is, apparently, as far from solution as it was acentury ago. The outward appearance as regards consumption is more seemly, but the surreptitious consumption of narcotics is in no way mitigated, but rather the contrary. The thanks and honors of the world await the individual who can formulate a scheme of reform that will be alike practicable and effective.—Scientific American.

P. FOOT POWDER.

Zinc Oxide.....	35
Starch .....	65
Formaldehyde .....	0.13
Thymol.....	.10

—Pharm. Zeit.

**Extracts.**

FIGHTING TRADING STAMPS.

The City Council of St. Joseph, Mo., has taken a step towards the prohibition of the use of trading-stamps, by enacting an ordinance which imposes a tax of \$500 on trading-stamp concerns, but the City Council of Topeka, Kan., has gone a good step further towards the abolishment of this nuisance, and has placed the tax at \$3,000 a year. The city license collector of Topeka declares that not only the stamp concerns, but the business houses using the stamp system will have either to pay the license or stop using the stamps.—Merk's Report.

ARTIFICIAL ALBUMIN.

The Chemical Congress at Vienna has been marked by a sensational report respecting an alleged synthesis of albumin. On the closing day of the Congress a paper was read by Dr. Leo Lilienfeld, in which he stated that, by the condensation of phenol and amido-acetic acid with phosphorus oxychloride, he has succeeded in producing peptone and then albumin. It is also reported that in order to dispel any doubt as to the possibility of thus making artificial albumin the lecturer carried out the entire process in the presence of the assembled chemists, and then demonstrated the identity of artificial and natural albumin by means of reactions.—Pharm. Journal.

**COMPOUND**  
**CARBOLIC SALVE**  
—FOR—  
*Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sores,  
Chapped Hands, etc.*

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**HUGH MILLER & CO.,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS  
167 King St. East  
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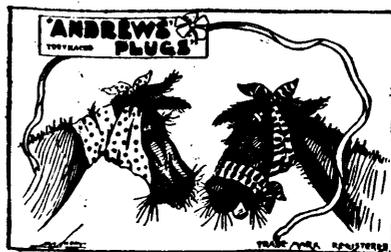
**\$1. Thousand**

We print these labels at this price. Gummed, and cut to shape, any color ink.

We have a vast number of dies in all shapes and can give you labels in any shapes or size.

**LEVY & CO.**  
**DRUGGISTS**  
**PRINTERS**  
TORONTO

19  
LEADER  
LANE



**A New Thing AND  
A Good Thing  
IS.....  
Andrews' Plugs.**

THEY STOP TOOTH ACHE  
AND FILL THE TOOTH.  
**RETAIL 10c. A BOT.**

If you have not a stock you may lose trade.

WRITE TO

**Andrews' Dental Co.,**  
47 Yonge St.

## GOLD EXTRACT WITH POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

A new process for the extraction of gold has been tried with success in the gold districts of New Zealand. The finely powdered auriferous ore is first mixed with common salt and sulphuric acid, and potassium permanganate is then added in solution. Hydrochloric acid is formed by the action of the sulphuric acid on the salt, and from this chlorine is liberated by the permanganate. The chlorine then combines in the nascent state with the gold, forming soluble gold chloride. The new method is said to have many advantages over the cyanide and amalgamation processes. The chemicals used are harmless, non-poisonous, and cheap, and the extraction of gold from the ore is nearly complete. A particular advantage lies in the fact that the process can be applied to ores containing copper, for which the cyanide process cannot be used. A gold mine at Mount Morgan, New Queensland, obtained by the permanganate process 95 per cent. of the gold present from ore yielding only 20 per cent. by the cyanide process. The ore contained also copper, iron, antimony, and manganese.—Sudd. Ap. Ztg.

## THE WORM TURNS.

The retail druggist cannot stand everything, though it must be confessed that he will stand almost everything. He is, as a general thing, paying, though under protest, the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, but he doesn't propose to pay any other stamp taxes if he can help it. Out in an Iowa town the other day a druggist offered the express company, through its agent, a package of medicine, which was not accepted for transportation because the druggist refused to pay the stamp tax of one cent. But this was not one of the meek, long-suffering kind of druggists. He at once notified the United States District Attorney, and a test case of the rights of the corporation and of the shipper under the new war revenue will be made. Another phase of the matter is interesting, for it is reported that should the sick man to whom the medicine was addressed suffer or die for want of it, a civil suit for damages will also be brought. We shall wait with considerable interest the result of the pugnacity so refreshingly displayed by this druggist.—Pharm. Era.

## MADE IN GERMANY.

In Germany, where there are fewer restrictions on experimenting with animals than in this country, the chemist and physiologist work together, the one altering the molecules and molecular arrangement in the chemical, and the other testing, and noting most carefully the effects obtained thereby; hence most of these remedies are produced in that country, and this manufacture has become an extensive chemical industry. I would not be understood to object to the use of fancy names instead of descriptive ones for these synthetic substances, as obviously the use of the latter would in many cases be impracticable. For example, it is much more convenient to speak of or write antipyrin than phenyldimethylpyrazolon, and of eucaïne rather than benzoylmethyl-tetramethyl-y-oxypiperidine-carbonic-methylester. Just as it is more convenient to speak of a cottage, villa, or mansion rather than to use name which would describe the materials of which either is built and its dimensions. What I hold is, that each package or wrapper in which these substances are enclosed should bear a clear and concise description, the formula, and, where practicable, tests should be named whereby it could be identified.—President Symes to the Brit. Pharm. Assn., Belfast.

## CLEANLINESS IN THE PHARMACY.

Comparatively few pharmacists appear to realize that, with the possible exception of a dairy, a pharmacy should be the cleanest place on earth; that all utensils should be so scrupulously cleansed as to be practically sterile; that containers should be so protected as to exclude air and dust in the minutest portion; that ointments should be prepared only with bases known to be absolutely pure and sweet; that medicated waters or syrups which enter wholly into preparations for internal administration, often given to infants and those who are extremely feeble, should be free from anything liable to produce in the patient a worse condition than that which it is proposed to remove; that roots, barks and herbs which have deteriorated from age or been attacked by worms are fit only for the dump.

An impracticable idea? Yes, from the standpoint of many, no doubt. But such ideals are not impracticable in the large pharmaceutical laboratories wherein cleanliness is not regarded as "next to godliness," but is identified as the article itself. They are not regarded as impracticable by surgeons and their assistants in hospitals, who, prior to entering the operating room, scrub their hands and arms for ten minutes in sterilized water and green soap, afterward bathe them in alcohol, then in solution of oxalic acid, then in solution of calcium oxalate, then in one of permanganate of potassium, and finally in one of mercuric chloride. It is the scrupulous attention to such details that renders it possible to save life instead of losing it. The occupation of the pharmacist is nothing if it is not devotion to details of the minutest character.—Bulletin of Pharmacy.

## DRUGS AND INSECTS.

The curious effect of certain drugs and chemicals on insect and animal life has often puzzled druggists and other scientists. Why do roaches hate powdered borax? Why do coal oil and pennyroyal paralyze the mosquito? Why can a horse chew and swallow a whole plug of tobacco or as high as four drams F. E. belladonna, as known in one case? Why doesn't insect powder kill fleas and bed bugs? What sort of insects enjoy burrowing in white hellebore and cayenne pepper? But Druggist Frank Rogers, of West Chester, Pa., has just discovered an entomological fact, which knocks all the above silly. He was bothered beyond endurance with flies on his soda counter. By accident, or some deep, subconscious cerebration, he placed a bunch of ordinary pink and white sweet peas on the marble, and the flies vanished. They couldn't nostril the dainty odor of the sweet pea. No one can account for it, but hundreds of people have tried it with the same astounding result. It is now accepted thankfully as a fact in West Chester, and should at once be tried on other fly-haunted soda counters. Mr. Rogers, by the way, asks and gets 10 cents for his ice cream soda. "Not how cheap, but how good," was his motto when the other dispensers of the town dropped to five cents, and it is said he retains a big share of the trade.—Pharm. Era.

## COCAINE.

"In considering the effect of this drug upon the mental and moral nature of the habitue, there is no question as to the pernicious character of its influence and I unhesitatingly pronounce it the most disastrous in its effects of any habit-drug. I have as yet studied. It destroys the soul. The moral consciousness is dead; the sense of obliga-

tion to do right has been extinguished. The cocaineist is depraved; he will take and break the most solemn obligations without compunction. To his dying day the morphinist's soul rises unconquered above the influence of the fiend which intralls him. He struggles against the overmastering influence and bitterly laments his degradation. Nothing of this sort is found in the cocaineist. He has no moral sense; he has no sense of responsibility, no manly interests, no love for his family, no religious principle, no shame. He will lie for the pleasure of lying, and steal needlessly. I have exhausted every appeal that can be made to the better nature of man, and have not found a fibre of the heart that would ring true. There is nothing to build upon. He presents the semblance of manhood, but the soul is dead. Trust his honor and he chuckles at your gullibility. Bring squarely before his face the proof of his deception and oath-breaking, and he has no blush of shame, no compunction. He simply laughs, and begins to devise a new scheme to obtain his drug, in which he displays much ingenuity.—Dr. W. F. Waugh, in Quarterly Journal of Inebriety.

**ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION OF CUTTING.**

There are many firms of patent medicine manufacturers who realize that the retail druggists are their best friends, and who show a disposition to reciprocate such friendship by doing all in their power to secure for the retailer a living profit on the sale of their goods. Among such firms is the Dr. Allison Kidney Bud Medicine Co. of Detroit, who require a bond with a thousand dollars forfeit before allowing any dealer to secure their medicines for sale. Following is a copy of the bond required :

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,**

That ..... of the ..... of ..... held and firmly bound unto the DR. ALLISON'S KIDNEY BUD MEDICINE COMPANY, a Corporation organized and existing under the Laws of the State of Michigan, in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000.00) lawful money, to be paid to the DR. ALLISON'S KIDNEY BUD MEDICINE COMPANY, or to its certain attorney, representatives and assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made.....bind..... heirs, executors, and administrators, and each and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with seals, dated.....189.. The condition of this bond is such that..... having become purchaser from the said second party of the medicine known as DR. ALLISON'S KIDNEY BUDS, for sale at retail at a price of 25 cents per retail box..... hereby agree that..... representatives, agents or clerks or any person in..... hire or employ, shall not, at any time or place, sell, or in any manner dispose of, any of the medicine known as DR. ALLISON'S KIDNEY BUDS, at a smaller or lower price than 25 cents per retail box, and it is agreed that this obligation shall continue and apply to any or all of the above named medicine that may come into..... possession. And it is agreed that if the above agreement shall in all respects be by..... performed and kept, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

**Seasonable Goods.**

**O. C. Aro. Ext. Blackberry**

Pleasant, Safe and Effectual.

For Children and Adults. Contains no Opium.

**O. C. Headache Powders.**

Safe and Efficient. In 25c. boxes and 10c. packages. They have a large sale.

**Foot Comfort.**

a cure for Tender, Sore, Sweating, Swollen, Aching and Tired Feet. A large package. Price low.

**PANCREA-PEPSIN.**

(Pulv. Digestivus, O.C.)

FORMULÆ :

Rx Pepsin, U.S.P. ....	15 Gm.
Pancreatine, U.S.P. ....	15 Gm.
Diastase .....	1 Gm.
Acid Lactic .....	1 Cc.
Acid Hydrochloric .....	2 Cc.
Lactose .....	66 Gm.

GIVES COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

**Pulv. for Mist. Creta.**

One drachm to 1 oz. Aqua makes Mist Creta B.P.

☞ Include some of these in your next order. ☞

**The Ontario Chemists' Mfg. Co.**

Limited.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON & VANCOUVER, B. C.

**Board of Directors :**

- JAMES HARRISON, Hamilton, President ;
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ALL RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

**We Sell Only to Retail Druggists.**

During the 6 years the Company has been organized, not \$1 worth of goods has been sold to any person except to the Retail Druggist.

## LONDON DRUGGISTS AT PLAY.

August 25th was picnic day for Londoners, and the druggists took advantage of it for a day's outing. Stores were closed while proprietors and assistants enjoyed themselves at Springbank. The afternoon's pleasure was added to by the presence of the German Band. An interesting programme of sports was provided, and the various contests were much enjoyed by the spectators. A baseball game between the Wholesalers and Retailers was the first number, followed by a tug-of-war; in both of these the retailers proved their superiority. The races resulted as follows:

Boat race—1, W. E. Saunders; 2, J. E. Keys.  
 Proprietors' race—1, Ward Sutherland; 2, — Jenson; 3, W. B. Barkwell.  
 Chicken race—1, M. T. Nelles; 2, Fred. Soper; 3, E. W. Boyle.  
 Clerks' race—1, Bert Sherre; 2, S. Horne; 3, Ed. Guillemont.  
 Fat men's race—1, C. McCallum; 2, C. Perry; 3, H. J. Childs.  
 Egg race—1, Fred. Richardson; 2, Percy; 3, Frank.  
 Watermelon race—1, E. Crouche; 2, Alf. Russel; 3, Weston.  
 Phisic race—1, Mr. Morgan; 2, Mr. Salter.  
 Three-legged race—1, C. McCallum and C. E. Perry; 2, G. M. Anderson and Jas. Breen.  
 Throwing heavy hammer—1, G. M. Anderson; 2, Jas. Mattinson; 3, Sam Horne.  
 Starter—Dr. Ardiel. Judges—J. W. Jones, Dr. Butler, Dr. Neu. Distributor of prizes—Dr. Harvey.

The commissariat department was in the hands of Messrs. Jas. Mattinson, Ward Sutherland and Mungo Nelles, and the provision made for the needs of the inner man amply demonstrated the wisdom of the selection. Their thoughtfulness contributed not a little toward making the outing a most enjoyable occasion both to the druggists and their visitors. Among the latter were noticed:—Mr. Geo. Leslie, of Lyman Bros., Toronto, a former London boy, whom his friends were glad to see, and Drs. J. B. Campbell, Butler, Flock, Piper, Bentley, Harvey, Ardiel, and Dr. Neu, who has just recently returned from a trip to the Old Country.

## REFILLING APOLLINARIS BOTTLES.

On July 8th, William J. Verner, of Richmond street west, Toronto, was charged before the Police Magistrate with unlawfully selling and having in his possession for sale goods to which a false trade description, namely, Apollinaris, was applied. The actual offence of which he was accused was that of refilling Apollinaris bottles bearing genuine labels with the intent that same should be taken to contain genuine Apollinaris, which is bottled only at the Spring near Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. He was convicted.

It may not be generally known that such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable under the Criminal Code to imprisonment for two years with hard labor, and fine.

The following letter, written by Big Heart, a Sioux at the Rosebud Agency, to the United States Marshal, seems to be capable of two interpretations: "I want to make complaint against my brother for shooting at my mother. He missed her at least a foot."

## ENCASED IN CAST IRON.

Galt, Aug. 23.—Theodore Krull, while breaking up old iron with a hammer at Cowan & Co.'s recently, made a remarkable discovery. He had just cracked open a wheel that had done service on an old stationary engine for many years, when he discovered a wide crevice in the iron. On examining the crevice he found a flower blossom in perfect condition, its color being as fresh as the day it found its way into that mysterious place. It had evidently fallen into the casting when it was being poured and escaped injury from the molten metal. It was preserved in an air-tight cavity from that time until now, when it was again exposed to the admiring gaze of humanity.

## CALCIUM CARBIDE FROM SAWDUST.

Ottawa.—The project of the manufacture of calcium carbide from sawdust is taking shape. A retort is being erected in the W. C. Edwards Company's yard in New Edinburgh, and within a few weeks the machinery will be in place. Briefly the gas is generated in a large retort, in which sawdust and limestone have been placed, and then subjected to great electrical force, which fuses the mass. Intense heat is applied for some time, and calcium carbide is produced.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The validity of Letters Patent, recently granted by the United States on Diphtheria Antitoxin, will be contested in the proper court, and for this purpose we have retained the well-known legal firms of Howson & Howson and Hepburn, Carr & Krauss to represent our interests. Pending the ultimate decision in the matter, we will protect our patrons to the fullest extent against all damages and thus insure to pharmacists handling and to physicians employing Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin absolute freedom from any risk whatever.

H. K. MULFORD Co., Chemists.  
 Philadelphia. Chicago.

## NEW PRICE LIST.

We are in receipt of a copy of H. K. Mulford's New Price-List of Pharmaceutic and Biologic products. It is thoroughly revised and enlarged to 228 pages by the addition of new and enlarged sections. The catalogue is attractive in style and a compendium of valuable information. Among other new and interesting additions we note a list of standard ointments, soluble elastic capsules and granular effervescent salts. The nomenclature of their diphtheria antitoxin has been materially changed, a fact which will be appreciated by the numerous friends of this product.

The man who will not fight for his home is a coward. What about the man who will not fight for his business.

## AT THE COUNTER.

A far eastern correspondent sends us specimens of some of the interesting communications received by him in the way of business. One is a letter from a Japanese physician. It is thus expressed :—

SIR,—Allow me to buy the following medicine which I certified here to use for medical mixion certainly Iodoform of One Once.

The next correspondent is familiar in every clime :—

DEAR SIR,—I shall be grateful if you will kindly borrow me a few dollars because the Chinese New Year is at hand. I had borrowed for several times and I feel thank you very much. For if the Chinese New Year is not nearly then I dare not ask to borrow. I hope that you'll kindly let me have a chance.

Here is an application for a situation from a native dispenser :—

DEAR SIR,—Aparting several months from you I have the most eagerly respectfulness asking about your favourable living at ——. In hearing that there is a vacancy in your dispensary which is now want for a person to assist in your apartment therefore I offer myself for this post and as I was your old comorade you did know what was my business and if you are to be good enough to enter me as your servant no doubt I will suffer you every satisfaction. I still wait upon your answer.

Mr. Robert Watson, Muthiuna, Tasmania, sends us the following letter received :—

Dear sir cold you let me have a nother bottle if you ant got that other as my cof is so bad I am friten it will bring labor on and I am exp to be lade up next month dont be a fraide of the mony you will get it to night dont let a woman die for the wont o stuf.

The medicine the poor woman wanted to save her from dying was Kay's Essence of Linseed.—*Chemist & Druggist.*

## WHAT LONGFELLOW WROTE.

Were half the power, that fills the world with terror,  
Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts,  
Given to redeem the human mind from error,  
There were no need of arsenals or forts :

*The warrior's name would be a name abhorred !  
And every nation, that should lift again  
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead  
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain !*

Down the dark future, through long generations,  
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease ;  
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,  
*I hear once more the voice of Christ say, " Peace !"*

Peace ! and no longer from its brazen portals  
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies !  
*But beautiful as songs of the immortals,  
The holy melodies of love arise.*

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

# Abbey's

## EFFERVESCENT SALT

reaches

the

consumer

through

the

## RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

THE

### Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

## Recent Papers.

HOW TO MAKE SILVER MIRRORS. Frank Edel  
(*Western Druggist*, July).

Mr. Edel has tried the following with satisfactory results.

Solution No. 1.

Silver Nitrate..... 1 oz.  
Distilled water..... 8 oz.  
Ammonia water enough.

Dissolve the silver in the water and add ammonia water r. gradually until the brown precipitate first formed is just dissolved. Great care must be taken not to add more than the exact quantity of ammonia necessary. Then filter till clear and add enough water to make 16 oz.

Solution No. 2.

Sodium and potassium tartrate  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.  
Distilled water..... 10 oz.

Dissolve, and place in a porcelain lined dish and heat to boiling; then add 10 grains of silver nitrate and again boil for ten or fifteen minutes or until the solution turns a gray color. Filter clear, and add enough water to make 16 ounces. Put in a clean bottle, cork, and put away in a cool, dark place for five or six hours.

The glass to be silvered must be absolutely clean, before the solution is applied. The solution is made by taking of

Solution No. 1..... 1 oz.  
" No. 2..... 1 oz.  
Distilled water..... 4 oz.

Pour immediately over the glass, which should have been previously bevelled on a firm support, and allow to stand until the solution has deposited its silver, about an hour being necessary. Then dip off, rinse by sprinkling and stand on edge to dry. Lastly, protect with a coat of asphalt varnish.

GRATED ALMONDS FOR ALMOND EMULSION. J. E. Groff, Ph.G. *Druggists' Circular*.

According to the author, Emulsion of Almonds may be expeditiously prepared by keeping in stock grated almonds prepared as follows: Weigh out the quantity necessary for 1000 cc. of emulsion, blanch the almonds in the usual way, and dry by pressing between two towels, grate on a nutmeg grater, and allow the gratings to remain in the open air of a warm room for 24 hours. Then triturate with the sugar, and add the acacia when thoroughly dry and mixed.

This powder can be kept in a glass stoppered bottle unaltered for any length of time.

PERMANENT LIBRARY PASTE. F. Edel. *American Druggist*.

The author finds that the best library pastes of the market are made by dissolving white dextrin in water and adding some preservative, and that in order

to make the best paste it is necessary to let it stand for some weeks, or by standing in a refrigerator for a few days, and suggests the following process as yielding a perfect product. Take of

White dextrin..... 5 or 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs  
Water heated to 160° 1 gal. (wine)  
Oil of wintergreen.....  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr.  
Oil of cloves.....  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr.

Dissolve the dextrin in water by stirring; when cool add the oils and stir; pour the paste into bottles, cork and put in a cool place where they may congeal and ripen.

As a preservative Mr. Edel finds that formaldehyde is not a success, as it seems to prevent the ripening.

## NEW REMEDIES.

SODIUM SACCHARINATE is recommended as a very efficient intestinal antiseptic. The dose is one gramme once or twice daily in catchets.

CEARIN. is an ointment base proposed by Issleib (*Ber. d. Deutsch. Pharm. Gesell*) prepared by melting together 1 part of carnauba wax and 4 parts of liquid paraffin. It has the property of taking up from 15 to 18 per cent.

PURAL is a new disinfectant in the form of sticks containing phenol, menthol, benzoic acid, and charcoal. The sticks are ignited, placed in a dish and allowed to smoulder, the active constituents being volatilized.

LENIGALLOL, is tri acetate of pyrogallol, which according to Dr. Kromayer of Halle is of great value in psoriasis and eczema. The following is the form in which he finds it most serviceable:

Lenigallol  
Paste of zinc oxide  
Lanoline. Equal parts.

SALIGALLOL is a salicylic derivation of pyrogallol, examined by the same physician.

EUGALLOL is another acetic derivation of pyrogallol, also used in eczema, etc.

IODALBACID is a brownish, odorless, almost tasteless powder, containing 10 per cent. of iodine, in intramolecular combination, which is slowly liberated in the body. Dr. Zuelzer recommends its use in cases requiring the long continued administration of iodine. It is given in doses of 1 grm. in two.

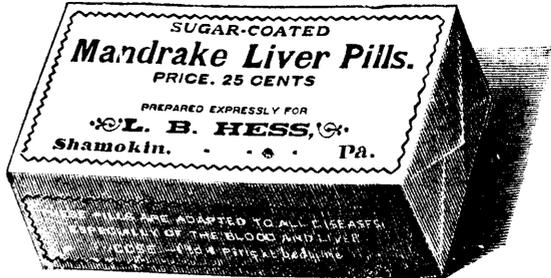
BROMALBACID is a similar preparation containing 6 per cent. of bromine, and is recommended instead of the alkaline bromides. The dose is one to two grammes.

# 40 Years of Experience at Your Service.

## Vegetable Mandrake LIVER PILLS.

Twenty-five pills in each oval box, with oblong carton, any name and address, ready for sale.

Special quotations given on large lots.



## BRONCHIAL THROAT TABLETS. Very Attractive.

Packed in neat slide boxes, 32 tablets in each, with dozen packers, buyer's name and address.

Special quotations for large lots. These tablets are also furnished under our own name.

## Bromo Soda.

Highly Effervescent.  
Needs no Stirring.  
The most Efficacious Remedy of its kind.

Composition:

CAFFEINE, 1 gr.      BROMIDE OF SODIUM, 30 grs.  
Useful in Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Excessive Study, Over Brainwork, Nervous Debility, Mania, etc., etc.  
DOSE—A tablespoonful in half a glass of water, to be repeated once after an interval of thirty minutes, if necessary.

It is claimed by some prominent specialists in nervous diseases, that the Sodium Salt is more acceptable to the stomach than the Bromide Potassium. An almost certain relief is given by the administration of this Effervescent Salt. It is also used with advantage in indigestion, depression following alcoholic and other excesses, as well as nervous headache. It affords speedy relief for mental and physical exhaustion.

## WM. R. WARNER & Co.

Philadelphia, New York, Chicago.



PREPARED FROM  
GIZZARD OF THE  
CHICKEN.

# INGLUVIN

A Powder used with superior results in all cases where pepsin may be indicated.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy.

Dose—5 to 20 grains.

FROM PROF. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW'S, M.A., M.D., LL.D.,

—WORK ON—

## Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EDITION 1879.

"INGLUVIN—This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose gr. v.—j.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals."

EDITIONS 1889 and 1896.

"INGLUVIN is a \* \* preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken (*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*.) Dose, gr. v.—ʒj. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the most satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here."

## WM. R. WARNER & CO.,

1228 Market St., Philadelphia. 52 Maiden Lane, New York. 197 Randolph St., Chicago

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE  
RELIABLE  
PERMANENT

### Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND  
GELATIN  
COATED

Standard Fluid Extracts,

Pills, Parvules

Ingluvin, Bromo Soda,

Compressed Tablets,

Hypodermic Tablets,

And all Standard Pharmaceutical Products.

Dosimetric Granules,

Tablet Triturates,

Elixir Salicylic Comp.

Eff. Gran. Salts,

Elixirs, Wines, Etc.

**The Great Selling Specialty**

WARNER'S ORIGINAL  
LITHIA \* WATER  
TABLETS

(3 and 5 grains.)

**W**ARNER'S Lithia Water Tablets are permanent, which is an important consideration to druggists who must necessarily carry quantities of this class of very salable goods. Packed in bottles easily carried in the pocket.

ADVANTAGES :

**Convenience,**

**Accuracy,**

**Portability,**

If preferred we will put them up in three dozen lots under buyer's name and address.

**Your Pill Trade will stay with you** 

In spite of "cut prices" and other disturbing influences  
**if you buy right.**

Little Cathartic Granules, 40 granules in each vial, with buyer's name and address, ready for sale.

VERY POPULAR  
 SELLERS.



**Discount for Quantities.**

**Write for Prices.**

Study these figures carefully. You will find there is a margin enabling you to meet any competition, or better still, there's a good profit after you have taken out the necessary sum to push and advertise "your own" Little Cathartic Granules at "your own" price.

# PILLS.



**P**URE Drugs in the hands of our experienced chemists result in producing a pill that is permanent, soluble, potent and reliable.

All Private Formulæ sent to us for quotation and manufacture are under our personal supervision, and are absolutely protected.

Sugar Coated Pills, any color.

Gelatin " " no "Pin" Holes.

Our Pill List comprises all Standard Formulæ.

Write for Epitome of Prices Current.

## 2 Grain Quinine Pills.

In Bottles of 100 with your label,

For handy retailing.

We make a specialty of putting up in this form (in lots of 3,000 and upwards) the best seller the druggist has, and the one in which he finds the most competition

Our quotations are subject to the ruling price of quinine, but our customers always get the benefit of our large quantity buying, and facilities for economical manufacturing.

SEND FOR

LATEST :: QUOTATIONS.

**Mass.**—Skillfully prepared from pure drugs.

**Shape.**—Round, Oval, Lentiform.

**Coating.**—Sugar or Gelatin.

*Absolutely reliable and will resist atmospheric conditions.*

## Answers.

## COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SALYX. (ONT.)

This is a salicylic acid mixture which is used as a preservative. It is put up by an Ohio concern, the same we believe, who put up and launched on the market the famous Black Pepsin, a fake of the worst kind. We think you had better leave the article alone, as its use would be in contravention of the Adulteration Act.

## BUTTER COLOR.

(Country Druggist.) The following will, we think, answer the purpose.

Turmeric.....	3 oz.
Ammonium Carbonate.....	1 oz.
Annatto.....	1 lb.
Cotton Seed oil.....	1 gall.

Triturate the first three together, then add the oils and heat on a water bath for an hour, stirring occasionally, let stand for twenty-four hours, and decanted off the oily solution.

**CAMPHOID.** (J. C. T) This is a solution of pyroxylin in Rubini solution of camphor proposed by W. Martindale some years ago. It is made by dissolving camphor in an equal quantity of alcohol and adding one part of pyroxylin to every forty of the solution. It is used as a vehicle for the application of iodoform, etc., the camphor covering the disagreeable odor of many drugs used in this way.

**LINSEED OIL EMULSION** (Van). This may be made in a similar manner to Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. Take of

Pure linseed oil.....	8 oz.
Powd. gum acacia.....	4 oz.
Oil of wintergreen.....	½ dr.
“ almond.....	10 m.
Syrup.....	2 oz.
Water to .....	16 oz.

Mix the oil and gum in a perfectly dry mortar, then add 6 ounces of water all at once, triturate briskly till an emulsion is formed, add the flavoring and syrup and enough water to make 16 ounces.

**TO RESTORE SPOILED OIL OF ORANGE.** (Ottawa). The best thing to do with your oil is to throw it out. If you do not wish to do so, try the following. For a pound of oil take 30 grs. of potassium permanganate, dissolve in two ounces of water, and add the solution to the oil, shake well, allow to remain in contact for a day, shaking at intervals, then pour off the oil and wash it with a little warm water.

A Couple of "Don'ts."—Don't display nor push five or ten cent goods. You may be busy all day selling that class of goods and not have profit enough at night to pay expenses. Keep them and dispense them when called for.

Don't eternally drum business. An agreeable impression on a reliable person is worth more than a big ad. in the country paper. The people have got tired of printed newspaper ads. A nice circular in a white envelope sent through the mails insures perusal and will bring returns.—The Spatula.

## NEWS ITEMS.

W. A. Smallwood, of Ottawa, has assigned to P. Lamouth.

W. A. Richards, Innisfall, Man., has sold out to H. Brenton.

Chas. Godfrey has removed from Dryden, Ont., to Norman.

A. J. Gould, Colbourne, Ont., has sold out to A. H. Griffiths.

Herod & Co., Guelph, have been succeeded by Walter Herod.

E. J. Thom, of Palmerston, Ont., has sold out to W. M. Parish.

J. M. Patterson, Kuskamook, B.C., has removed to Whitewater.

Goodeve Bros. are selling out their branch at Grand Forks, B.C.

The stock of Hobson & Co., Niagara Falls, is being sold by the bailiff.

Copeland & Co., North Sydney, N.S., have opened a branch at Sydney Mines.

F. M. Gowan & Co., of Cobourg, has sold to A. J. Gould, previously of Colbourne.

The Woodward Medicine Co., of Toronto, Ltd., has been incorporated, capital \$20,000.

E. Mullett, Madoc, Ont., was burned out Aug. 15th. Loss placed at \$1000; no insurance.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co. have sold their Kamloops, B.C., branch to G. T. Mallory.

R. O. Matheson, of Silverton, B.C., has placed H. J. Matheson in charge of his publishing business.

W. A. McLaren & Co., Digby, N.S., have sold out to P. F. S. Jenner, formerly of Sherbrooke, N. S.

The McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co. have disposed of their Revelstoke, B.C., business to Geo. F. Curtis.

R. J. McAlpine & Co., of Thessalon, Ont., are in difficulties through the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage.

W. H. Mulligan, of Sudbury, has got comfortably settled in his new store, which is one of the tastiest and neatest pharmacies of the province, with fittings of quartered oak and plate glass.

Mr. A. J. Roos, of Roos' Pharmacy, Berlin, was the victim of a "bogus cheque" fake worked on his assistant by a follower of the Main circus, which visited that town recently. During the evening some time a stranger came into the store, and, making several purchases, gave a check on the Bank of Hamilton for \$8.75, signed by "Jacob Shantz, of Berlin," in payment. Clemens, the assistant, gave the man his change, \$7.50, taking the check without

# Visiting Druggists

*To the Exhibition,* make a note that one point of interest to you is our showroom, where we keep samples of all the newest Sundries and Perfumery. We have on view at present samples of Perfumery, made by the following makers :

Roger & Gallet,  
Pinaud,  
Deleltrez,  
Lubin,  
Legrand,  
Lautier,  
Piver,  
Warrick,  
Bertrand,  
Maréchal,  
Violet,  
Gelle Frères,  
Farina Cologne, 4  
" " Gezenüberdem  
Bourgeois.

Crown,  
Grossmith,  
Atkinson,  
Zeno,  
Gosnel.

Colgate,  
Lundborg,  
Woodworth,  
Baldwin,  
Rebscher,  
Seeley.

—  
Lyman's Sachet,  
Lyman's 10c. perfume  
on cards.

**IN SUNDRIES,** We have a line of samples well worth seeing: Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Mirrors, Manicure Sets, Nail Files, Tweezers, Sponges, Rubber Goods, Soaps, Glassware, Fancy Atomizers, Syringes, Earthenware, etc., etc.

Every attention will be shown to visitors. We will have our Traveling Salesmen in the House, the second week of the Exhibition, to welcome our customers, who may favor us with a visit

## Headquarters in Ontario for

CAROID,

" AND SODA BICARB TABLETS,

" AND CHARCOAL TABLETS.

## Late Arrivals :

FLY FUMA—FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

# THE LYMAN BROS. AND CO.,

LIMITED.

71 and 73 Front St., East,

Toronto,

Ontario.

suspicion. Next morning they told him at the bank that Mr. Shantz had no account there. Mr. Clemens determined to bring the swindler to justice, if possible, followed the circus to Georgetown and on arrival was fortunate enough to locate his man, and Government Detective Flynn, who is detailed to accompany the circus, placed him under arrest and he is now safely behind the bars at Berlin, having acknowledged his guilt.

### TORONTO NEWS.

Mr. Jas. Williams, of Brockville, spent a few of his holidays in the city and paid us a short visit.

Mr. C. McD Hay, manager of Lyman Bros. Co., is again at his desk after a two weeks rest at Grimsby.

Mr. Ragg, of Evans & Sons, is again at his post after enjoying his holidays on the St. Lawrence and the Saugenay.

W. B. Kendall has just returned from a three weeks outing on the Georgian Bay. In weight and color he looks fit for any amount of active work.

Mr. Wm. Soper, Elliot & Co's popular city man, will be missed from his accustomed haunts for two weeks as he is at present enjoying a well earned holiday.

Dr. Goodman, of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co., has been in the city for a few weeks on business for the Co'y in connection with establishing an agency here.

Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, of North Toronto, is at present in Baltimore attending the American Pharmaceutical Association as delegate from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co. have just completed some alterations in the arrangement of their sample room which, besides being a great convenience to the staff, will be appreciated by customers.

Mr. G. J. Little, representing Messrs. F. S. Stearns & Co., of Detroit, in Western States, is visiting his parents in Parkdale. We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Little's health is completely restored.

Mr. Thompson, of the wholesale drug firm of W. A. Hover & Co., Denver, Col., passed through the city during the month and gave us a call. Mr. Thompson is holidaying on the St. Lawrence and Saugenay, where he proposes spending a month or six weeks.

We clip the following from the *Star* of this city: "Edward C. Widman, a druggist, of Toronto, and Miss Sadie McDonald, also of this city, were married

in Buffalo recently, in the office of the City Clerk. They evidently preferred the marriage ceremony of the civil law. Ald. John P. Sullivan was the chief figure in making the twain one."

Mr. Henry Hauseman of Grafton, North Dakota, is in the city renewing old acquaintances. Mr. Hauseman is one of Dakota's most progressive pharmacists, taking a leading part in the State Pharmaceutical association, and occupying a position on the State examining board, besides owning the most prosperous business in the state.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, of Memphis, Tenn., has been visiting our city during the past few weeks. While in the country he has done the St. Lawrence trip as far east as Quebec, returning again to take in our "Industrial," the fame of which has spread so far afield. Mr. Robinson is a wide-awake nineteenth century druggist, who has applied purely commercial principles to the conducting of his business, and as a consequence he is one of the leaders in the retail trade of the south. Our easy-going ways and conservatism appear to him ages behind the time.

The new store of Messrs. Burgess & Powell, corner King and Yonge Sts., was opened during the month, and presents a very attractive appearance. The fittings are solid cherry. A plate glass show case occupies the place of a counter, extending the length of the store on the north side. The soda fountain surroundings are most elaborate, occupying half the south side. The fountain stands on an oval shaped cherry counter, beneath a canopy, lined with plate glass squares and hung with electric light globes. Evidently the proprietors have entered a contest with the departmental stores and believe in "fighting the devil with fire" as slaughter prices are greatly in evidence.

### MONTREAL NEWS.

Several of our city doctors have been down to Quebec attending the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

We note that according to the new college announcement the lectures are to begin at 8 instead of 8.30 p. m. It is a step in the right direction, which leads to day lectures.

W. J. Furse, formerly with Jno Lewis, now chief clerk for H. Hauenstein, Columbus Avenue, New York, spent his vacation in this vicinity enjoying the scenery of St. Jerome and Shawbridge.

The Bacteriology class reports satisfactory progress under the teaching of Dr. Buërc. The members are greatly interested in the work, and by the end of the term will be ready for anything in the line of bacteriological examination.

The firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., are being congratulated on the signal victory which they achieved in the now famous England vs Kerry, Watson case. The case is referred to more fully in our editorial columns.

Several of our leading pharmacists have gone in for gold mines, and are large holders of stock in companies formed for their exploitation. We are glad to see it; the drug business, apparently, is not as dead as some would have us believe.

Four or five of our city druggists are now enjoying the hospitality of Baltimore druggists at the A. Ph. A. convention. The Editor of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL got up the party and also brought with him several applications for membership.

A drug clerk looking for a job called on a druggist who needed help. After the usual preliminaries the proprietor asked the clerk his terms "Ten. dollars a week, two nights off, and no Sunday work." "My dear boy, take the store, give me those terms and I'll work for you," said the boss. And he is still looking for help.

A young drug clerk of one of our eastern suburbs has got himself into trouble. It appears that a young woman was picked up on the street in such a condition that she did not come to her senses till the next morning, when she charged the drug clerk in question and another man with having robbed her. He denied it, but as some of her property was found in his room, he was arrested.

*La Pharmacie Laborieuse* recently published an article criticising the action of the Council in refusing to grant a major certificate to a French pharmacist, and refers to a previous action in granting such a

certificate to a graduate of the University of Vienna. If the council was wrong in the latter act, it would not have mended matters any by also doing wrong with regard to the French pharmacist's application. The French government will not recognize the license of the Quebec Association, and until they do, we should not recognize theirs; in fact, a Quebec pharmacist going to France would have to begin at the very foot of the ladder and put in his full time, and why should we not return the compliment? The same applies to the English certificate. We should not recognize it in any way until the English society has the law changed so that exchange of diplomas will be possible.

#### BRITISH NEWS.

The firm of Thomas Tyrer & Co., the well known chemical manufacturers of Stratford, has been converted into a limited liability company with a capital of £35,000. Thomas Tyrer, the founder of the firm, remains as managing director.

The co-operative society for the manufacture of Iodine and its derivatives, which has been in existence for over two years, seems to have entered upon an era of prosperity. At the last annual meeting held in Paris last month, the balance sheet showed a profit of 18,000 fr., the previous annual report having shown a deficit of 16,000 fr.

## 'Yes,' Kidney 'Buds,'

*Nature's Own True Remedy for Weak Kidneys.*

### KIDNEY "BUDS"

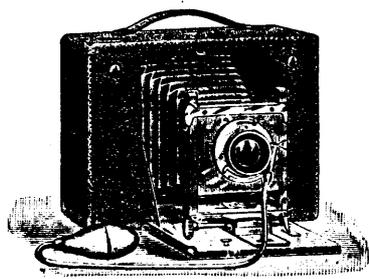
is one of the Drug Trade's BEST SELLERS, because every user is a Walking, Healthy Testimonial. Drug Friends, write us. The only Medicine Company in the World that Protects the Druggists from Cutters in Price.

**25c. per box.**

**Dr. Allison**

**Kidney Bud Med. Co.**

LOCK BOX 704, DETROIT, MICH.



CAMERAS,  
PLATES,  
PAPER,  
MOUNTS,  
CHEMICALS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**Sharpe, Eakins & Ferris,**

94 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont.

A British county medical health officer condemns the present prevalent habit of "headache powder" taking as dangerous, due to the fact that frequently the powders contain doses of drugs largely in excess of that authorized by the B. P.

Frederick Bayer, of Eberfeld, Germany, has reduced the price of phenacetine from 14s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. in Eng'land. The former exorbitantly high price has been maintained, it is claimed, to protect the American interests of the firm. Affairs have been arranged in the States so that such protection is no longer required.

A barrel of arsenical solution, for use as a weed-killer, was the cause of the death of a cycling clergyman in Scotland. The reverend gentleman being thirsty and exhausted, took a drink from the barrel, thinking it pure water. We have heard of a number of cases of carelessness that come under the class of criminal, but the party or parties guilty of leaving a barrel of arsenic by the wayside, unprotected or without warning, should be indicted for murder.

### AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

A Boston druggist claims to be able to draw 127 kinds of drinks from his new fountain.

Among the attractions and entertainments provided for A. Ph. A. members at the Baltimore meeting is a trip to the famous battlefields of Gettysburg.

American bottle manufacturers are talking about forming a trust to control the output of flint glass ware, similar to that of the American Window Glass Company.

A new college of pharmacy is to be opened in Philadelphia in connection with the Medico-Chirurgical College. Henry C. Maisch, son of the late Prof. Jno. M. Maisch, is one of the staff.

John. M. Peters, who has for over two years been manager of the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* and *The Druggists' Circular*, has resigned his position and has become connected with the firm of Wm. J. Matheson & Co., of New York.

An Atlanta, Ga., grocer has had to pay damages and a bill of costs to a man whom he almost killed by selling him a preparation of morphia instead of quinine. This is an outrage, as any man who goes to the grocer for his medicine deserves to be poisoned.

Druggists' associations in all parts of the Union continue to protest against the action of patent medicine proprietors in shifting the burden of the war tax from their own to the shoulders of the retailer. The manufacturer may yet find that it were better and cheaper to have paid the tax.

Herman Hurwitz, who was recently arrested for smuggling phenacetine, was fined \$1000 by Judge Lacombe in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York,

for having disobeyed an injunction of the court restraining him from selling the drug. He will also have to stand his trial on the charge of smuggling.

A correspondent in the *Pharmaceutical Era* suggests, as a means of "getting back" at the manufacturers who have raised their prices to meet the war tax, that the retailers affix a label in the form of a Spanish flag bearing the legend "The manufacturer of this article has failed to pay the revenue tax as contemplated by law."

Messrs Scott & Bowne have brought action against J. E. Blackburn, dairy and food commissioner of Ohio, for the sum of \$200,000 damages. They claim to have sustained this loss through the action of Mr. Blackburn in publicly stating that an analysis showed their emulsion to contain morphia. Scott & Bowne claim that the prosecution against their emulsion was actuated by malice.

Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, died at Pleasanton, California, on July 28th. Dr. Pepper was professor of pathology in the University and was a most indefatigable worker not only in the interests of the university, but in those of Philadelphia as well. The William Pepper Clinical Laboratory was founded and endowed by him, and in many other ways he has shown public spiritedness. Already there is talk of erecting a monument to his memory on the University grounds or the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, with which he was intimately connected.

### NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Prof. Koch is out with a condemnation of the excessive use of quinine in tropical countries, claiming that the object for which it is taken is not attained, but that dangerous results often follow in the form of black-water fever. The professor quotes statistics in support of his contention.

Cape Colony, South Africa, is agitating for a law governing the sale of patent medicines. The Government propose introducing a bill providing that all patent medicines shall bear on the label the formula of the preparation. The penalty for violation of the law will be \$50 or six months. Already the proprietors of the Colony and Great Britain are organizing to fight the bill, and we imagine it will have poor chance of becoming law.

The French pharmacists have commenced to prepare for the Congress of 1900, a meeting having recently been held at which the officers were appointed and committees named to carry on the work. Mr. Planchon, director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, was elected president; Prof. Dufrey, of the Toulouse School of Pharmacy, and M. Petit, vice-presidents. The committees, which will be appointed later, will contain all the prominent pharmacists of France.

Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. recently celebrated the silver anniversary of the foundation of the firm by giving a dinner to the heads of departments and foremen, and a picnic to all the employees with their wives and families, at which, according to the *Chemist and Druggist*, 10,000 people were present. Sir John Brunner and Dr. Mond turned the first sods on the site of a new pavilion and club house which they are presenting to the employees.

The *Medical Sentinel* relates the case of a medical student who died recently in Vienna at the age of 70, just before his final examination; and also of another who graduated at Warsaw in his 75th year, who commenced the study of medicine in 1843, but on account of poverty was obliged to abandon it for twenty years and when he was able to take up the study again he was arrested and sent to Siberia as a political prisoner, where he remains till 1895, when he was pardoned and returned to the university where he graduated.

**ODDITIES.**

- One frenanson headache powder.
- Raw Shell Salts.
- One bot coffee cure, trile size.
- Efferson Salts.
- Effersonate of Salt
- Roman Selster.
- Iodotic acid.
- 5c. Allkall.

**RHUMATISH CUR.**

Keele .....	3	III.
M. Colemhardad.....	3	IV.
N. Stamerer.....	3	V.
N. Opening Camp, q.s.....	3	VI.
Act.....	3	IV.

**Poetry.**

GLADSTONE.

The Khan in *Hamilton Spectator*.

[When Socrates was dying he told his disciples that it was all right—in a few hours he would be with Homer.]

Only an hour and Gladstone strode across  
The valley darkly lit;  
Shook hands—and never felt his earthly loss—  
With splendid William Pitt.

And all thro' Heaven rang the welcome news,  
From far and wide and near;  
It lit the New World with a sparkling fuse—  
"Lo! William Gladstone's here!"

And old Lord Palmerston laid down his book,  
And Walpole raised his head;  
An anthem all the realm of Heaven shook,  
"Lo! Gladstone is not dead!"

"He liveth here with us for aye and aye—  
Never knowing death!"  
A princess met him at the great gateway—  
The Queen Elizabeth.

"Come, join us, thou, who hast so bravely kept  
The England that we made,  
In safety while the sullen Lion slept,  
And made the world afraid.

"Come thou with me, thou noble and supreme—  
My Shakespeare is within,  
And thou shalt clasp his hand—'tis not a dream—  
Thy new big life begin.

"To-morrow thee and me will visit where  
Homer sits at his gate."  
And Gladstone doffed his hat with reverent air,  
And cried: "Our God is Great!"

**DAVIS'**

## FLY POISON FELTS

<p><b>NEVER FAILS</b> <small>TO DESTROY</small></p> <p><b>FLIES</b> <small>AND</small></p> <p><b>INSECTS.</b></p>		<p><b>SUPERSEDES</b> <small>Fly Paper and all other</small></p> <p><b>POISONS,</b> <small>Being Convenient and</small></p> <p><b>EFFECTIVE</b></p>
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**DIRECTIONS.**

Place one of the FELTS upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.

Placez un des ces FERRAS au-dessus d'un plat ou assiette; tenez-le humide avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour mouiller le Ferras. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, sortiront du Ferras et mourront immédiatement.

**CAUTION.**—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Rust, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**POWELL & DAVIS CO., CHATHAM, ONT.**

**THE BEST YET.  
1898 SPECIAL OFFER.**

We have been asked to extend the time for special offer, and to give every druggist in Canada an opportunity to secure the best special bargains ever given in the Dominion, as far as Fly Poisons are concerned.

*TIME IS EXTENDED TILL FURTHER NOTICE.*

**SPECIAL OFFER**

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts, retail for .....	\$10 00
1 Cardboard Davis' Fly Felts, 20 pkgs., retail for	1 00

Price to retailer .....	11 00
Profit .....	4 50
	\$6 50

really making 2 boxes Fly Felts, retailing at \$10, cost but \$3.50. Send order direct to manufacturers, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through.

Handle and push Davis' Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison, profit, the largest. **MANUFACTURED BY**

**POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**

## Obituary.

DR. DE VRIJ, the famous quinologist, died at The Hague on July 30. He was born in 1813 at Rotterdam, and was educated as a pharmacist. He early became known for his writings on various pharmaceutical and chemical subjects, but it is principally in connection with cinchona and its alkaloids that his name is known. In 1850 he sold his pharmacy and devoted himself entirely to scientific work, and in 1857 he was sent to Java by the Dutch government, where he remained six years working on the question of cinchona cultivation. He afterwards visited India, and was of much service to the government, who eagerly sought his advice on the cultivation of cinchona. He was the recipient of many honors from the British government and learned societies in England and on the continent.

### A PICTON DRUGGIST'S END.

Harry Raymond Carter, a popular young druggist of Picton, Ont., and a member of one of its best known families, died suddenly on the morning of August 6th, under particularly painful circumstances.

At 2.0 o'clock in the morning, bakers at work in

a bake-shop across the street noticed flames issuing from the cellar of Carter's drug store. The alarm was given, and the fire, which gave considerable evidence of incendiary origin, was quickly extinguished. Mr. Carter, with his wife and child, occupied compartments above the store, and the household was naturally thrown into much confusion by the midnight alarm. Mr. Carter was himself noticed on the street, however, after the fire had been extinguished, and seemed to be in the best of health.

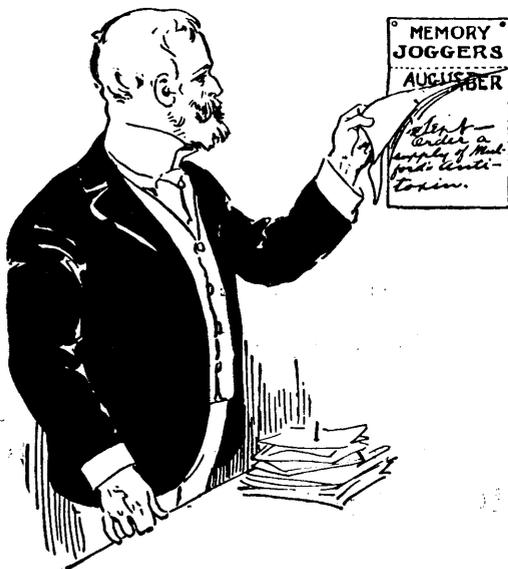
Later in the morning he retired. Shortly before ten o'clock his wife was alarmed at finding him in a heavy stupor. Dr. Kidd and Dr. Philp were hastily summoned, but the young man was past recovery, and expired shortly after their arrival. The doctors found that death had probably resulted from an overdose of morphine, but considered an inquest unnecessary.

Deceased, who was only twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, was the second son of the late James North Carter, of this town. He leaves a widow and a child. The funeral took place at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

### • A SOFFERIN IRISHMAN.

One of our subscribers sends us the following letter:—"March 7th, 1898.—Sir,—I wish to lette your honor now that I am sufferin from a bad cold and coffing and whesen in my troat and soreness in my breast I can not use no food atal I am afrade to go to —to you for I finde my self verry weake and I hope your honor will seind me some thing for the coff."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## The Early Fall and Winter



brings increasing demand for Antitoxin. This is why we advise druggists who wish to keep abreast of the times to place a stock order at once for

### MULFORD'S Concentrated

### DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN.

Antitoxin is an emergency remedy, therefore your physicians cannot wait to have an order placed. They want only the best product. Let us serve you promptly and advertise your trade. This is the most reliable product, yields the highest rate of recoveries, (also most generally employed), and is exchangeable for fresh product at all times.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA and CHICAGO

Write for Literature and Discounts  
to Agents.

**Formulae.**

## FORMALDEHYDE MOUTH WASH.

Formaldehyde 40%.....	50 gms.
Tincture of benzoin.....	200 "
" myrrh .....	50 "
Oil of peppermint.....	3 "
" anise .....	2
" cassia .....	1
" cinnamon .....	15
Cochineal .....	2
Alcohol .....	1000

Allow to stand a few days and filter.

—*Drug. Zeitung.*

## WORM SYRUP.

Fluid extract of pink and senna....	16 oz.
Simple syrup.....	16 oz.
Extract of liquorice.....	2 oz.
Water .....	2 oz.

Soften the extract with water, and add the other ingredients. Dose for a child 6 years old is a teaspoonful every six hours until the bowels move freely. In about two days the dose is repeated, and this is to be continued till no worms are expelled.

—A. E. Hiss in *Bull. of Pharmacy.*

## HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT.

Chinosol .....	dr. 1½
Carbolic acid.....	dr. 1
Eucalyptus oil.....	m. s.
Water to oz. 25.	Shake until dissolved.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## PERFUME FOR THE BREATH.

- (1) Licorice extract (powdered) 2 ounces.  
Oil of cloves..... 1 drachm.  
Oil of cinnamon..... 10 drops.

Rub the oils thoroughly with the extract, and then form into a stiff mass. Make this into either small pellets or sticks. When the pill form is adopted it is common to coat with silver leaf.

- (2) Oil peppermint (opt)..... 3 drops.  
Oil lemon..... 2 drops.  
Oil neroli .....
 2 drops. || Oil cinnamon..... | 2 drops. |
| Cloves..... | 4 grains. |
| Cardamom ..... | 8 grains. |
| Vanilla ..... | 12 grains. |
| Orris root..... | 15 grains. |
| Mace ..... | 40 grains. |
| Sugar ..... | 30 grains. |
| Licorice extract..... | 56 grains. |
| Mucilage of gum arabic..... | q s. |

A mixture of oils of peppermint and spearmint with a little oil of cloves would, we think, make a good perfume for the purpose.—*Druggists' Circular.*

JELLY OF AGAR-AGAR IN ERYSIPELAS. M. Gallois recommends the following application in the treatment of erysipelas.

Water .....	100
Gelose.....	1
Mercuric chloride, Tartaric acid, of each .....	.10

In cases of eczema, the addition of zinc oxide is of value,

Water.....	200
Agar-Agar .....	2
Zinc oxide.....	20

# That Silky

# Surface

counts for a great deal in **TOILET PAPER**, and customers are learning to ask for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands--\$5 to \$16 per case.

**THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED,**  
**HULL, Que.**

## Market Report.

Drugs—August 31.—Trade is rather unsettled, the cessation of hostilities creating a feeling of uncertainty as to the future course of prices. Items which are higher or firmer are: Acid citric, cocoa butter, menthol, oil bergamot, pimento, saffron, canary seed, cocoa leaves, ipecacae senega root, buchu. These are lower or easier: Gentian, new crop, henbane, caustic soda, sugar of milk, chamomiles, old crop, sulphur, brimstone, balsam copaiba, beeswax. Steady markets, but not active, are reported for: Opium, quinine, castor oil, oil peppermint, chlorates, potash and soda. Cocaine offered sparingly.

Phenazone is unchanged. Phenacetine bayer has all gone to smash and no one can tell how low it may go. Borax looking up at last. Glycerine is expected to be dearer. Camphor, refined, is lower and easier. Cod liver oil is quiet, but holders are confident that short stocks will create an advance when usual demand sets in. Oils essential-lemon is again firmer after the late decline. Bergamot is much dearer. Citronella rising. Cassis lower. Peppermint crop injured by frost July 10th. Mercury and mercurials are unchanged. Linseed oil has been reduced one cent. Spirits turpentine is advancing being now 12 1-2 per cent. above the lowest of this season. White lead is very firm and likely to advance.

### YOUNG & SYMLIE.

This firm's name is a guarantee of excellency and quality in liquorice. Pure goods can be depended on when Y. & S. is specified by the purchaser. So much rubbish is on the market at present that one can only be safe in accepting that which comes with a good name, secured through years of reputable dealing.

### THE J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited.

It will pay to read what this firm have to announce to the trade on another page of this issue. Good goods at proper prices is their motto. The sundries branch of their trade is under the care of Mr. Ross, whose many years of experience enables him to meet the requirements of the druggists. A call at their warehouse on Wellington street will reveal the completeness of their stock and moderation of prices.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

*Alkaloidal Estimation*: A bibliographical index of chemical research prepared from original literature for the Committee of Revision by Paul L. Murrill, under the direction of Albert B. Prescott. Published by the Committee of Revision and Publication of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.

Year Book, *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, 1898.

### NOTICE.

The season is approaching when no druggist should be without a fresh stock of a reliable Diphtheria Antitoxin. The early autumn and winter always brings an increasing prevalence of diphtheria and membranous croup. To be ready for every emergency thus arising will mean increase in business for the wide-awake druggist. The value of Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, advertised elsewhere in this journal is well established. The product has won the enviable record of most extensive employment and largest percentage of recoveries. Seasonable literature is promptly supplied upon request.

### A NEW AGENCY IN TORONTO.

Messrs. Saunders & Evans, sponge merchants, 30 Wellington street east, have secured the Toronto agency for Messrs. Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, and also of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co. It is the intention of the firm to stock all the Davis & Lawrence specialties, as well as all goods for which they are the Canadian agents, including the J. Wyeth & Bro. pharmaceutical preparations. This will be a convenience to city pharmacists and also those of the province, as it has been difficult to procure many of these preparations when prescribed by the physician.



# SEELY'S

## VIOLET ROYAL POWDER

### For the Complexion.

An article of great merit. )o( Attractively Finished.  
SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

## SEELY Manufacturing Co.,

DETROIT, Mich.

WINDSOR, Ont.

**ANDREW'S PLUGS.**

This popular remedy has been a great seller in the States, having proved a most effective cure for toothache. Its popularity at home has induced the owners to place it on the Canadian market, which is being done by the Toronto Dental Co., with offices at 34 Yonge street, Toronto. The preparation will be in the hands of wholesale jobbers in a short time, and in the meantime parties requiring the goods and advertising matter can write to the above address.

**FOR SALE,**

Drug Business, now conducted by Wilson Barr, on the most prominent corner in the city of Hamilton, which can be made the best city drug business in Canada. Our main store demands our entire personal attention. Apply.

PARKE & PARKE, Hamilton.

**Wanted, and at Once,**

12 Travelers, and 12 Advertising Men; young and full of get up. No late sleepers. We want men who know how to catch a train, or who will learn how. No visitors allowed on our staff. Can you fill this bill? If so, write, enclosing stamp for reply. Give references.

Address

DR. ALLISON KIDNEY BUD MED. CO.,  
Lock Box 704, Detroit, Mich.

**SITUATION WANTED**

By Druggist's Assistant; four years experience; good habits; first class reference. Address PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Box 15, Toronto.

**TO LET,**

In the rising seaport town of Collingwood, and in the best business street, and on the best business side of street, a Drug Store with two large plate glass windows, and store fitted up elegantly inside. Rent low. Apply to J. GREAVES, 56 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, or to A. W. S. CUNNINGHAM, Town Hall, Collingwood.



**The American Institute of Phrenology**

Opens its next session

**SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1898.**

For further particulars apply

**Fowler & Wells Co.,**  
27 E. 21st St., New York.



**STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD.** 100 different, 20c; 200 different, 60; 1000 mixed, 27c; 35 mixed stamps, 60c. Price lists free, also copy *Canadian Philatelic Magazine*, (25c a year), monthly. Stamps bought, and collections. 50c per 100 paid for 5c, 6c, 8c, and 10c current issue. WM. K. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., Toronto.

# To the Trade

*We beg to notify the Drug Trade that we have been appointed the Agents for Toronto and vicinity of the*

**Davis & Lawrence Co, Limited, of Montreal,**

**AND**

**The Ottawa Truss & Surgical Co., Limited, Ottawa.**

It is our intention to carry full stocks of the lines of the above mentioned companies in our establishment in Toronto, and would consequently solicit the patronage of the trade.

Our House still continues to be the headquarters for

**SPONGES and CHAMOIS** for the Dominion.

**Saunders & Evans, Toronto.**

# To The Medical Profession.



It is needless to state that no condensed foods of any brand or manufacture are so carefully prepared as those of

# BOVRIL

LIMITED.

The patronage given by the **British War Department** for Hospital Supplies for the Indian and African Campaigns of late years proves their superiority.

Where condensed animal food is necessary for either patient or convalescent, Medical men should be careful to prescribe the preparations of this Company only, for there are

## Numerous Imitations,

and imitations of pure goods are always inferior, if not actually fraudulent in their pretensions.

---

## BOVRIL, Limited,

### Food Specialists.

30 Farringdon Street,  
London, England.

25 and 27 St. Peter St.,  
Montreal, Canada,

Chairman :

The Right Hon. LORD PLAYFAIR, G.C.B., L.L.D.

Consulting Chemists :

Professor SIR EDWARD FRANKLAND, K.C.B., M.D.  
Corr. Mem. French Institute.

WILLIAM HARKNESS, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.M.S.

## PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO SEPT., 1898.

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:

Acetanilid, .. .. .	lb	\$o	50	\$o	55
Acid, Acetic, .. .. .	lb		10		13
Arsenious, lump .. .. .	lb		25		27
Commercial .. .. .	lb		10		10
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)	oz		15		20
German .. .. .	oz		7		10
Boric .. .. .	lb		10		12
Carbolic, Crystal, super. ..	lb		35		40
Commercial .. .. .	lb		26		30
Crude .. .. .	gal		50		80
Citric, .. .. .	lb		45		48
Gallic, .. .. .	lb		90		100
Hydrobromic .. .. .	lb		30		32
Hydrocyanic, .. .. .	oz		8		10
Lactic, concentrated .. .. .	lb	1	25	1	60
Muriatic, .. .. .	lb		4		5
chem. pure .. .. .	lb		18		20
Nitric, .. .. .	lb		10		14
chem. pure .. .. .	lb		20		25
Oxalic, .. .. .	lb		10		12
Phosphoric, syrupy .. .. .	lb		50		60
dilute .. .. .	lb		12		15
Salicylic .. .. .	lb		60		65
Sulphuric, .. .. .	lb		2		5
chem. pure .. .. .	lb		16		22
Aromatic, .. .. .	lb		50		55
Tannic, .. .. .	lb		70		80
Tartaric, powdered, .. .. .	lb		30		37
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash	gal	4	52		00
by gal .. .. .	gal	4	90	5	00
Methylated .. .. .	gal	2	00		00
Alcohol, wood .. .. .	gal	1	75		1 60
Allspice, .. .. .	lb		11		13
Powdered .. .. .	lb		13		15
Aloin, .. .. .	oz		25		30
Alum, .. .. .	lb		2 1/4		3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o .. .. .	lb		10		12
Aromatic Spirits, .. .. .	lb		52		55
Bromide .. .. .	lb		00		85
Carbonate, .. .. .	lb		11		13
Chloride, powd. .. .. .	lb		11		13
Chloride, pure, powd. .. .. .	lb		25		35
Iodide, .. .. .	lb	5	75	6	50
Nitrate, .. .. .	lb		35		40
Amyl Nitrite .. .. .	oz		15		20
Antipyrine, .. .. .	oz		50		00
Antimony, black, powdered ..	lb		10		13
and potas, tart, .. .. .	lb		35		40
Liver, .. .. .	lb		20		25
Apomorphia, .. .. .	gr		5		5
Arrowroot, Bermuda .. .. .	lb		30		45
Jamaica .. .. .	lb		14		15
Aristol, .. .. .	oz	1	85	2	00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution ..	lb		22		25
Fowler's solution .. .. .	lb		7		8
Atropine Sulphate .. .. .	dr		70		00
Balsam, Canada, .. .. .	lb		40		50
Copaiba .. .. .	lb		65		70
Peru, .. .. .	lb	3	00	3	20
Tolu, .. .. .	lb		70		75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered ..	lb		15		18
Canella Alba .. .. .	lb		15		18
Cassia, .. .. .	lb		15		20
ground .. .. .	lb		18		28
Cascara, .. .. .	lb		15		20
Cinchona, Red, .. .. .	lb		50		60
powdered, .. .. .	lb		60		70
Calisaya, yellow .. .. .	lb		20		25
pale .. .. .	lb		35		50
powdered .. .. .	lb		30		35
Elm, selected, .. .. .	lb		15		20
ground .. .. .	lb		18		22
flour, packets .. .. .	lb		28		30
Prickly Ash, .. .. .	lb		20		25
Sassafras, .. .. .	lb		15		16
Soap Tree, cut .. .. .	lb		13		15
" " grd. .. .. .	lb		18		20
Wild Cherry .. .. .	lb		10		12
Bean, Calabar .. .. .	lb		45		50
Tonka, .. .. .	lb	1	00	2	75
Vanilla .. .. .	lb	9	00	12	00
Berry, Cubeb .. .. .	lb		20		25
powdered .. .. .	lb		25		30
Juniper .. .. .	lb		6		8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate, .. ..	lb	2	10	2	15
Ammonio Citrate .. .. .	oz		25		30
Iodide .. .. .	oz		40		45
Salicylate, .. .. .	oz		20		25
Sub-Nitrate .. .. .	lb	1	75	1	80
Liquor, .. .. .	lb		30		35
Borax, .. .. .	lb		4 1/2		6
powdered, .. .. .	lb		4 3/4		6
Butter, Cacao .. .. .	lb		55		60
Caffeine .. .. .	oz		40		45
Citrate .. .. .	oz		35		40
Camphor, English .. .. .	lb		45		50
American, .. .. .	lb		45		50
Cantharides, .. .. .	lb	1	00	1	25
powdered, .. .. .	lb	1	25	1	50
Capsicum, .. .. .	lb		18		20
powdered, .. .. .	lb		25		30
Carbon, Bisulphide, .. .. .	lb		16		20
Cerium Oxalate, .. .. .	lb	1	20	1	60
Chalk, French, powdered .. ..	lb		6		10
Precipitated .. .. .	lb		8		00
Prepared, .. .. .	lb		5		6
Chloroform, pure .. .. .	lb	1	10	1	20
D. & F. .. .. .	lb				2 00
German .. .. .	lb		60		65
Chloral hydrate, .. .. .	lb	1	10	1	20
Cinchonine, Muriate, .. .. .	oz		23		25
Sulphate, .. .. .	oz		27		30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate .. .. .	oz		30		35
Cloves, .. .. .	lb		12		15
powdered, .. .. .	lb		15		20
Cocaine, Mur., .. .. .	oz	3	50	3	75
Cochineal, S. G., .. .. .	lb		55		60
Black, .. .. .	lb		50		55
Codeine .. .. .	oz	4	75	5	60
Collodion, .. .. .	lb		60		65
Confection, Senna .. .. .	lb		25		30
Copper, Sulphate .. .. .	lb		4 1/2		6
Copperas, .. .. .	lb		3/4		2
Cotton, absorbent .. .. .	lb		32		70
Cotton Seed Oil .. .. .	lb		65		75
Cream Tartar, powdered .. ..	lb		21		24
Croton Chloral, .. .. .	oz		35		40
Creolin, .. .. .	lb		50		60
Creosote, Wood .. .. .	lb	1	10	2	30
Cudbear, .. .. .	lb		18		20
Cuttle-fish Bone, .. .. .	lb		20		30
Epsom Salts, see <i>Magnesium Sulph</i>					

Ergot, .. .. .	lb	40	50
Ether, Acetic .. .. .	lb	60	70
Nitrous, Spirits .. .. .	lb	47	95
Sulphuric, 72½, .. .. .	lb	30	35
Eucalyptol, .. .. .	oz	16	20
Exalgine .. .. .	oz	1 20	1 25
Extract Belladonna, .. .. .	lb	1 60	2 00
Colocynth, Co .. .. .	lb	1 00	2 00
Gentian, .. .. .	lb	50	60
Hemlock, Ang., .. .. .	lb	1 25	1 50
Henbane, " .. .. .	lb	3 50	3 75
Jalap, .. .. .	lb	2 00	2 50
Logwood, bulk .. .. .	lb	13	14
pockages, .. .. .	lb	15	18
Mandrake, .. .. .	lb	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica, .. .. .	oz	25	35
Opium, .. .. .	oz	75	85
Rhubarb, .. .. .	lb	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co., .. .. .	lb	1 00	1 20
Sarsa. Jam. Co., .. .. .	lb	2 25	3 00
Taraxacum, Ang., .. .. .	lb	80	85
Flowers, Arnica, .. .. .	lb	15	20
Chamomile, .. .. .	lb	20	25
Lavender, .. .. .	lb	13	15
Formalin, .. .. .	lb	35	50
Fuller's Earth, powd. .. .. .	lb	5	6
Galls, .. .. .	lb	21	25
powdered, .. .. .	lb	25	30
Gelatine, Cox's 6d .. .. .	doz	1 20	1 25
French, .. .. .	lb	38	60
Glycerine, 39°, .. .. . tin or	lb	16 ½	20
Price's, .. .. .	lb	60	65
Grains Paradise, powdered .. .. .	lb	30	35
Green, Paris, .. .. . net	lb	17	19 ½
Gum, Aloes, Barb, .. .. .	lb	15	25
Aloes, Cape, .. .. .	lb	16	00
powdered, .. .. .	lb	27	30
Socot, .. .. .	lb	45	50
powdered, .. .. .	lb	70	75
Arabic, select, .. .. .	lb	45	60
" powdered .. .. .	lb	50	90
sorts, .. .. .	lb	25	30
powdered .. .. .	lb	25	35
Asafoetida, .. .. .	lb	25	35
Benzoin, .. .. .	lb	50	75
Catechu, .. .. .	lb	17	20
powdered, .. .. .	lb	25	30
Gambog, .. .. .	lb	60	00
Guaiacum, .. .. .	lb	30	75
Myrrh, .. .. .	lb	40	45
Opium, .. .. .	lb	4 40	0 00
powdered, .. .. .	lb	5 50	0 00
Scammony, powdered .. .. .	lb	6 00	0 00
Shellac, orange .. .. .	lb	25	35
bleached .. .. .	lb	45	50
Storax, .. .. .	lb	45	75
Tragacanth, flake, .. .. .	lb	90	1 00
common, .. .. .	lb	65	75
Herb, Chiretta, .. .. .	lb	35	00
Goldthread, in ozs .. .. .	lb	80	90
Horchound, in ozs .. .. .	lb	18	20
Lobelia, .. .. .	lb	18	20
Honey, Canada, best, .. .. .	lb	11	13
Hops, .. .. .	lb	15	18
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz		7 50	
" " " " " No. 1 X, doz		5 00	
Ichthyol .. .. .	oz	35	40
Indigo, Madras, .. .. .	lb	80	85
Insect Powder, pure .. .. .	lb	27	30
Iodine, commercial, .. .. .	lb	3 50	4 00

# TURKISH DYES, TURKISH DYES, TURKISH :: DYES.



## To the Trade

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the above package dyes, which have been on the market for the past 9 years. The sales have increased wonderfully in that period, and they have given every satisfaction, both to retailer and consumer. Every LIVE DRUGGIST handles Turkish Dyes.

Write for Prices, Samples, etc., to

# BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

MONTREAL.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

# PATENTS

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## Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

**MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.



This very popular Dentifrice has a reputation of many years and is now sold by the Wholesale Trade of Canada at \$1.75 per doz.

Resublimed	....	....	lb	4	50	5	00
Iodol,	....	....	oz	1	40	1	50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated	....	....	lb		13		14
Saccharated,	....	....	lb		35		40
Chloride, solution, B.P.,	....	....	lb		12		15
Citrate and Ammonium	....	....	lb		55		60
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	....	....	oz		12		16
"    "    10 per cent.	....	....	oz		14		20
"    "    15 per cent.	....	....	oz		22		25
"Quinine and Strychnine	....	....	oz		35		00
and Strychnine,	....	....	oz		20		00
Dialyzed, solution,	....	....	lb		50		60
Iodide, Syrup,	....	....	lb		40		45
Pyrophosphate,	....	....	lb		75		80
Sulphate, pure,	....	....	lb		7		8
Iodoform,	....	....	lb	5	00	5	50
Jalapin,	....	....	oz		65		70
Japonica,	....	....	lb		7		8
Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanæ)	....	....	lb		60		85
Lead, Acetate, white	....	....	lb		10		12
Iodide,	....	....	oz		30		35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	....	....	lb		10		12
Leaf, Belladonna,	....	....	lb		20		25
Buchu,	....	....	lb		30		35
Coca,	....	....	lb		30		40
Digitalis,	....	....	lb		15		22
Eucalyptus,	....	....	lb		15		20
Hyoscyamus,	....	....	lb		15		20
Jaborandi,	....	....	lb		40		45
Matico,	....	....	lb		60		70
Senna Tinnevelly	....	....	lb		12		25
"    India,	....	....	lb		13		17
Stramonium,	....	....	lb		25		30
Uva Ursi,	....	....	lb		12		17
Leeches,	....	....	doz	1	00	1	50
Leptandrin,	....	....	oz		40		50
Lime, Chloride,	....	....	lb		3		4
packages	....	....	lb		6		7
Hypophosphite,	....	....	lb	1	40	1	50
Phosphate,	....	....	lb		30		35
Sulphite,	....	....	lb		12		15
Liquorice, Solazzi,	....	....	lb		45		50
Pignatelli,	....	....	lb		35		38
Y. & S. Pellets,	....	....	lb		40		00
"    Stick	....	....	lb		35		00
Other Brands	....	....	lb		14		35
Lithium, Bromide,	....	....	oz		25		00
Carbonate,	....	....	oz		25		30
Citrate,	....	....	oz		20		00
Salicylate,	....	....	oz		20		25
Lye, concentrated,	....	....	dz		75	1	00
Madder, best Dutch	....	....	lb		12 1/2		14
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz	....	....	lb		16		20
Calcined,	....	....	lb		45		50
Citrate, gran	....	....	lb		35		75
Sulphate, best	....	100	lbs	1	90		00
Manganese, black oxide,	....	....	lb		4 1/2		6
Manna,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	75
Menthol,	....	....	lb	3	00	3	50
Mercury,	....	....	lb		70		00
Ammoniated	....	....	lb	1	20	1	30
Bichlor,	....	....	lb		85		90
Biniodide,	....	....	lb	4	00	4	60
Bisulphate,	....	....	lb		80		90
Chloride,	....	....	lb		95	1	00
Chalk,	....	....	lb		45		90
Nitric Oxide,	....	....	lb	1	10	1	15
Oleate,	....	....	lb		75		90
Oxide, yellow,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	70
Milk Sugar,	....	....	lb		25		35

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with special brands, and your name and address marked on the package, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers,  
Fountain Syringes,  
Bulb Syringes,  
Combination Fountain Syringes,  
Hot Water Bottles, (4 grades),  
And a complete line of Druggists' Rubber Sundries

All in white or gray stock, we can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition that may come your way.

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**ALPHA BRANCH.**

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**BLOOD, LIVER,  
STOMACH,**  
AND  
**KIDNEY TROUBLES.**

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**J. E. McGARVIN,**  
197 Argyle St.

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ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

Only infallible remedy known. Expressly for the destruction of these, the greatest pests in the world. Once used, always recommended—never fails. Price—25 cts., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 per doz.

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FOR RATS AND MICE.**

Free from poison, not dangerous to man or beast. DEAD RATS make no smell, as this preparation eats up flesh and bone before decay sets in. Four sizes—Price, 15c., \$1.25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1, \$8 doz. *See* Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally. Manufactured by—

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LITHOGRAMS READY FOR USE.

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Please send for quotations.

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Morphia Acet,	....	oz	2	00	00
Mur,	....	oz	2	00	00
Sulph,	....	oz	2	00	00
Moss, Iceland,	....	lb	12		15
Irish,	....	lb	10		15
Musk, Tonquin, true,	....	oz	40	00	00
Canton,	....	oz	60		70
Naptha, Wood,	....	pt	00		90
Napthol, Beta,	....	oz	10		12
Napthaline Balls	....	lb	4 1/2		6
Nutmegs,	....	lb	85		90
Nux Vomica,	....	lb	8		10
powdered,	....	lb	20		25
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	....	oz	45		60
“ “ artificial	....	oz	10		00
“ Sweet “	....	lb	35		45
Amber, rectified,	....	lb	45		60
Anise,	....	lb	3	00	3 25
Bergamot,	....	lb	3	00	3 25
Caraway,	....	lb	3	00	3 25
Cassia,	....	lb	2	00	2 50
Castor,	....	lb	12		15
Cedar,	....	lb	40		80
Citronella,	....	lb	1	00	1 10
Cloves,	....	lb	80		85
Cod-liver, N.F.	....	gal	90		1 00
Norwegian,	....	gal	1	35	1 50
Cotton Seed,	....	gal	65		75
Croton,	....	lb	1	50	1 60
Cubeb,	....	lb	1	50	1 75
Eucalyptus,	....	lb	80		1 00
Hemlock,	....	lb	40		65
Juniper wood,	....	lb	45		65
Lavender, English,	....	oz	1	50	0 00
French, pure	....	lb	6	00	0 00
Garden,	....	lb	90		1 00
Lemon,	....	lb	1	30	1 60
Linseed, Boiled, net	9lb.	gal	52		57
Raw, “	“	gal	49		54
Male Fern	....	oz	25		00
Neatsfoot,	....	gal	85		1 10
Neroli, Bigarde	....	oz	3	75	5 40
Olive, common,	....	gal	1	25	00
Salad,	....	gal	2	40	2 50
Orange,	....	lb	3	15	4 00
Origanum,	....	lb	50		75
Pennyroyal,	....	lb	1	25	1 35
Peppermint, English	....	lb	16	00	16 50
American,	....	lb	1	70	2 50
Pinus Sylvestris,	....	oz	10		12
Rose, Virgin,	....	oz	8	50	10 00
Rosemary,	....	lb	70		75
Sandalwood,	....	lb	4	75	5 25
Sassafras,	....	lb	55		60
Seal, pale,	....	gal	55		60
Sperm, Winter Bleached	....	gal	1	20	1 35
Tansy,	....	lb	2	75	3 75
Wintergreen,	....	lb	85		1 50
Wormwood, Opt,	....	lb	7	00	8 00
Ointment, Mercurial,	....	lb	50		00
Citrine,	....	lb	45		50
Opium.—SEE GUM.	....	lb	12		15
Orange Peel,	....	oz	85		00
Pepsin, Morson's	....	oz	2	00	00
Saccharated,	....	lb	12		00
Pepper, Black,	....	lb	13		14
powdered,	....	lb	25		00
White, powdered,	....	lb	75		80
Pill, Blue, Mass,	....	gr	6		00
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	....	gr	6		00

Pitch, Black, . . . . .	bbl	3	50	3	75	Santonin, . . . . .	lb	2	50	3	00
Burgundy, . . . . .	lb	13	15	Seed, Anise, Italian . . . . .	lb	13	14				
Phenacetine, . . . . .	oz	25	00	Star, . . . . .	lb	35	38				
Phosphorus, . . . . .	lb	90	1 00	Canary, Sicily, . . . . .	lb	3	4				
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	20	25				
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb	25	27	Colchicum, German, . . . . .	lb	25	30				
Bicarbonate, . . . . .	lb	15	17	Coriander, . . . . .	lb	10	12				
Bichromate . . . . .	lb	13	14	Flax, cleaned, Ontario, 100 lbs	2	50	00				
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb	21	24	pure ground . . . . .	lb	3	4				
Bromide, . . . . .	lb	65	70	Fenugreek, powdered, . . . . .	lb	6	8				
Carbonate, . . . . .	lb	12	15	Hemp, . . . . .	lb	4	4½				
Chlorate, . . . . .	lb	12	14	Mustard, white, . . . . .	lb	7	8				
Cyanide, Fused, . . . . .	lb	25	45	powdered, . . . . .	lb	20	50				
Iodide, . . . . .	lb	3	25	3	50	Rape, . . . . .	lb	6	7		
Nitrate, pure . . . . .	lb	6	8	Saffron, American, . . . . .	lb	35	40				
Permanganate, . . . . .	lb	30	35	Spanish, . . . . .	oz	1	00	00			
Prussiate, Red, . . . . .	lb	70	75	Sage, ozs. . . . .	lb	18	20				
Yellow, . . . . .	lb	30	32	Silver, Nitrate, . . . . .	cash	lb	6	94	8	20	
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle)	lb	22	25	Soap, Castile, mottled, . . . . .	lb	10	12				
Sulphure . . . . .	lb	25	27	White, . . . . .	lb	8	16				
Quassia, . . . . .	lb	10	12	Soda, Ash, . . . . .	keg or cask	2	2½				
Quinine, Howard's, . . . . .	oz	32	36	Caustic, . . . . .	drum or lb	2¼	5				
German, . . . . .	oz	23	29	Sodium, Acetate, . . . . .	lb	25	30				
Resorcin, . . . . .	oz	18	20	Bicarb, Howard's, . . . . .	lb	16	17				
Rosin, strained, . . . . .	bbl	3	25	Newcastle, . . . . .	keg	2	60	2	75		
Clear, pale, . . . . .	bbl	4	00	4	75	Carbonate, crystal, . . . . .	lb	1	2½		
Root, Aconite, . . . . .	bulk	lb	20	25	Hyposulphite, . . . . .	lb	3	5			
Blood, powdered . . . . .	lb	13	15	Salicylate, . . . . .	lb	75	80				
Cohosh, Black, . . . . .	lb	15	16	Sulphate, Glauber's salt . . . . .	lb	1	2½				
Colchicum, German, . . . . .	lb	25	30	Sponges, Grass . . . . .	lb	75	1	10			
Colombo, . . . . .	lb	15	18	Reef . . . . .	lb	1	50	1	75		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	25	30	Slate, . . . . .	lb	1	00	1	10		
Curcuma, ground, . . . . .	lb	13	15	Sheepswool, . . . . .	lb	3	00	3	00		
Elecampane, . . . . .	lb	12	13	Bath, loose, common . . . . .	lb	3	50	0	00		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	15	17	Bath, fine quality . . . . .	100	10	00	40	00		
Gentian, . . . . .	lb	10	12	Surgeon's . . . . .	string	1	50	2	50		
ground, . . . . .	lb	12	14	Turkey . . . . .	string	3	00	10	00		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	14	15	Turkey, Cup, fine . . . . .	each	0	50	1	00		
Ginger, E. I. . . . .	lb	10	13	Strychnine, crystals . . . . .	oz	0	95	0	00		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	10	13	Sulphonal, . . . . .	oz	27	30				
Jamaica, . . . . .	lb	30	33	Sulphur precipitated . . . . .	lb	13	20				
powdered, . . . . .	lb	30	35	sublimed, . . . . .	lb	2¼	3½				
Hellebore. White, powdered,	lb	00	15	roll, . . . . .	lb	2¼	3½				
Ipecac, . . . . .	lb	2	75	0	28	Tin, Muriate, crystals . . . . .	lb	25	28		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	3	00	2	32	foil, . . . . .	lb	30	32		
Jalap, powdered, . . . . .	lb	45	00	Tamarinds, . . . . .	lb	13	15				
Licorice, select, . . . . .	lb	12	23	Tar, . . . . .	bbl	3	25	3	50		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	12	15	Barbadoes, . . . . .	lb	15	16				
Mandrake, . . . . .	lb	10	12	Terebene, . . . . .	lb	60	65				
Orris, Florentine . . . . .	lb	25	30	Turpentine, Spirits . . . . .	gal	48	55				
powdered, . . . . .	lb	30	35	Chian, . . . . .	oz	70	75				
Pink, . . . . .	lb	40	45	Venice, . . . . .	lb	12½	13				
Rhubarb, E. I. . . . .	lb	75	1 00	Veratria . . . . .	oz	2	25	2	50		
fine trimmed . . . . .	lb	2	00	2	35	Verdigris, . . . . .	lb	30	35		
powdered, . . . . .	lb	1	00	2	50	Wax, White, pure . . . . .	lb	55	75		
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, . . . . .	lb	40	45	Yellow, . . . . .	lb	40	45				
Jamaica, . . . . .	lb	90	95	Woods, Camwood, . . . . .	lb	8¼	10				
Sarsaparilla, Mexican, . . . . .	lb	16	18	Fustic, Cuban, . . . . .	lb	2¼	3				
Senega, . . . . .	lb	50	55	Logwood, Campeachy, . . . . .	lb	2¼	3				
Taraxicum . . . . .	lb	17	18	Quassia, . . . . .	lb	10	12½				
Squill, white, . . . . .	lb	10	12	Redwood, . . . . .	lb	3½	5				
Valerian, English, . . . . .	lb	15	18	Zinc, Chloride, . . . . .	oz	10	00				
Salol, . . . . .	lb	1	35	Oxide, . . . . .	lb	13	60				
Sal Soda, . . . . .	lb	2	2½	Sulphate, pure . . . . .	lb	9	12				
by bbl. . . . .	100	lb	90	common, . . . . .	lb	6	9				
Epsom, by bbl. . . . .	100	lb	1	50	28	Valerianate, . . . . .	oz	25	28		
Salicin, . . . . .	lb	4	50	4	80	Sulphocarbonate, . . . . .	lb	80	1	00	

# \$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test.

It has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A., 1890, page 155, also American Journal of Pharmacy, April, 1898, page 182). We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that Plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of extract of Belladonna, from the Laboratories of the most reputable Pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain analysts as being below the Pharmacopœial Standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters contain little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in Rubber Compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay \$500 for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the Pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of Pharmaceutical and Medical Authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B. P. 1885.)

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

## JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

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Protonuclein (Powder)

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Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.

" " " 16 oz.

Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.

" " " 16 oz.

Lacto-Cereal Food, 8 oz.

" " " 16 oz.

Cordial Analeptine.

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Zymocide.

Pancrobilin (Liquid)

" (Pills)

" (Pills, comp. and tonic)

Corrigent Pills.

Analgesine Tablets.

Cardiene Tablets.

Cholagogue Tablets.

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Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.

Velvet Skin Soap.

" " Powder.

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## Bland's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,  
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,  
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of a dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to HARDENING which is so common in the ordinary Plaud PILLS.

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