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Eclipse Fountain Pen Retails \$1.00.

BURTIN, GILLIES & Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

McGill Reading Room

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, APRIL, 1901. No. 9

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.

Prompt and Efficient Service.

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

More than Pleased.

We are making this **THE FEATURE** of our business.

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

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.
HAMILTON, ONT.

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Write us at Walkerville, Ont.



STANDARD OF THE WORLD

*No other Serum German,
French or American, has
ever yielded such high
percentages of recovery*

205

**CASES OF DIPHTHERIA WITH
ONLY 2 DEATHS**

During the recent epidemic of diphtheria prevailing in Peekskill, New York, there were treated with Parke, Davis & Co.'s Antidiphtheritic Serum 205 cases, with only 2 deaths—a mortality of less than 1 per cent.

Use our Antidiphtheritic Serum in all exposed cases—it PREVENTS as well as CURES diphtheria.

MARKETED IN HERMETICALLY SEALED BULBS.

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& LABORATORIES
DETROIT MICH.
BRANCH LABORATORIES
HOUSLOW ENG
WALKERVILLE ONT

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.

BRANCHES IN
NEW YORK, KANSAS
CITY BALTIMORE
NEW ORLEANS,
LONDON ENG.
& MONTREAL, QUE



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.

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

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS. Encapsuling 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.

PAINTING AND HOUSE CLEANING

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

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

THE NEW WAY is to use . . .

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paint

and do an artistic job in a workmanlike manner.

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

The **James Robertson Co., Limited,**
263--285 King St. W., **TORONTO,**

KILLS EVERY TIME.

“Common Sense Exterminator”

Once sold always recommended.

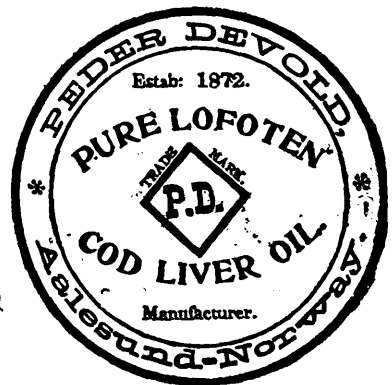
	Rat Ext.		Roach, Bed Bug and Moth Ext.
	4 sizes		3 sizes.
15c	\$1.00 per doz.	25c	\$1.75 per doz.
25c	1.75 “ “	50c	3.50 “ “
50c	3.50 “ “	\$1	8.00 “ “
\$1.	8.00 “ “		

At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores.

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

RED MARKS ON :

25 Imp. Gills. Whole barrels.
12½ “ “ Half barrels.



FOR SALE BY DRUG IMPORTERS.

Robert Gibson & Sons,

Limited,
Manchester and London, England.



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out In Three Sizes of
.. Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins ..
 1 GROSS, ½ GROSS & ¼ GROSS SIZES.

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

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children Eat Them With Delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or
 Indents may be sent direct to Manchester.

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Abbey's

EFFERVESCENT

SALT

reaches

the

consumer

through

the

RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct
from Calcutta.

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

Prices and Samples CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

THE

Atlantic Refining Co.,

Cor. Esplanade and Jarvis St.

Phone 2033

TORONTO.

Important To The Trade.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to our

"Chewstick Dentifrice"

the important ingredient of which is a vegetable production of certain tropical countries. "Chewstick" in its natural state, as a cleanser and beautifier of the teeth and gums and to its remarkable cleansing and wholesome properties, the sets of clean, well preserved and splendid teeth which its fortunate users possess, are entirely due. In our Dentifrice this wonderful natural product constitutes the base. Such being the case, we claim that it is unique as a tooth paste, as all others of the kind are simply chemical preparations. In addition to "Chewstick" the Dentifrice has in its composition certain well known anti-septics which are intended to destroy any germ life that may be lurking in the cavities of decayed teeth, and a certain flavoring which will purify and sweeten offensive breath. We fully believe our Dentifrice to be the most effectual, the most wholesome and the most agreeable preparation for the teeth and gums ever introduced. For hours after its application, a cleansing, stimulating, refreshing and delightful glow or sensation pervades the mouth, which renders frequent use a source of satisfaction and pleasure. A trial will convince the user that it is an article of very great merit, and that it really possesses all the good qualities we claim for it.

The trade will find it most attractively put up in scarlet Florentine collapsible tubes. The tubes are handsomely labelled and placed in suitable cardboard slides also artistically labelled, and a dozen of these slides are in turn packed in cardboard retainers.

For Sale by the Manufacturers,

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

30 Wellington-St. E.

TORONTO.

Now

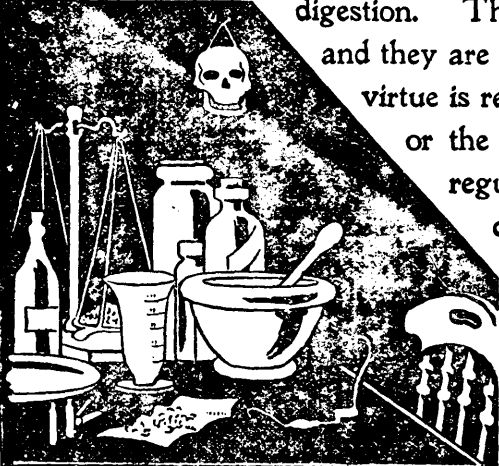
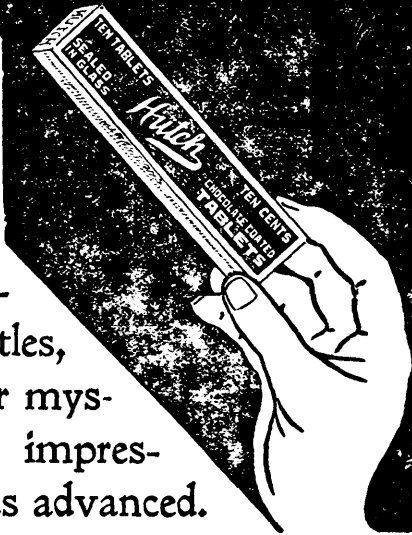
Medicine methods differ with those of long ago. The old-fashioned paraphernalia of bottles, pestle and mortar, etc., with their mystic symbols, no longer create any impression on the people. The world has advanced.

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

Hutch

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

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





The J. Hungerford Smith Co.
Manufacturing Chemists.
 LIMITED.

ROCHESTER,
 N. Y.

TORONTO, ONT.
 15-17-19-21-23 ALICE STREET

... Originators of Concentrated Fruit Syrups made by Cold Process ...

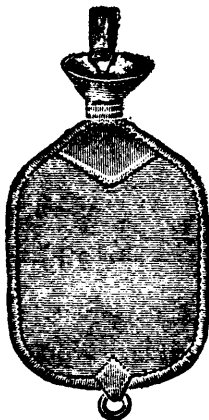
When they say "it is better than other makes" they don't mean "**True Fruit**" Syrups, as they have no equals.

The best is always cheapest. Don't be deceived by a slight difference in price. "Things are not always what they seem" but "**True Fruits**" are even better than they seem.

**WE PAY
 FREIGHT.**

With orders of six gallons and over, freight to all points in Ontario and Quebec. To all other outside points we make an allowance of 12c. per gallon, when freight equals or exceeds that amount.

HANDSOME Colored Lithographed Display Cards, Posters and Window Slips are supplied with first order.



We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our

"FAULTLESS"

quality **RED** Rubber goods.

A printed guarantee accompanies each bottle

Our new catalogue is now in the hands of the printer. If you do not receive a copy within two or three weeks, kindly advise us and we shall take pleasure in sending you one.

Sundries Department

THE J. STEVENS & SON Co.,
Limited,

Agents for J. STEVENS & SON:

78 LONG LANE, LONDON, E. C.

Toronto.

N.B.—Count your Loss on Defective Rubber, and consider if it pays you to handle the cheapest.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO

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

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

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



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

MR. ERNEST B. SANGREE, M. D., STATE BACTERIOLOGIST OF TENNESSEE, SAYS:

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

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

Dried Vaccine	{	Ivory Points.....	10 for	\$ 1 00
		Quill Slips.....	10 for	1 00
Fluid Vaccine	{	Sternberg Bulbs, each sufficient for 1 vaccination, ..	10 for	\$ 1 00
		Lymph Tubes " " 1 " ..	10 for	1 00
		Lymph Tubes " " 10 " ..		90
		Lymph Tubes " " 20 " ..		1 70
		Lymph Tubes " " 50 " ..		4 00

All orders for Vaccine, or letters containing enquiries as to prices should be addressed to the nearest one of our Shipping Offices.

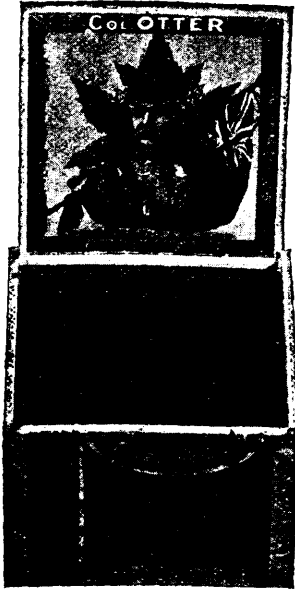
Marietta, Penn.,

Omaha, Neb.,

5609 Indiana Ave. Chicago, Ill.,

77 E. 116th Street, New York City.

COL. OTTER



5c CIGAR

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

“It’s a Winner.”

MANHATTAN 10c. CIGARS

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

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

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

W. B. REID & Co.,

58 Yonge-St., TORONTO

Cigar Manufacturers and Wholesale Tobacconists.

Lyman's Confectionery, In 5lb glass stoppered bottles.

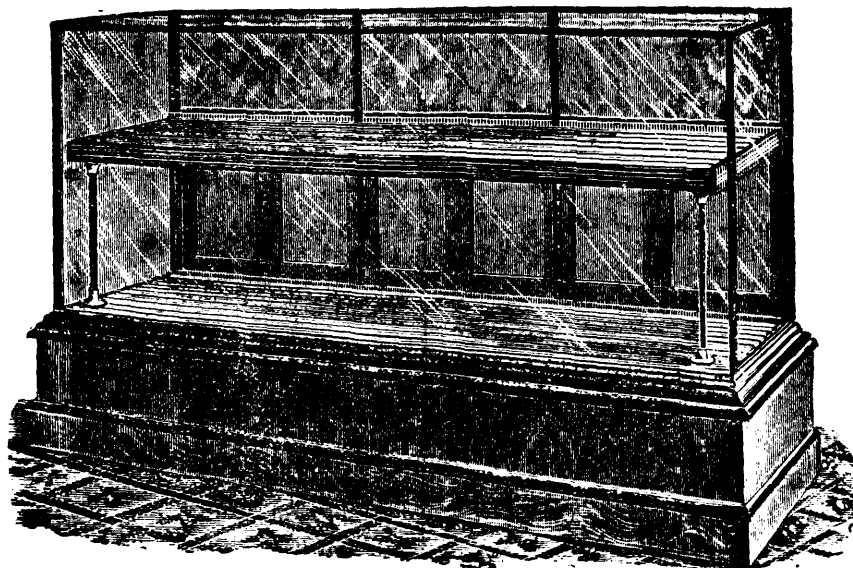
Price in 5 bottle lots 80cts. per bottle. Less than 5 bottles, 85cts. per bottle.



Wild Cherry Cough Drops	} in 20 lb. pails	Aberdeen Butter Scotch 35c. doz. ; 3 doz. \$1.			
Menthol " " "			at	Lyman's Mint Jujubes	} at \$1.20
Cough drops light and dark			12 cts. per lb.	" Assorted Jujubes	

Order a sample lot with your next goods.

THE LYMAN BROS & CO. LIMITED TORONTO.



The _____
SILENT SALESMAN.

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

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

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

Write for Estimates and Prices to the

Dominion Show Case Co.,

53 Richmond-St. E., TORONTO.

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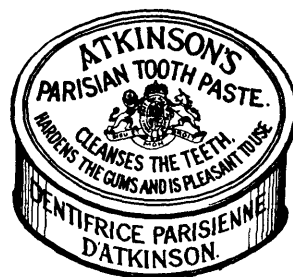
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John A. Saul Fendall Building,
 Washington, D. C.

SOLD IN CANADA SINCE 1854.



Wholesale \$1.75 per doz.

The Best Dentifrice.

Ewing's Corks.

SEE OUR SAMPLES
BEFORE BUYING.

For all particulars of quality and prices address:

S. H. Ewing & Sons,
MONTREAL.

J. LOWDON & SON,
Toronto.
Western Agents.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co
ST. JOHNS—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Dominion Drug Co. J. Wiener & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D S. Curtis & Co.
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

IT'S TRUE.

That you must have good profits in the drug business if you want to make money.

That the average Druggist needs all the money he can make.

That present conditions in trade have diminished the chances for making money.

That old time prices cannot well be conserved, but that old-time profits are as necessary as ever.

That patent medicines cannot be pushed profitably at present selling prices.

That the demand for patent medicines is dying, because druggists are ceasing to lend them their influence.

That everywhere in Canada live druggists are manufacturing and pushing their own goods.

That the profits on these are three times as great as the old-time profits on patents.

That the Toronto Pharmacal Company are busy because they are helping druggists to make their own goods.

The druggists are just awakening to the fact that it is not at all difficult for them to build up and retain a large and profitable trade in their own specialties.

That profit makes money.

The
TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.,

Limited,

Toronto and Montreal.

Canada for Canadians

We beg to call the attention of the Drug Trade to the far famed

Turkish Dyes,

manufactured and owned exclusively in Canada. They have stood the test of time, and still the sales are increasing. We especially commend our TURKISH DYES for cotton, the first and most complete list of Cotton Dyes on the market. To day our prices to the trade are right and quality guaranteed. Ask your jobbers for TURKISH DYES and see that you get them They are good sellers and will bring you new customers every day.

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

58 WELLINGTON ST.

MONTREAL.

ATOMIZERS, ENEMAS.

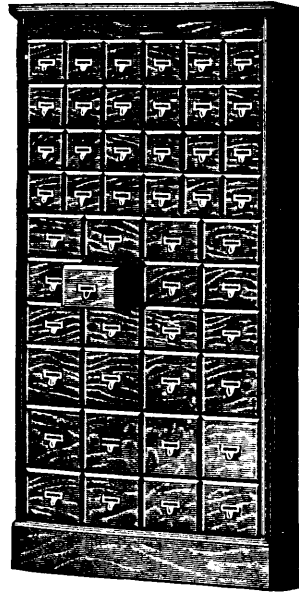
We are selling the best 50c. lines in the market.



Letter orders given special attention.

**LYMAN, KNOX
& CO.**

**Wholesale : Druggists,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.**



BENNETT'S DRUG CABINET DRAWER.

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

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

Write to J. S. BENNETT, for all particulars. Address,

20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO.

STOCK LABELS...

5 CENTS A HUNDRED

and from that, as high as 35c.

The following list gives an idea of what we have

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

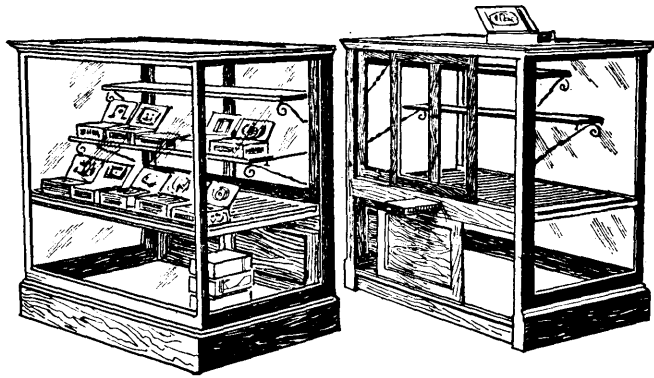
Drop Post Card for Samples...

LEVY & CO.,

DRUGGISTS PRINTERS, &c.

19 Leader Lane, TORONTO

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



CIGAR CASE No. 530.

"The Porto Rican."

CIGAR CASES FOR DRUG STORES

MODERN AND MODERATE PRICED FLOOR CASES.

TEN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

THE PORTO RICAN

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

Estimates on entire outfits furnished on application.

JONES BROS. & Co.,

OFFICES :

29 and 31 Adelaide St. W.

TORONTO.

FACTORIES :

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

Send For Our Catalogue.

Charles E. Frosst & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists.

ELIXIRS, SYRUPS, SOLUTIONS, COMPRESSED TABLETS and LOZENGES, Effervescing Salts.

Office and Laboratory :

Dufferin Square

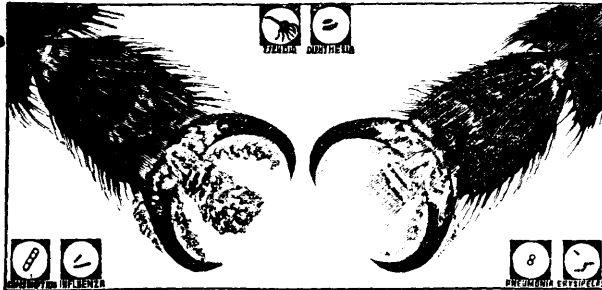


MONTREAL.

FOOT OF COMMON HOUSE FLY AND DISEASE GERMS.

FOOT AS TAKEN FROM THE FLY. DISEASE GERMS FOOT AFTER BEING CLEANED.

THE FOOT OF THE FLY IS MAGNIFIED 506 TIMES.



THE DISEASE GERMS ARE MAGNIFIED 250,000 TIMES.

DISEASE GERMS DISEASE GERMS

HOW TANGLEFOOT STICKY FLY PAPER ACTS

THE fly's foot sinks into the sticky material on the sheet of Tanglefoot and the germ it carries goes with the foot. In a short time the sticky material has coated over the entire fly and all the germs on it. Neither the fly itself, nor the germ, can ever escape.

NOTE The disease germs are magnified 250,000 times. If they were magnified only as much as the fly's foot, they would hardly be visible on the picture.

PROTECT Your Fruit Trees and Potato Vines by Spraying them with

As Recommended by the Authorities at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

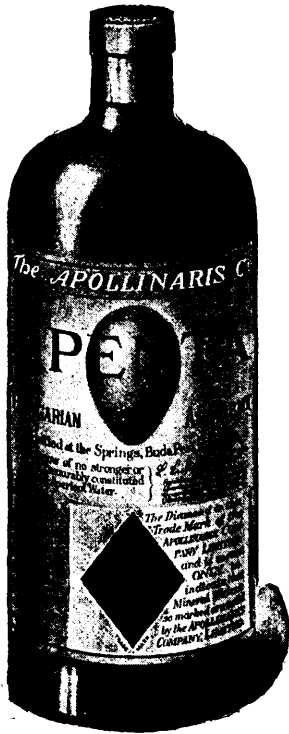
The PARIS GREEN made by the CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited, is guaranteed to be in strict accordance with the Government Standard, and will, therefore, give thorough satisfaction. Beware of substitutes and insist upon The CANADA PAINT CO'S. name on each package.

PARIS GREEN

The Canada Paint Company

LIMITED.

Montreal
Toronto



“APENTA”

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 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 Co., Ltd., London

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

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

Maltine M’f’g Co.’s Preparations.

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.’s

Blaud’s Pill Capsules

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

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

The Safest :
 : and Best



Preparation
 : of Opium.

PRICES:

In 1 lb. Bottles	- - per lb.	\$3.00	In ¼ lb. bottles	- - -	“	3.20
In ½ lb. bottles	- - per lb.	\$3.10	In ⅓ lb. “	- - -	“	3.60
	Glycerole of Nепenthe	-	per oz.	\$1.60		

Can be ordered from any of the Wholesale Houses, or (if required immediately) will be sent direct “charges paid” on receipt of price.

R. L. GIBSON, 88 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, APRIL 1901.

No. 9

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

Communications bearing on the text to be addressed to Editor, P.O. Box 683, Montreal.

All Copy for publication must be sent in by the 1st of the month.

New Advertisements and changes received up to the 5th or 1st if proofs are required.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

PAY YOUR FEES.

At every meeting of the Council of the O. C. P. there are a lot of kicks coming from members who, through neglect, have to pay the full \$4 fees. Such kickers have only themselves to blame. The condition of the \$2 rebate is explicit.

"When the annual fee is paid before the first of May then a rebate of \$2 will be allowed."

Send \$2 during the month of April or \$4 after May 1st. The wise course would be to sit down now after reading this and remit the \$2 to Mr. Lewis. After your letter is posted you can finish reading the JOURNAL.

THE CONVICTIONS QUASHED.

Such is the ruling of Judge McDougall in appeal of the case of King vs. Lee and others. Our readers are familiar with the particulars of this case, which we reported in the Feb. issue.

Briefly it is this:—The Council of the Ontario Medical Society, through its detective, laid informa-

tion against eight city druggists for violation of the Medical Act, in prescribing for one Minnie Warring, this Minnie Warring being a hired informer.

When the cases came for trial Mr. DuVernet appeared for the defendants, and Crown Attorney Curry for the Medical Council. After hearing the cases Magistrate Denison decided to convict, and a fine was recorded in four cases.

An appeal was taken, in all the cases, to Judge McDougall, and after scrutinizing the evidence and hearing argument the learned judge quashed the convictions in all cases with costs against the prosecution.

In arguing the case Mr. DuVernet, before going into the merits of the case, raised a number of objections to the convictions. In deciding the case the judge noted and allowed them, and on these the convictions were quashed.

Fortunately the second of these called for a definition of the term "practising medicine," else we would be just where we began.

The learned judge's ruling on this point is important and is really the crux of the case. We give it in full:—

"As to the second objection the conviction only sets out one *act as occurring on a named day*. I have already discussed very fully in Reg. v. Whalen (not reported) what must be shown to amount to a practising of medicine. The single *act of prescribing medicine to one person on one day will not amount to a practising of medicine*. The conviction charges that the defendant on the date named in the conviction prescribed for Minnie Warring and others contrary, etc. Upon *looking at the testimony there is no evidence of the defendant on that day or at any prior date having prescribed for any one*. Evidence of *acts of practising* antecedent to the date named in the conviction might no doubt be given to *establish a practising*, and possibly evidence of acts of practising subsequent to the date laid in the conviction but before the date of the information might be given as establishing or tending to establish a practising of medicine. These acts, however, must be sufficiently proximate in point of time to afford evidence of practising rather than tending to establish the commission of a separate offence,

(Apothecaries v. Jones, 1 Q. B. D. 893).

Under the case of *Reg. vs. Spain*, 18 Ont. 315, and the cases therein cited, it has been held that it is necessary that the conviction should set out the particular act or acts by the defendant which constitute the practising. The present convictions do not do so, and in this particular they are therefore defective."

According to this ruling a bottle or bottles of medicine may be prescribed and dispensed by a druggist without violation of the law, and it would require a continuance of such prescribing and dispensing to constitute "practicing medicine."

This is a broad enough interpretation of the law to satisfy any reasonable druggist, and one which will allow sufficient latitude to not "interfere with the liberty of the people."

We sincerely hope this is the last we may hear of these unfortunate cases and that the Medical Council will recognize that there is wisdom in not being a party to such petty persecutions.

Surely some other means can be devised whereby violations of the law may be discovered than subjecting a whole body of reputable citizens to the annoyance of having to neglect their business to defend themselves against charges laid by hired informers with lying tongues and itching palms.

As we before remarked, no good can follow the employment of such means. It is discreditable to an honorable body to employ such people. The parties who lend themselves to it do so for pay, and, if necessary, to earn their money, would not hesitate to verge far over the border line between truth and—well—fiction.

THE COLLEGE COURSE.

Last month we promised to be more specific in our reply to Mr. Watters' request for information regarding recent additions to the college course and hardship entailed on students.

We have secured the following information on the matter. There were added in the course of 1899-1900.

Thirty (30) lectures on physics by Professor Chambers.

Thirty-two (32) lectures on Botany and Chemistry during the two terms (Junior and Senior) by Professor Scott.

An indefinite number by Professor Fotheringham, who stated to the class that "he had to start earlier in the term than usual on account of the extra work given him to do."

A few were also added by the Dean and Professor Kendall, making in all about 100 extra lectures.

On the subject of "Hardships imposed on Students," we repeat our previous statement that the amount of stuff with which the course is padded

reduces it to a "Cram." The professors themselves supply the evidence, when, again and again, during the course they remark to the class after a lecture, "that they need not pay much attention to this as no question on the subject would be asked at the examination."

Again the amount of work given makes the course a species of night-mare to the students, many of whom, to get it up, labor day and night, Sundays included, and are subjected to such a nervous strain as to render them incapable of receiving the benefits promised and due them for the money put up.

Lastly this unwise course necessitates the "Iniquitous quiz" by which many hundreds of dollars are filched from the student's pockets.

On the foregoing we rest our case for the present, but just remark that there is still a store of information from which we can draw if necessary to strengthen it.

THE O. C. P. ELECTIONS.

In a very short time the complexion of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be decided for two years, and it would be wisdom on the part of the members to give the matter some consideration.

The best men procurable are none too good for the positions and efforts should be put forth to secure them where new men are coming into the field.

There are good men on the present board, but they appear to lack aggressiveness where the welfare of pharmacy is concerned. THE JOURNAL believes there is room for a trifle more of good, vigorous fighting to be done and from which material benefit would flow.

The Council as at present constituted is a huge mistake anyway. It is elected presumably to administer the affairs of the pharmacists of the province, and conserve their interests. Instead of performing this function it has degenerated into a board of education whose time is taken up almost exclusively in looking after teaching school and passing upon applications for apprenticeship registration where some irregularity exists.

The truth of the matter is that the Council is a detriment to Ontario pharmacy. Its existence, we believe, is the principal obstacle to the formation of a good live Pharmaceutical Association, working for the material and professional advancement of the craft.

We have the Council, however, and it should be the self imposed duty of every member to increase its usefulness to the limit.

It might be beneficial to "prod" up the old members where no opposition is offered. Tell him plainly what is expected of him and where new men are coming in see that they are the best available.

THAT N. W. D. A. MEETING PLACE.

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, is trying to get up "a scrap" with us, and is going to fail in its "laudable efforts." Not that we fear a scrap, or have doubts as to the standing of the contestants when the clouds roll by and the dust subsides.

"Scrapping" is our natural element. We love it as a kid its mother's milk, as a bee loves nectar, but we claim the privilege of a say in the subject or cause of contention.

We'll "knock the chip off any man's shoulder" or "take up his gauntlet" without a moment's hesitation, if the interests of retail druggists are attacked or Canadian pharmacy is threatened. We'll stay with the job until completed and be found near the spot, either in pieces or in whole.

The cause of our friend's ebullition of temper is connected with the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States.

Now this is a subject we won't scrap about. Neither ourselves nor the pharmacists of Canada are interested in it an iota. It is all the same to us if it be Honolulu, Manilla, Havana, Washington or Old Point Comfort which they have selected.

Our contem. does us proud in quoting the whole of one of our recent editorials criticising the manner in which an invitation to meet in Montreal was conveyed to the Association at its recent Chicago meeting, and claiming that editorial as the cause of the change from Montreal to Old Point Comfort.

Thanks—We are fully cognizant of our powerful influence as a moulder of public opinion and director of destinies, but never in the wildest flights of our vivid imagination and lofty aspirations had we contemplated the possibility of one of our weakest efforts causing a panic in such a powerful organization as the N. W. D. A. and stampeding the whole outfit.

A milder mood is on us now, and we relent and will allow the meeting to take place in Old Point Comfort without the necessity of earthworks, Long Toms, pomp-poms and mausers.

There is one no-account-sort of a fellow in the Association, however, whom we are apt "to go after," and that's the fellow Walker, of Albany, N. Y., that they elected president. He had the audacity to write our friend in Montreal and assert that our article had nothing whatever to do with the change of meeting place.

Just like some people, always giving their opinion on something they don't know anything about, but we can afford to be generous, as we have the statement of the M. P. J. to the contrary, and it knows.

THE COLONEL DEFIANT.

"I have a great deal of sympathy, too, with the poor people who go into drug stores for medicine. But when it is proved that a man says, 'I am suffering,' in such a way, and the druggist replies, 'Oh you have indigestion,' or some other complaint, I will convict him and keep on convicting as many as are proved to have done this."

Colonel Denison is usually clear-headed and sensible, in fact a model police magistrate, but if he makes many more remarks such as the above we fear his reputation will be slightly in the peril.

The occasion of this remark by Magistrate Denison was an application to have the charges for breach of the medical act against the alleged offenders, James Taylor, Augustus Truss, M. C. Prust and Wm. J. Mitchell, dismissed. These had been held over waiting Judge McDougall's decision on the appeal of Reg. vs. Lee and others. In view of the quashing of these convictions an application of dismissal was made in the remaining cases and refused.

Judging from a previous remark of the magistrate it would appear that his worship had failed to read carefully the learned Judges decision, he said "that the Judge had upset the other convictions because of an irregularity in the form." "A man committing an offence is nothing to making a mistake in a document," said His Worship, with a twinkle in his eye.

This is scarcely correct as the principal clause (quoted elsewhere in *THE JOURNAL*) in that decision was an interpretation of the word "practice" as applied by the Act.

True, in his argument before the judge, Mr. DuVernet took exception to the convictions from their many irregularities. This he was entitled to do and the interests of his client demanded it. At the same time it must not be overlooked that the cases were argued in their merits. Neither must it be overlooked that the judge, in his summing up, while noting these irregularities also gave a clear interpretation of one of the most important points of law, and if no irregularities had existed this ruling was fatal to the convictions and they would have been quashed.

The magistrate may convict as he promises, but it is questionable if the Medical Council, as prosecutors, would care to stand financial sponsors for such expensive luxuries as the last ones have proved to be.

To say, always "got"—not "gotten."

Her pupils were taught—not taughthen.

And 'twere proper of us

To remember that thus

Our language is wrought—not wroughten.

Editorial Notes.

WHEN THE WAR TAX STAMP was levied on patent medicines in the United States many manufacturers advanced prices to meet this tax, and in nearly all such cases the retailer was the loser. Now the abolition of this tax has been accomplished, just see how those fellows will tumble over each other in their haste to reduce prices and relieve the retailer of the unjust burden.

CARELESSNESS IN LABELLING is a crime, and as such has been heavily punished in France. A pharmacist of Monthureux-sur-Saône used a pot with an extract of ipecac label on it as a container for extract of opium and neglected to change the label. On three different occasions he used the opium, in mistake for ipecac, in making a syrup for children. Four dead children was the direct result of his carelessness, while six months' imprisonment and a fine of 11,000 francs was the indirect result imposed on him by the court which tried the case.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE recently issued instructions to its representatives abroad to ascertain and report on the working of the Metric System in those countries which had adopted it for purposes of trade and commerce. Over forty reports have been received, and they indicate pretty clearly that the system has operated satisfactorily, facilitating trade with these countries, such as Germany and France, where it is in use. The reports further say that the introduction was accomplished, in most cases, with ease and lack of friction.

ANOTHER DECISION has been given in a United States Court confirming the legality of Associations for the maintaining of prices and otherwise conferring mutual benefit.

The Owl Drug Co., of California, a cutting concern, sued a couple of wholesale houses and the Retail Druggist Association for damage, alleging that "they had formed a company to refuse the proprietary of patent medicines." The ruling of the court is interesting and worth reprinting. We give it *here* :—

"It has been suggested that the defendants have formed a combination to keep up prices and that this is restraint of trade and therefore against public policy and illegal for that reason. I do not think the point well taken. Persons engaged in business have a right to use all lawful means to obtain high prices for the goods they have to sell where the goods are not of a sort deemed to be necessities of life, and to do this either alone or in combination with others. For this purpose they have the right to withhold their patronage from those who do not

act with them in the furtherance of their interests. All trade is to a certain extent selfish in its operations, and an agreement among traders in this class of goods that they will trade only with those who will act with them in the bettering of their business is not illegal in the sense here intended. Such an agreement may not be enforceable in the courts when an action is founded upon it, but the use of such an agreement to induce others to act is not the use of unlawful means of which a third person whose trade suffers from the act can complain, or make the foundation of an act for damages."

NEW YORK DRUGGISTS, through their representatives, recently decided to "fight the cutters" and maintain the schedule of prices recently adopted by the Joint Conference Committee. The Association is issuing a printed price list which will cover everything sold in a drug store, from an ounce of sulphur to a gross of proprietary medicines, and as soon as this list is issued "the fight" will be on. The action of manufacturers and jobbers will be watched with keen interest, as this will be a test of the N. A. R. D. tripartite agreement. The plan of campaign is that if a manufacturer should withdraw from the agreement the members of the association would refuse to sell him goods.

MR. L. WAGNER WRITES to the Bulletin of Pharmacy his experience with carbonated water in stopping the flow of blood. He first used it in a case of nose bleeding, the patient snuffing the water up and the bleeding discontinued almost immediately. Mr. Wagner was not sure as to the cause of cessation, but was disposed to attribute it to the water being ice cold. Shortly after a case of cut hand was brought to him, and he again used the carbonated water, this time not cold, and similar results followed.

It will be an easy matter to demonstrate if Mr. Wagner's discovery is merely an incident or a "valuable find." If the latter, then an effective hemostatic will always be at hand in a drug store ready for application.

THE UNITED STATES now has a Bureau of Standards. Congress has just made an appropriation for the purpose. The functions of the Bureau is to establish standards for Physical, Astronomical, Chemical and other Scientific apparatus; assume the custody of the same; the comparison of the standards used in scientific investigations, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions with the standards adopted or recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems which arise in connection with

standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance to scientific or manufacturing interests and are not to be obtained of sufficient accuracy elsewhere.

Correspondence.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ELECTIONS.

The Editor:

Dear Sir,—As the time is approaching for the election of representatives to the Council of the College of Pharmacy with your kind permission I would draw the attention of the druggists and members of our college throughout Ontario to the importance of the hour.

I believe it is the opinion of a very large majority of druggists that the Council should take some steps that would advance the commercial prosperity of our commercial profession. If such be their opinion then I suggest that every candidate before his nomination should be pledged to do all in his power towards such advancement.

I maintain that if the Council has the disposition at heart to advance our commercial prosperity they can accomplish their desire. If they are not in possession of the way or authority to do it, they can obtain both if they so determine.

In conclusion, Druggists of Ontario, *now* is the time to make known your demands. Make your requests to the members of the Council before they are nominated or elected, then they will find the way to carry them out. Select men because they are possessed of the determination and disposition you consider is required, men who will seek to elevate our commercial education. Tell them it must be done. You should not complain if you, as an electorate, will not assert yourself.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN HARGREAVES.

“Where are We At? and Where We are At: We—Doctor and Druggist.”

It seems to me it is time for Medicine and Pharmacy to awaken from the long sleep of indifference which has existed within the two professions for years in this country. Unless something is done to cause an awakening, in ten years from now the doctor will not know how to write a prescription for his patient, from his own knowledge of medicines, but will be using patent nostrums, of certain manufacturers, who now play him, as well as the druggist,

for a sucker, while the druggist, ten years from now, will not require any knowledge of dispensing, as there will be no use for it.

The large manufacturers of pharmaceuticals will have everything under their control, and instead of the \$500.00 order jobber getting the order turned in to him from representatives of the manufacturer, which the retail druggist formerly received, the jobber will require to buy \$1,500 or \$2,000, or perhaps his whole stock will have to be made up of their goods, or they will do the business direct themselves.

Now it was through the retail druggist they first obtained the doctor's confidence, then through the jobber got the better price, and so in order to control the whole profit, they will sell direct themselves. The retail druggist can then say to himself, “Well, the only way I now have of making a small living is to depend on the patents I can sell. The Patent Medicine Manufacturer is King over me, and the large Pharmaceutical Nostrum Manufacturer is King over my former physician friend. Truth to tell, we, except in a few places, to-day have almost arrived at that point.

I question, my former friend, the doctor, how much he gets for a mixture from a patient in his office. He replies, “Fifty cents.” Then I say, “How much do you profit on it?” His reply is, “Well, considering what I have to give patients to keep abreast with the times, I only make from 12 to 25 cents.” I then say, “Don't you think your profession is getting down pretty fine when you only make from 12 to 25 cents for diagnosing a case? You will need more patients than the ordinary run of physicians get to make a respectable living, and then do without Xmas turkey.” “Yes,” he replies, “my only means of making it up is from my driving at 50 cents a mile, and some doctors now cut that rate and there is not nearly the country driving to do as formerly, as so many people try patent medicines, and send for a doctor as a last resort.”

Ah! my medical friend was right about that, and we druggists are the people in a position to take each and every doctor into our private sanctum, and show them the large amount of patent medicine business being done, and the number of cases we might have sent to him had he treated us, as he should, by writing prescriptions, and at the same time tell him that he is often prescribing and giving patents in his practice. By a little missionary work of this kind we may yet be enabled to help ourselves and solve the perplexing problems which now cause us much anxiety. Show him, also, reasons why he should support the druggist at home, instead of Physicians' Supply Houses. Be plain to tell him the favors you can, and will, do him and bring about that feeling which should exist in all places, “that we can and will help each other.”

Now is the time to do this work, as the Council of Pharmacy have appointed a committee to meet a committee from the Medical Council for the purpose of adjusting these matters and your little work on the side, let it be ever so little, may do much to aid these two committees to arrange matters satisfactorily. Chat with your physicians over this, as well as the members of the Medical Council, who may, perhaps, live near you, and get all interested. Then much will be accomplished in the interest of both professions, and we will know then "Where we are at," instead of wondering, as at present, "Where are we at?"

Hoping this will not trespass too much upon the patience of your readers, but rather result in good, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

CHEMICUS.

Ridgetown, March 13, 1901.

CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.

The statement of trade presented by the Hon. Mr. Fleming, Finance Minister, on March 14th, was of a most gratifying character and showing a large increase over the year previous.

The aggregate foreign trade of the year 1900 was \$381,517,236; in the previous year it was \$321,661,213. The increase in the aggregate foreign trade of Canada over the previous year was \$59,856,023.

The increase in imports during the year was a matter of \$26,752,723, while that of exports was \$33,103,300.

Another gratifying feature of the situation is that the preference offered to Great Britain in the matter of customs reduction has had the effect of increasing trade with the Mother Land, and instead of a gradual falling off as was taking place previously; since the preference was offered the tendency is to recover lost ground.

PHARMACY ADVERTISING.

J. A. Austin, Toronto, sends us a copy of "Health," a neatly printed four-leaf circular, size 7x9 ins., intended as a periodical. The idea of a store paper we think is one of the best, but it must be a periodical and come out at regular dates, not "every once in a while," to be of any service. The copy sent us is dated December, and we are afraid will be forgotten if no other has been issued since.

The size is a little out of the ordinary for a newspaper of four pages, which is what "Health" looks like, and we would suggest either enlarging it if four pages only are required, or reducing the size and making it of eight pages, more after the style of a magazine.

The matter contained in it is all right with exception of item referring to cut prices, which seems a little strained, and in our humble opinion it would have been better to leave out question of quality and reliability and simply put list of cut prices or have left reading matter and eliminated list. The addition of a short story or so would not injure the paper and might insure its being kept.

As an improvement we would suggest a change in size, a change in style, either to newspaper or magazine, some good reading matter and regular publication.

RUM, HONEY AND GLYCERINE

Sends us the fag end of an advertisement carefully cutting off name and address, thereby causing the same feeling in the editor's breast as nature has towards a vacuum. One of the freakish ideas implanted in the breasts of those freaks of nature, editors, is that a name and address must accompany all communications, although with their usual courtesy, which is inborn, they are always willing to suppress names where requested.

In a criticism of this ad some knowledge of locality is necessary, as the pith of its announcement is that all departments of the store advertised are open for inspection. Now this is a grand idea, but whether the store is in keeping with the ad is another question. It should be, but how many pharmacies are open for inspection and how many pharmacists would care to have a customer see them put ten grains of Pot. Iodid in a four-ounce bottle and fill it with water out of the tap. Query? If so, what would be the charge?

Outside of the idea, the ad is fairly well set up, although a little more white space on left side would improve it.

Send us your name next time, *Rum, H. and G.*

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

One of the neatest trade getting ads we have seen is a Physician's Directory sent us by Johnson & Johnson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Printed in green ink, on a soft grey card, it gives the names, addresses, office hours and telephone numbers of all the physicians in the city, and at same time calls attention to the dispensing department of the advertiser. It is intended to hang near the telephone in all public buildings, warehouses, &c., where a physician is liable to be asked for in a hurry.

We might suggest the arranging of the physician's names with surnames first instead of initials, also that enough prominence is not given the advertiser's address and telephone No. Red ink for the latter would bring it before the reader's notice. Otherwise we can do nothing but commend the entire scheme, and wish that more ads were gotten up with such good taste.

AMONG THE SEARCHERS.**THE DEAF HEAR.**

An unnamed inventor in New York gave a demonstration, before the New York Academy on March 13th, of an electrical appliance by which a young woman, 19 years of age, totally deaf from childhood, had her hearing restored.

COFFEE WITHOUT CAFFINE.

Mr. Gabriel Bertrand, of Paris, has investigated some samples of coffee grown on the Island of Grand Comone, one of the Madagascar group, and according to a paper read before the Academy of Science of the Paris Pasteur Institute found no caffeine in it, otherwise it corresponded with the ordinary coffee.

APPENDICITIS AND INFLUENZA.

Dr. Champoinniere recently presented a paper before the Paris Academy of Medicine claiming that investigation demonstrates that influenza is a common cause of appendicitis, the one invariably following the other, and not unfrequently are co-existent.

YELLOW FEVER.

The report of the Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Havana in Feb'y last, is out and contains the results of its investigation on yellow fever. Its conclusions are as follows on the spread of the disease:—"Yellow fever cannot be communicated by contact with the patient or with the clothes or other articles worn by the patient before and during the course of the disease, although they may be impregnated with the excretions of the body. The disease is therefore not contagious. It can, however, be communicated by inoculation if a small quantity of blood from a yellow fever patient, taken during the first two days of the disease, is injected into a healthy person. If, however, the blood is taken later in the disease, or before the attack has set in, no result is obtained."

Yellow fever is, however, communicated by the bite of peculiar kind of mosquito that has previously bitten a yellow fever patient during the first two days of the attack. Disinfection of houses and belongings of yellow fever patients, fumigation of letters from yellow fever districts and quarantining of passengers from infected localities would therefore be unnecessary, provided the mosquito were destroyed.

The report concludes, "While the mode of propagation of yellow fever has now been definitely determined, the specific cause of this disease remains to be discovered."

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN SPONGE FISHING.

Experiments are being conducted, off the coast of Florida, with submarine arc light as an aid in sponge

fishing. At present fishing can only be conducted in shallow depths by the aid of a water glass. With the aid of electric light it is hoped that large areas will be opened up where sponges have been growing unmolested for years.

ELECTRIC GLASS FURNACES.

German manufacturers, after considerable experimenting, have succeeded in using arc electric furnaces in the manufacture of glass. Under the old system gas and coal furnaces are used. These are difficult to construct, the expense varying from \$5,000 to \$14,000. Their duration is limited, and it is costly keeping them in order. They require an enormous space, both below and above ground; the workmen who attend them must infallibly ruin their health; and the results obtained are far from proportionate to the expense. To make one pound of glass requires three to four pounds of coal in an ordinary furnace, and one and a half to three pounds with gas apparatus. The fusion is never complete in less than twenty-four hours, and manufacture must be uninterrupted, a furnace once extinguished being useless and requiring complete reconstruction. These and other difficulties, the electric process is expected to eliminate.

Montreal College of Pharmacy Exams.

The closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy took place on March 27th to 29th inclusive, and the following results show the standing, in order of merit, of the students who have passed the combined December and March examinations, namely:—

Botany—Joseph Valois, J. L. Williams, W. C. Walsh, E. Vadboncoun.

Junior Chemistry—J. P. H. Lalonde, H. Therien, J. A. Marcean, H. C. Brossard, J. N. Normandin.

Senior Chemistry—None of this class obtained the required number of marks to pass.

Junior Materia Medica—Geo. W. Johnston, F. C. B. Wilson, T. A. Swift, Kenneth Chalmers, W. C. Walsh, F. L. Brown.

Senior Materia Medica—E. Vadboncoun, Joseph Valois, J. P. H. Lalonde, P. P. Sabourin, H. C. Brossard, J. A. Langlois.

Personally, I do not believe that any one needs meat more than once a day. By careful experiments, during hard labor say for fourteen hours a day, I find one meal of meat all that is necessary—in fact, more is a burden.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the *March Ladies' Home Journal*.

A Sad Death.

A sad closing of a prominent career was that of W. C. Tole, of Bowmanville, who died on March 23rd from a dose of poison, supposedly taken in mistake for a tonic. The circumstances are reported as follows:—About half-past six deceased left the store with his father, but went back for the purpose of getting some soap from the cellar. Mr. Tole, sr., on finding that his son did not return, followed him to the cellar and found him standing in a dazed condition. Before he could reach him the young man fell down, and expired in a few minutes.

Deceased had been in poor health for several days, and kept a bottle of stimulant in the store. It is supposed that while on his way to the cellar he picked up the bottle of poison by mistake and drank some of it. He started in business about a year ago and was very successful.

The young man had decided to take a week's holiday in company with his mother, and intended arranging for someone to look after the business during his absence.

An Evening in the Lecture Room.

On Thursday evening, April 4th, the students of the O. C. P. enjoyed a rare treat in listening to papers read by Messrs. Joseph Helfman, special representative of Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, and P. Saunders, of Toronto. The papers presented were entitled respectively, "The Relationship of Physician and Pharmacist," and "Sponges." Both papers were by practical every-day, business men and contained sound practical suggestions and information.

In opening Mr. Helfman remarked that his paper might appropriately be entitled a "paper on the most practical means of making use of the expensive education of a pharmacist in rendering his service most valuable to his employer and increasing his personal income." The pharmacist he characterized as an "Amphibian," at home in the sea of professional pharmacy, or on the dry land of commercial competition," as much of a professional man as a physician or lawyer, and as much a business man as any merchant in the land. The question is how best to turn the dual equipment to profit? The various avenues open were enumerated, but his message was principally to the ordinary town or city druggist. The essentials of a thorough business man were outlined, together with proper systems of conducting a business and bearing toward customers and patrons.

Judicious advertising came in for strong commendation, and incidentally correct book-keeping and a cash register were included in the list of perquisites. Credits and collections were mentioned.

Salesmanship was introduced with the admonition that "a good pharmacist could not afford to be a poor salesman." "To secure business is more difficult than to retain it." "Some men have a perfect genius for failure."

Changed conditions introduced the subject of the relationship of physician and pharmacist. In the good old times the doctor's business went to the drug store and his prescription followed it. Now the influence of the physician supply house had alienated his trade and the prescription has ceased.

Mr. Helfman strongly urged the pharmacists to go out after this trade—to spoil their despoils by again capturing it. He instanced the large number of pharmacists who had succeeded in doing so, and outlined a course to be pursued in the undertaking, incidentally remarking that "There is more money in selling the goods of standard makes than in manufacturing your own." "Good business abilities are better than good manufacturing ability."

"Keep up to date in new remedies and read as many medical journals as are available."

As an aid to securing the dispensing doctor's trade "be satisfied with small profits, buy jobber's quantities, get special discounts and secure the influence of the manufacturer's representative."

The professional side of pharmacy offers an advantage in securing the physician's confidence and business, and affords the right opportunity of turning college education to material advantage. Urinalyses and microscopy should be done for the physician by the pharmacist. "Analysis as a side line is better than milk shakes or tooth brushes."

"The only absolutely correct means of diagnosis in many diseases is with the microscope and the pharmacist should know how to use it."

This class of work begets the proper kind of intimacy between the physician and pharmacist, and tends to elevate the position of the latter.

Instances were given by Mr. Helfman of pharmacists who had increased the volume of their trade many thousands in the year by analysing for the physicians.

Another method of securing the confidence of physicians, and one for which the pharmacist's education fitted him, was to read papers before medical associations on topics with which the pharmacists alone were familiar and qualified to speak with authority. Mr. Helfman here gave a list of such subjects, and followed with an appeal to the students to read only the best literature and all they could secure of that class.

The discourse closed by reading extracts from letters of successful pharmacists who had taken the course indicated with most satisfying results, their businesses having increased many hundred per cent. since adopting it.

SPONGES.

Mr. Saunders followed with a most interesting paper on sponges, sponge fishing, curing and marketing. He opened by remarking that perhaps the most noticeable feature of the sponge situation was the dense ignorance of the great bulk of the public regarding these indispensable toilet necessities.

After informing his audience that sponges were of animal and not vegetable origin, as commonly supposed, he referred to their mention in some of the earliest histories, showing that their use was common among the ancients.

From their natural history he proceeded to describe the different kinds known to commerce to-day, the number being some 15. These are procured from the different points of the Mediterranean Sea and the West Indies, all fishing grounds being either in the Atlantic Ocean or some of its arms. The other points touched on were the periods of development of different kinds, methods of fishing, modes of drying and curing, bleaching, packing, distributing, marketing, difficulties encountered in the industry and causes of failure. Instructions as to care of sponges were imparted and the frauds connected with the trade enumerated.

Most of this information has already been given to the readers of THE JOURNAL in a series of articles contributed about two years ago by Mr. Saunders, consequently it is unnecessary to further elaborate.

The Metric System.

It is reported from Ottawa that a Decimal Association is being formed at the Capital, the object of which was to make the metric system of weights and measures known in Canada on account of the probability of the adoption of the bill now before the United States Congress making the metric system compulsory, and on account of the British Government also being seriously considering the adoption of the system.

The promoters, Col. Burland, of Montreal, and Dr. Ami, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, called on Hon. Mr. Bernier, Minister of Inland Revenue, and asked him to become honorary president of the Association. To this he acceded, and suggested the Premier's name should be connected with the movement. He approved of Col. Burland's project, and said he was endeavoring to continue the good work of Sir Henri Joly, his predecessor, in connection with the metric system.

Col. Burland informed the Minister that they would like to have published charts of the metric system and have manufactured, cheap sets of weights and measures which the Provincial Governments might distribute among the schools and different educational bodies.

An Exposition Booklet.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION FROM THE
BUREAU OF PUBLICITY OF THE PAN-AMERICAN
AT BUFFALO.

Here comes another of the beautiful booklets from the Bureau of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. It consists of 16 pages and a cover in light green. The unique feature of it is the miniature reproduction of the famous poster, "The Spirit of Niagara," which has had a most remarkable demand. The envelope in which the poster booklet is mailed also bears a reproduction of this artistic work. The booklet is a popular picture book, the first page having an engraving of the magnificent Electric Tower, which is 391 feet high, and which will form the glorious centre-piece of the great exposition. On the same page is a miniature of one of the torch-bearers which will adorn the wings of the Electric Tower, and beside it a picture of Niagara Falls. The second page shows a picture of the Electricity Building and five other small illustrations of the uses of electricity. The third page shows the splendid group of buildings erected by the National Government and which will contain the Government exhibits, also five miniature illustrations, one of them showing the life-saving station, where exhibitions will be given daily by a picked crew of ten men, during the Exposition. The fourth page is devoted to the wonderful displays of government ordnance; the fifth to the Machinery and Transportation Building and four other illustrations of modern machines and vehicles. The centre of the booklet shows a birdseye view of the Exposition, and gives one some idea of the great extent of the enterprise upon which about \$10,000,000 is being expended. The grounds contain 350 acres, being half a mile wide, and a mile and a quarter long. Other pages show horticulture, graphic arts and mines, manufactures and liberal arts, the Music Temple, the Plaza and its beautiful surroundings, the Stadium or athletic field, the agricultural, live stock and ethnology features, and a few of the 30 or 40 ingenious and novel exhibits which promise to make the Midway the most wonderful that has ever been prepared for Exposition visitors. The last page shows a ground plan of the Exposition, whereon the location of different buildings is indicated. The railroads will make low rates from all parts of the country during the exposition, which opens May 1 and continues six months, and the people of Buffalo are preparing to entertain comfortably the millions who will attend. Anyone desiring a copy of this booklet may have it free by addressing the Pan-American Bureau of Publicity.

Retail Merchants' Association.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. was held in the Association rooms, 155 Bay St., on Thursday, March 21, President G. A. Bingham in the chair.

After the minutes of previous meeting had been read and disposed of, Mr. Flett presented the report of the committee appointed to wait on the Council of the O. C. P. requesting that body to appoint a committee to meet representatives of the medical body with the object of arriving at a better understanding between the professions.

The deputation waited on the council and secured the appointment of the committee desired. The delegation also made application for financial aid in the now pending prosecutions of Toronto druggists under the Medical Act. In this matter they were not successful, the council informing them that no power existed for making such appropriations of college funds.

Mr. Jno. Hargreaves asked that the matter of wholesalers selling at retail be left over for one month. Granted.

The next matter taken up was the recent action of the Council of the O. C. P. in issuing a resolution of the board asking from the members an expression of their willingness or otherwise to contribute the amount of \$2.00 for purposes of advancing the general welfare of the trade throughout the province.

The opinion of the section was expressed in the following resolution: Moved by G. E. Gibbard and seconded by F. W. Flett, "That the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. endorse the action of the O. C. P. in issuing the resolution asking for a contribution of \$2.00 toward a fund for the purpose of improving the general condition of druggists throughout the province, and the section would recommend all members of the college to answer in the affirmative." Carried.

Messrs. I. Curry and John Hargreaves, representatives of the city districts on the Council of the O. C. P., gave an account of their stewardship since being elected to the position. They reviewed pretty thoroughly the work of the council for the past two years, showing the policy pursued by them, and bidding for a renewal of the confidence for another term.

Mr. W. B. Rogers, President of the Association, was called on for a speech, and gave an outline of the work now on hand.

It was decided to name a definite day for the monthly meeting of the section, and on motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. R. Robinson, the second Thursday of the month was decided on.

On motion of Mr. Gibbard, seconded by Mr.

Flett, the president and executive were empowered to appoint a membership committee consisting of two members from each of the city wards.

Mr. Flett suggested that much might be done to improve present conditions by a committee on pharmacy. He drew attention to the numerous preparations of a similar kind made by different pharmaceutical manufacturers, and all having to be stocked by pharmacists. He thought the pharmacists as a body should manufacture all such and draw the attention of the medical profession to them and urge the specification of such in prescriptions. The suggestion was considered a good one by the section, and the following committee was appointed, to whom the matter was referred: Messrs. R. Robinson, C. E. Cowen, F. McLean, S. Hollingsworth, J. A. Austin, A. J. Truss, E. G. Lemaitre, T. N. Sampson, I. Curry, G. M. Petrie, J. E. McGarvin, G. A. Bingham and F. W. Flett.

It was moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the matter of recommending candidates for the coming election to the council of the O. C. P. be considered by the executive. Carried.

On motion section adjourned.

A New Venture in Drug Stores.

Lightening changes are characteristic of the present period. What with electric transportation, electric conversation, wireless telegraphy, and flying machines, he that would keep up with the procession must "foot it lively." Perhaps in no calling in life has change been more sudden and emphatic than in pharmacy. The old-time druggist who dropped out, say ten years ago, were he to assume to venture the ranks again would find himself "a stranger in a strange land." The initiatory impulse to this change was the departmental store, and to hold their place, in the race, with such powerful and unscrupulous competitors has placed the craft on its mettle. Various plans have been suggested, tried and abandoned in many cases. The latest in Toronto is what might be called a Limited Liability Drug Store Co. The company is chartered under the Ontario Companies' Act, and named "Holgates Limited."

The plans of the company as laid out in the prospectus are the purchase of drug stores in various parts of the city and the opening of new ones where an opening presents without unduly increasing the total number of drug stores. There will be a central laboratory and warehouse where the manufacturing will be carried on and all reserve stock kept. The work of the branch stores will be exclusively devoted to dispensing prescriptions and attending to the customers.

So far as we can ascertain the company

does not contemplate entering the field as aggressive cutters, but as legitimate retail pharmacists, with the primary object of reducing expenses to a minimum, both in management and buying. The idea is not a new one, but a transplantation from the Old Country, where it has been in operation for some time. Its development will be watched in Toronto with some interest. The directorate of the company consists of R. S. Muir, President; F. H. Holgate, Vice-President; S. H. Smith, Sec.-Treas.; H. C. Fortier and Thos. Kennedy, with Mr. F. H. Holgate, late of the Hooper Co., as managing director. The prospectus of the company will be found on another page of THE JOURNAL.

Pharmacy.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Without Sugar.

F. A. Sieker recommends the following formula: Calcium hypophosphites, 8.75 Gm.; potassium hypophosphites, 8.75 Gm.; sodium hypophosphite, 2.20 Gm.; ferric hypophosphite, 4.38 Gm.; manganese hypophosphite, 2.20 Gm.; quinine, 2.14 Gm.; 10 per cent. hypophosphorous acid, 5.5 C.c.; strychnine sulphate, 0.0685 Gm.; potassium citrate, 5.5 Gm.; citric acid, 0.7 Gm.; glycerin, 250.0 C.c.; compound spirit of orange U.S.P., 8.5 C.c.; alcohol, 90.0 C.c.; solution of saccharin, N.F., 8.0 C.c.; water sufficient to make 1000 C.c. Dissolve the ferric and manganese hypophosphites by boiling in 150 C.c. of water with the potassium citrate and citric acid. Dissolve the quinine by boiling in 200 C.c. of water containing the hypophosphorous acid (the resulting solution must be distinctly acid). Mix the solution, add the other salts and water enough to make 625 C.c.; warm until solution is effected. When cool add the other ingredients mixed filter and pass sufficient water through the filter to make 1000 C.c. The solution of saccharin must be prepared from saccharin that is 500 times as sweet as cane sugar. The product keeps well in filled amber bottles if exposed only to diffused daylight. Dose, 7.5 C.c. (two fluid drachms).—*Pharm. Rev.*, 18, 409.

Victorian Pharmaceutical Formulary of Unofficial Preparations.

(Continued from last month.)

LIQ. SANTAL FLAV. Co. (SOLUBLE) P.F.	
℞ Ol. Santal Flav.	℥ ii.
“ Cubebæ	℥ i.
“ Copaibæ	℥ vi.
“ Pimentæ	℥ ss.
“ Cassiæ	℥ ss.

Tr. Buchu	℥ vi.
Inf. Buchu. Conc. (1 to 7)	℥ vi.
Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect.	℥ viii.
Liq. Potassæ	℥ vi.
Mag. Carb. Levis	℥ i.
Aq. Dest.	℥ iii.

Boil the Liq. Potassæ and mix with the Oils, and stand 2 days; add the water and shake well [if not saponified boil up with a little more KOH], when cold add Tinct. Inf. and Alcohol, add Mag. Carb.; mix well and in 24 hours filter through filter paper sprinkled well with Mag. Carb.

EMULSIO OL. MORRHUÆ.

[c. Hypophosphibus, Ovis et Vino.]	
℞ Ol. Morrhuæ	℥ viii.
Ovi Vitelli.	ii.
P Tragacanth	gr. viii.
Liq. Saccharini, 5%	℥ i.
Tr. Benz. Simp.	℥ i.
Sp. Chlorof	℥ iv.
Ol. Amygd. Ess.	m viii.
Sodii Hypophos.	
Calcii Hypophos. aa	℥ i.
Vin. Xerici, q.s. ad	℥ xvi.

Place Tragacanth in dry mortar, rub with a little oil, then add the yolks of eggs (previously beaten), stir briskly, add wine and oil alternately until quantity is made up. Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the wine.

N.B.—Can be dispensed at counter in fifteen minutes.

ELIXIR CALISAYA, N F.

℞ Tr. Cinchonæ	℥ iii.
Syr. Simp.	℥ ii. ss.
Glycerini	℥ ii. ss.
Syr. Aromat.	℥ xx.

Mix, and filter through a wet paper filter.

LIQ. THYMOL CO. (LISTERINE.)

℞ Thymol	℥ ii
Ac. Benzoic	℥ vi
Eucalyptol	℥ ss
Ol. Gaultheriæ	m xx
Menthol	℥ i
Solve in Alcohol 90 vel Sp. Vini	
Rect	℥ xx
Aq. Puræ ad	℥ c
Solve in Aq.	
Sod. Bibor.	
Ac. Boric aa	℥ i

Stand for a few days, then filter through Talc.

ELIXIR. CASCARÆ C. GLYCERINO.

℞ Ext. Cas. Sag. Liq.	℥ xxx
Ext. Glycyrrh Liq.	℥ xxx
Glycerin	℥ xxv
Saccharin (Soluble)	gr. cclxxx
Ol. Anisi	m xx
“ Menth. Pip.	m xx
“ Anethi.	m x
“ Caryoph.	m x
“ Cinnam.	m x
Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect.	℥ i

Dissolve the Oils in the Spirit or Alcohol, and add to other ingredients.

Dose—℥ i to ℥ iii as a laxative, or ℥ ss. t.d.s.

Syn., Cascara Aromatic.

THROAT SPRAYS.

No. I. —℞.	Iodi. (pur.)	gr. i
	Menthol	℥ i
	Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad.	℥ i

Dissolve Iodine in the oil by heat and add menthol while warm.

No. II. —℞.	Guaiacol	m x
	Menthol	℥ i
	Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad.	℥ i

No. III.—℞.	Cocain. (alk.)	gr. x
	Menthol	℥ i
	Ol. Petrol. Alb. ad.	℥ i

Antiseptic Stimulant and Sedative for inhalation in Phthisis, and in excessive mucopurulent discharge from Bronchial Tubes.

No. IV.—℞	Menthol	gr. xxx
	Cocain. Hyd.	gr. v
	Tr. Benz Co.	℥ i
	Glycerini. ad.	℥ ii

Sedative and Demulcent, useful in Bronchial Congestion and Irritation (acute or chronic), irritable cough generally.

No. V.—℞.	Cocain. Hyd.	gr. iii
	Menthol	gr. x
	Tr. Aurant	℥ iii
	Glycerin. ad.	℥ i

For Hay Fever, Irritable Catarrhal State of the Pulmonary Mucous Membrane.

No. VI.—℞.	Ol. Eucalypt.	m xx
	Thymol	gr. iii
	Menthol	gr. xxv.
	Ol. Gaultheriæ	m vii
	Ac. Boric	gr. vii
	Glyc. Ac. Tannic.	℥ iii
	Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect. ad.	℥ ii

For Relaxed Sore Throat, Granular Pharyngitis and Chronic Laryngitis and Loss of Voice, and all Throat Troubles.

LIQ. OPII. SED.

℞	Opium 10%	℥ ii
	Slaked Lime	℥ ii
	Spt. Vini Rect.	℥ iv
	Sherry Wine	℥ iii
	Aq.	℥ s.

Boil the Opium (broken into small pieces) and Lime in 15 oz. of water for half an hour, and allow to cool. Make up to 13 oz. with water; add the S. V. R. and Sherry. Filter, press the marc, and add proof spirit to make ℥ xx. Set aside for six months to mature; filter. By letting it stand for the time mentioned the flavor and aroma are greatly improved.

“What are you crying about?” asked a kind-hearted stranger of a lad standing in front of a newspaper office, weeping as if his heart would break.

“Oh, pa’s gone up stairs to whip the editor.”

“Well, has he come down yet?” pursued the gentle samaritan,

“Pieces of him have,” said the boy, with a fresh burst of tears, “and I’m expecting the rest every minute.”

Selected Papers.

Sunday Sales.

At the recent meeting of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association, J. W. Milner, of Florence, submitted a paper on Sunday business. He quoted from the lamented Dr. Amzi Godden, who had said to the author: “When I lived in a small town I lived up to my convictions and confined my Sunday business to necessities. When I moved to Birmingham my friends said, ‘Oh, that plan will never work in a city, and they will just laugh at you, and you will never prosper.’ I replied that if I did not honor the Lord I would never expect him to honor me. I regarded His day, outlasted most of my competitors, and have been blessed with more prosperity than any of them, although they run their Sunday sales to the highest possible figure.”

So much for Dr. Godden. Mr. Milner then proceeded to give his own and his father’s experience in the matter of Sunday selling. The plan of Milner père, who was in business in a small town for 40 years, was to run the store for all he could make out of it for six days, and run it for the necessity of others, on the seventh. The town has grown to several times the size it was, and Milner fils still found the same plan practical.

“During the week we work two prescriptionists (myself included), one salesman, one soda water clerk, and a porter,” he wrote. “By closing the soda fountain, and shutting off unnecessary business, one man can do the entire Sunday business, and at dull times can close up at church and meal hours, leaving a notice on the door stating when he will return, and where he can be found in case of emergency.

“Our business has not suffered from this system, although our competition is very keen, and each competitor seems to be reaching out for Sunday trade.

“All except the prescription force have complete rest, and the prescriptionists have alternate Sundays for resting. The resting prescriptionist relieves the man on duty for an hour’s recreation in the afternoon, and is called on at any time needed for other relief of the man on duty. The force comes up rested on Monday morning, capable of doing a better day’s work.

“We have never cut off the sale of cigars on Sunday, but do not encourage the Sunday sales in this line, and any customers for cigars must wait their time until prescriptions are filled and medicines sold.”

With these facts in mind, Mr. Milner asked: “Could we not properly insert into the ethics of our association, to work six days for the money that’s to

be legitimately made, and work the seventh only for the necessities of our trade?"

The present writer happens to know that John A. Davis, who is one of the prosperous druggists of Baltimore, does not sell anything but necessities on Sunday. He has a canvas cover for his soda fountain, and another for his cigar case, and these he places in position when he closes the store Saturday night and removes Monday morning. Not to disappoint the thirsty he has free ice water on the soda counter, but for the smoker he has been unable to devise any such placebo. At least this was Mr. Davis' plan ten years ago, and there are doubtless many druggists all over the country who follow similar ones, and find it both pleasant and profitable,—*Druggists' Circular*.

New Method Of Bleaching.

The United States Consul at Cobourg calls attention, in a recent report to his government, to Prof. Koechlin's method for the bleaching of cotton and other vegetable fibers by passing them through a bath of 100 liters (26 gallons) of water, 10 kilogrammes (22 pounds) of lime, and 50 kilogrammes (110 pounds) of bisulphite of soda. They are then steamed for an hour or two under a pressure of from one to two atmospheres, rinsed again and dried. The bisulphite can be replaced by hydrosulphite of lime. The cotton or other fiber may be boiled in the bath for a few hours instead of being steamed. Another process is to subject the goods for six hours under a pressure of two-thirds of an atmosphere to a liquid composed of 1,000 liters (264 gallons) of water, 10 kilogrammes of dry caustic soda, 10 kilogrammes of soap, 1 kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of calcined magnesia, and 30 liters (7.9 gallons) of peroxide of hydrogen; the goods are then rinsed, soused, rinsed again and dried. The white obtained is said to be much better than could be had with hypochlorite, and the process is stated to do no damage to the fibers or fabrics.—*Scien, Amer.*

Necessary Caution in Dispensing the Newer Remedies.

With the ever-successive steps of progress new adjustments become necessary in order to avoid the dangers that necessarily arise. There are pitfalls to every pioneer effort in therapeutics as dangerous as the more material ones that confront the traveller in countries but little explored. Progress has its dangers as well as its benefits, and it is but the part of wisdom to expect the danger and be prepared for it. No remedy that is therapeutically potent should be deemed harmless, and in direct proportion to its potency should our suspicions be aroused regarding its

possible dangers. A prescription was recently handed to a Brooklyn pharmacist to be compounded, in which the doctor had ordered full doses of both codeine and heroin. The prescriber probably reasoned that these drugs acted synergistically, as aconite and antipyrine might be expected to do. He had been accustomed all his life to prescribe two or more pain-relievers like belladonna and opium, two or more antipyretics like sweet spirit of nitre and aconite, cathartics like aloin and rhubarb, expectorants like ipecac and squill, and that without reducing the dose of either of the active substances below that which he would be likely to prescribe of one of them alone. He had been taught that synergists, as a rule, only fortify each other in the one direction in which we seek to have them act. He had seen that atropine, while increasing the pain-relieving qualities of morphine, actually lessens its toxic qualities. So great is this power that atropine has become an acknowledged antidote to morphine in cases of poisoning by the latter. Lately, indeed, a case has been reported of a man sleeping off an enormous dose of a mixture of morphine and atropine taken with suicidal intent. There was enough of either alkaloid to have killed several persons, had each been administered separately. Being true synergists, they did not fortify each other toxically, but on the contrary neutralized each other's toxic power.

Had the physician to whom reference is above made, known the chemical structures of heroin and codeine, he would have hesitated to prescribe these remedies together. In this instance we have a type of incompatibility peculiar to a large and growing number of the newer remedies, and which has not been specifically pointed out by pharmaceutical journals, but which should be referred to warningly. To dispense together some of the newer remedies in full doses of each, may mean unwittingly to double the maximum dose, and thus possibly lead to death. All the remedies to which we refer belong to a few groups or classes, the common chemical nucleus of which in each class is identical. The members of each such class are all distinct, definite chemicals, and in no sense mixtures; but they break up into their constituent radicals in the body and set free exactly the same active agents. In some cases this fact is well recognized, but not in all; hence the danger. Every prescriber of salol probably knows that in the system it yields carbolic acid and salicylic acid, so that he would expect to get a heightened effect of salicylic acid when both this acid and the salol are prescribed together. How many, however, know that morphine, codeine, heroin, and dionin behave in a somewhat analogous manner, and should therefore never be prescribed together in doses the total of which is much, if any, larger than the full dose of one alone?

No one thinks of prescribing morphine sulphate, morphine hydrochlorate and morphine acetate together in any other manner than this. Indeed, these are seldom prescribed together at all. This is due to the fact that practical identity of therapeutic results is afforded by them. In the newer remedies such nearly exact identity does not exist. They yield similar but not identical results. Their therapeutically active molecules are modified more profoundly than in the mere production of different salts with different acids. This depth of modification does not, however, prevent the exact identity, and therefore intensification, of action belonging to the organic radicals or ions common to each.

The following ten groups of new organic remedies appear to be proper subjects for the application of a precautionary rule something like this: *When two or more of the same class occur in the one prescription, the aggregate of the doses should not exceed the maximum dose of any single one of that group*—1 Resorcin, phenol, salol; 2, creosote, guaiacol, and thiocol; 3, acetanilid, phenacetin, citrophen, kryofine, lactophenin, phenocoll hydrochlorate, and triphenin; 4, trional and sulfonal; 5 chloral, uralium, chloralamide, chloralose, and dormiol; 6, morphine, codeine, dionin, apomorphine, and heroin; 7, euphorin, neurodin, and thermodin; 8, antipyrine, ferropyrine, and salipyrine; 9, betanaphthol, benzonaphthol, betol, and orphol; 10 salicylic acid, wintergreen oil, aspirin, and salol.

While the danger here referred to is largely attached to the exhibition of acetanilid and phenacetin together in full doses of each with the hope of getting a combined synergistic effect, this particular form of danger is less likely to occur in the combination of antipyrine and acetanilid or of antipyrine and phenacetin, because their chemical structures are less nearly akin. The rule specifically applies to those within the same group. As a large number of the ready-made mixtures on the market contain at least one member of one of the groups mentioned above, great caution should be taken by physicians in prescribing with them any medicaments having an identical action; at least the doses should be proportionately reduced. It is impossible to guard against danger without such a precaution, in the absence of definite information concerning the true composition of ready-made mixtures. To attempt to give synergists with secretly prepared remedies is therefore always a risky matter, for it is impossible to predict what the consequences may be. —*Merck's Report*.

Bystander—Poor fellow! One of his wounds is mortal, I believe.

Policeman—So it is; but the other wan ain't, so he has an even chance.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Formulae.

NAIL POLISH.

I.

Tartaric acid.....	1 dram
Tincture of myrrh.....	1 dram
Cologne water.....	2 drams
Water	3 drams

Dissolve the acid in the water; mix the tincture of myrrh and the cologne water and add to the acid solution. Apply with a bit of soft leather.

II.

Tin oxid (putty powder).....	4 pounds
Carmine.....	6 drams
Oil begamot.....	150 grains
Oil lavender.....	150 grains

This may also be made into a paste by means of glycerite of tragacanth and water, or by some such formula as the following:

III.

Tin oxid.....	1 ounce
Tragacanth.....	1 grain
Glycerin.....	1 drop
Rose water.....	enough
Carmine	enough

—*Pharm. Era*.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. The original formula for this preparation as published by Donovan in 1839 was as follows:

Arsenic metal.....	0.158
Mercury	0.400
Iodine	1.305
Dist. water to make 100 gms.	

Soubéiran, in 1841, proposed the formula which is that now official in the B. P. Later on Dr. Padrelli published a modification which is that now in use in France.

Arsenic iodide.....	0.20
Mercuric iodide.....	0.40
Potassium iodide.....	4.
Dist. water.....	120.

M. Astruc of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy criticizes this formulæ in a recent issue of the *Bull. de Pharm du sud Est*, pointing out that the commercial arsenic iodide is not a pure product, as it contains free arsenic or iodine, consequently its solution is either turbid or colored. Besides, this body in the presence of water is decomposed into hydriodic acid and arsenous anhydride, the hydriodic acid being again decomposed with liberation of iodine, which causes the brown color of Donovan's solution as usually found in pharmacies. To remedy these defects M. Astruc proposes to return to the original formula, or the following modification:

Arsenous anhydride.....	0.05
Mercuric iodide.....	0.40
Potassium iodide.....	4.
Distilled water.....	120.

Dissolve the arsenous anhydride in a part of the water by the aid of heat, add the potassium, and mercuric iodides, and the balance of the water.

The product is colorless, neutral to indicators, and inalterable by air or light.

Pharmacy.

F. W. Haussman, in *American Journal of Pharmacy*, on the "Discoloration of Syrup Iodide of Iron," discards the generally accepted theories as to the cause of this change, such as the chemical decomposition of the ferrous iodide and the formation of ferric compounds. An examination of some fifteen discolored specimens of various ages and shades of color failed to give a single reaction showing the presence of ferric compounds. In seeking elsewhere for the cause, he says. "Founded on the results of an investigation carried on for some time, the writer inclines to the belief that the action of the iron salt without itself undergoing any chemical change causes discoloration of the syrups. The amount of heat employed in preparing the syrup has also an important influence."

Mr. Haussman's reasons for arriving at his conclusions are that ferrous iodide is not the only iron salt which, with the influence of heat, causes darkening in syrup. A syrup of ferrous sulphate containing 10% of the salt heated to the boiling point, after standing six months turned from a light green to a brown color. Similar results were obtained with a 10% syrup of ferrous chloride.

The influence of temperature in preparing, is shown by the fact that a syrup in which the sugar is dissolved below the boiling point is more stable than those heated to a boiling point.

The action of free acids and metallic salts, having an acid reaction, on saccharine solutions is hinted at as a possible cause of change in color.

In the same Journal Mr. I. Wilbert discourses on medicated soaps and linaments and their preparation. The time and trouble necessary to follow out the pharmacopea directions is a serious objection, and to overcome such he gives the results of experiments made to "simplify the necessary technique."

In the preparation of Sapo Mollis he gives the following formula and method of preparation:

Green Soap.....	250 parts
Linseed Oil.....	2000 parts
Potassa (90 per cent).....	450 parts
Alcohol.....	200 parts
Distilled Water.....	2250 parts

To the alcohol, in a good-sized vessel, add the green soap and allow to dissolve, then add 1250 Cc. of water and dissolve the alkali in this mixture; now gradually add the oil, stirring constantly, the idea being to make an emulsion by means of the added green soap. After the oil has been added, allow the mixture to stand for some time, so that the strong alkali solution may react with some of the oil. After standing an hour or two, gradually add the remaining portion of water, constantly stirring to avoid breaking the emulsion. After all the water

has been added, it will be necessary to stir the mixture occasionally, to prevent its separating; in the course of another hour or two the mixture will be stiff enough to stand without further attention. It will take from twelve to twenty-four hours before the oil is perfectly saponified, depending largely on the care exercised in making the emulsion and also on the temperature of the room. The actual time necessary to look after the making of this preparation need not exceed fifteen or twenty minutes; no heat is required, consequently there is no danger from fire.

LIQUID ANTISEPTIC SOAP.

Partly with the idea of preventing unnecessary waste of green soap and partly to offer the surgeon something more efficient and at the same time more convenient and better adapted for preparing the field of operation, as well as the hands of the operator and his assistants, the following formula was devised:

Green Soap.....	1500
Alcohol.....	700
Water.....	50
Cresylic Acid.....	100
Carbolic Acid.....	50

It will be noted that this is practically the Lini-mentum Saponis Mollis of the Pharmacopœia, with the addition of some cresylic and carbolic acids, and the omission of the oil of lavender.

It is advisable to dispense this preparation in glass-stoppered vials, with the caution to have the hands well wetted before applying the soap.

CRESOL EMULSION.

This is another preparation that is used quite extensively with us as a substitute for certain well-known preparations:

Green Soap.....	250 parts
Resin Soap.....	100 parts
Alcohol.....	150 parts
Cresylic Acid.....	450 parts

The resin soap is made with common resin instead of linseed oil, and is added here to give this preparation a distinctive character, so as to distinguish it from the antiseptic soap described above.

Cresol emulsion is used in solutions of from 1 to 5 per cent. as an antiseptic, and for cleaning and sterilizing instruments, utensils, furniture and a hundred and one things that will stand washing with soap and water. It is also a cheap and at the same time a most efficient disinfectant.

SOAP LINIMENT.

To get over the many petty annoyances connected with the making of soap liniment and to have at the same time a means of preparing this liniment extemporaneously, or at least at very short notice, it occurred to us that a soap might be made directly

from materials of known purity, thus insuring from the very first an element of positive knowledge as to the ingredients entering into the preparation.

The appended formula has proven quite satisfactory, is easily followed, and requires little time and very little attention. The following is the stock solution :

LIQUID SODA SOAP.

Liquid Soda Soap.....	200	parts
Cotton-Seed Oil	1125	parts
Sodium Hydrate (90-%).....	175	parts
Alcohol	1250	parts
Water	1250	parts

The liquid soda soap in this case is only added to facilitate the process of saponification. It is not essential, however, as the mixture, owing to the presence of a comparatively large quantity of alcohol, readily saponifies.

The technique ordinarily followed is as follows : To the liquid soda soap in a large bottle add about 250 parts of alcohol and 750 of water, shake well and add the sodium hydrate, and allow it to dissolve; then gradually add the oil, shaking or stirring the mixture constantly; after the oil has been added, add the remaining portion of alcohol, and finally the water. The resulting product should be light golden-yellow in color, perfectly clear, transparent and limpid, mixing readily with alcohol, glycerine or carbolic acid without precipitation.

SOAP LINIMENT.

To make this preparation use :

Liquid Soda Soap	1600	parts
Camphor	360	parts
Oil Rosemary	80	parts
Alcohol	5500	parts
Water.....	to make	8000 parts

Dissolve the oil of rosemary and camphor in the alcohol, add the liquid soda soap, and finally the water. The whole process does not require more than a few minutes, and gives a product that stands well in all weather, not precipitating or becoming solid even at comparatively low temperatures.

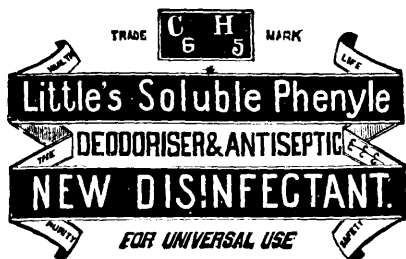
Paris Green.

"The best only," when it is a case of Paris Green. You can be positively certain of the quality of your goods by carefulness in buying. See to it in ordering from your jobber that your order is filled with goods bearing the Canada Paint Co.'s brand and label. These are a guarantee of quality and the druggist who supplies it to his customers will not be ashamed to stroll through any potato patch, knowing well there will not be a bug left to look him in the face.

Therapeutic Action of Light.

Dr. P. Garnault has lately read a paper before the Académie des Sciences dealing with the therapeutic action of light, and mentions a number of cases in which he has used this treatment with success. His attention was first called to the subject by M. Trouvé, who was among the first to bring out this action of light; in 1893 he observed that a workman afflicted with rheumatism was completely cured after having remained for forty-eight hours in the vicinity of a very intense arc light used for an electric fountain. Since then it has been observed that in works where electric soldering is carried on, this being accompanied by great luminous intensity, the workmen cease to be affected with gout or rheumatism. In the present experiments Dr. Garnault uses apparatus which has been specially constructed for the purpose by M. Trouvé. The experiments were confined to the effects of local action of light, and there seems to be no doubt that the results are due to the light radiations and not to other causes. A lamp of 50 candle power provided with a silvered parabolic reflector was applied in eight cases of muscular or articular rheumatism of average gravity and several years' standing, and in all these cases a very marked improvement was obtained at the end of three to twelve operations, and not followed by a relapse. Chronic catarrh of the nose may be also treated with success by the application of light accompanied by vibratory message. The treatment was also applied in cases of deafness, accompanied or not by humming noises in the ear; the apparatus used consisted of two ten-volt lamps provided with reflectors and applied to each ear by a curved spring passing around the head; in some cases the action of heat was eliminated by placing alum screens in front of the lamps. In three such cases a marked diminution of the humming noises and an improvement of the hearing; other cases without the use of the alum screen were also successful. The most complete observation was made upon a person thirty years of age who had undergone, the year before, an operation in which the tympanum and small bones of one ear had been removed; on the operated side the intensity of the humming noises had been greatly reduced, but on the other they were very marked; these were made to disappear by a series of applications of light. They reappeared after a severe cold contracted by the patient, but were again made to disappear by a second treatment. In twelve cases of deafness the application of light brought about good results. Dr. Garnault has also used the treatment in other cases, and is convinced that luminous rays may be used in certain affections as a local agent to great advantage and that the results obtained are certainly due to specific action.

Scientific American.



**Cheap, Harmless,
and Effective.**

**A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking
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Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

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

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

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

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

**Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles,
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A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.



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We take pride in Magnesia and confidently claim that it is without a superior among imported or native brands and has certainly no equal in this country. Magnesia of a dark color and coarsely and irregularly granulated will satisfy only those who are bound to sacrifice everything to obtain a low price. Don't infer that ours is comparatively high priced; the contrary is the case. Try our product and you will find all the following contentions exactly true:—



It is beautifully white,
It is carefully granulated,
Granules very uniform,
Effervesces rapidly,
Effervesces steadily,
It is attractively packaged
and the price is low.
Please enquire for quotations.

5 lb. Cans
3 lb. Bottles
1 lb. Cans
1-2 Size



Grape Saline,

\$1.80 PER DOZEN.

The sale for this genuinely refreshing salt extends through the whole year, its extent testifying to the real worth of the preparation. Its effect upon the system is most agreeable.

Wilson's Fly Pads,
Smith's Squares, 50c. and \$1.00,
Davis' Fly Felts,
Tanglefoot,
Formaldehyde 40c.,
Listerian Atomizers, 50c,
Chamois.

Caffeine and Pot. Brom.

\$1.90 and 75c. DOZ. 1 lb BOTTLE 60c.

Relief for nausea, nervousness, dizziness, brain-fag, sleeplessness is secured by using Coffine Hydrobromide with Bromide of Potassium. Yourself and your customer both get good value in this article.

Malt Extracts,
"Shell" Castile Soap,
Quickmaid Rennet Tablets, 10c.,
Pitcher's Backache Tablets,
Pitcher's Tonic Tablets,
Catarrhzone, all sizes,
Mineral Waters.

Send us your orders for **Whitelead** and **Metallic White**.

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FLY PAPER IS OUR TROUBLE THIS MONTH. Last year we sold a good many tons of it, and the orders are coming right along this year ♦ ♦ ♦

Of course you are bound to sell Fly Paper, and we want you to sell the right kind. The trade say that ours is the best yet ♦ ♦

Our paper is made from wool rags especially for us, and especially to kill flies. Used it for years and know it's right ♦ ♦

Our Fly Paper is reeking with poison, sweetened and perfumed. Kills millions of 'em. We give you 250 square inches to sell for a nickel ♦ ♦

Your advertisement on the back of each envelope on an order for 1000, or over if you say so

THE PRICE (?) Well they cost about two cents, according to the size of the order. What more could you want? ♦ ♦

??? STEARNS' of course



Canadian Ophthalmic College

OF TORONTO.

L. G. AMSDEN, INSTRUCTORS. L. J. ISAACS, M. D.

Established 1896.

Next Class April 8, 1901.

To the valuable experience gained in the successful direction of our school during the past five years we have added that of the leading American Colleges in associating with us Dr. L. J. Isaacs, late Instructor in the Chicago Post Graduate School of Medicine.

Our School still continues to teach the necessary facts pertaining to optical science in the simplest and most practical form, devoid of technicalities.

Our recent reorganization, however, enables us to go a step farther and show the connection between the diseases of the eye and errors of vision.

The free services of both instructors are at the disposal of any and all of our graduates for consultation on difficult cases.

Our Course assures to the graduate a thoroughly sound and common-sense training.

For those unable to attend a personal course we have provided a **Correspondence Course**.

TUITION FEES: \$25.00 for Personal Course only; \$15.00 for Correspondence Course; \$25.00 for Correspondence Course with privilege of attending subsequent Personal Course.

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24 Adelaide St. W. Toronto.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

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

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

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

Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

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

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Examinations in Practice.

Every one who has considered the subject knows well that it is difficult to determine educational qualifications by a set examination. The ambitious but not over-informed candidate may by the aid of a good memory and an accomplished "coach" pass safely through the obstructions placed in his path by the gentleman who are properly trying to keep back those who have no right to enter the place of their ambition. On the other hand men who are really well qualified mentally may by nervousness or accident appear to bad advantage when brought before the inquisition.

There seems to be no question that when it comes to applying knowledge to practice, the task of properly separating the two classes of candidates mentioned becomes simplified. It is conceivable that a man of good memory might describe many operations with an accuracy which would indicate a familiarity with them which he did not possess; but it would be difficult if not impossible for an inexperienced person to deceive the superintendent of the laboratory under whom he should undertake to do the work he had described.

It is gratifying then to see that boards of pharmacy are adopting this feature in testing applicants for license. A few of the boards have for some years included practical work in their examinations; recently at some of the examinations held under the new law in this state tests of this kind were included; and this added example may be expected to stimulate the members of other boards to join in this plan.

Practical tests in themselves may of course be inclusive, but, as we have said, they form a valuable part of any pharmaceutical examination.—*Druggists Circular.*

Elbert Hubbard's Philosophy.

"Modesty is only egotism turned inside out."

"Every good thing began with something else."

"It is bad form for a widow to wear tan shoes or to blow the foam off a charlotte russe."

"The only way to get away from competition is to do work a little better than the other fellow."

"The bad man isn't half as bad as he is painted, and the good man isn't more than half as good."

She—You remind me of a page in a new book.

He—Because I'm clever?

She—No; I have to turn you down so often to keep you in your place.

"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?"

"Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.



OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

OPTICAL LEGISLATION.

A hopeful feature of the optical outlook in this country is the appearance of increasing numbers of "Optical Parlors."

We do not wish to be understood by this to mean that optical work can be more scientifically done in "a parlor" than a kitchen, but the fact that an increasing number of opticians can make a livelihood by the practice of optics alone is a sure indication that substantial progress is being made. It may, of course, not prove pleasant reading to the druggist or jeweler, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the ultimate destiny of the optician is not as chief superintendent in an optical side show, but as an independent profession divorced from both drugs and watches. This condition is undoubtedly far removed as yet, but the formation and intelligent control of optical societies for the purpose of disseminating useful knowledge and the establishment of exclusive optical houses for the retailing of optical goods only, is along the lines that will ultimately culminate in the creation of the profession of optics.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF EYES.

No branch of science has been more thoroughly mastered than optics. The principle of vision must be essentially the same in all eyes, but they differ remarkably according to the habit of animals. Birds of lofty flight, as the condor, eagles, vultures, and carrion-seeking prowlers of the feathered race, have telescope visions, and thus they are enabled to look down and discover their unsuspecting victims. As they approach noiselessly from above the axis of vision changes—shortening—so that they can see as distinctly within one foot of the ground as when at an elevation of one mile in the air. This fact explains the balancing of a fish hawk on its pinions half a mile above a still pond watching for fish. When one is selected down the

savage hunter plunges, the focal axis varying always to the square view of his intended prey. As they ascend the axis is elongated by a curious muscular arrangement so as to see far off again.

Snails have their keen eyes at the extremity of flexible horns, which they can protrude or draw in at pleasure. By winding the instrument round the edge of a leaf or stalk they can see how matters stand on the opposite side.

The hammer-headed shark has its wicked looking eyes nearly two feet apart. By will effort they can bend the thin edges of the head, on which the organs are located, so as to examine the two sides of an object the size of a full-sized codfish.

Flies have immovable eyes. They stand out from the head like half an apple, exceedingly prominent. Instead of smooth hemispheres they have an immense number of facets, resembling old fashioned glass watch seals, each one directing the light directly to the optic retina. That explains why they cannot be approached in any direction without seeing what is coming.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

A STUDY IN LENSES.

(Continued.)

For many years lenses were numbered according to the inch system, by which method the power of a lens was indicated by the number of inches in its focal length, but this method being complicated where mathematical calculations became necessary as well, owing to the fact that the length of the inch varies in different countries the metrical system has of late years come into general use.

By this method the refracting power of the lens and not its focal length is indicated by the number used. The unit of the metrical system is 1.00 D. A glass whose focal length is about forty inches and the fractional parts indicated by .25, .50, .75, just as in the decimal currency.

The proportion between the refractive power of a lens in dioptries and its focal length in inches is in inverse ratio, the higher the refraction the

smaller the focal length, for instance 1.00 dioptré equals 40 inches, 2.00 dioptré equals 20 inches.

To measure the strength of a spherical lens we require a selection of lenses comprising the various numbers in convex and concave.

We must first know whether the lens to be measured is plus or minus. This we ascertain by fixing the eye upon some object and interposing the lens move it up and down and it will be noticed that if the lens possesses any refractive power the object will apparently move as we move the lens.

If the lens be convex the object will apparently move in the opposite direction to the movement of the lens, but if concave the motion is in the same direction.

We then select from the trial case a lens of opposite kind and placing it over the lens, being measured, the movement test is repeated and finally we find a lens which combined with it neutralizes all motion in the object viewed. The power of the lens from the trial case will be the strength of the lens under measurement, but of opposite kind, one being plus, the other minus. This is called neutralizing when referring to spherical lenses, and analyzing in reference to compounds.

The size of a spherical lens is necessarily limited by its power, for as the surfaces are sections of circles it is evident that a lens whose surfaces are sections of a certain sized circle cannot be constructed of a greater diameter than the circle itself and even then would be too bulky for use.

This feature, of course, will not be apparent in spectacle lenses, as their size is always below the required limit, but in reading and magnifying glasses it will always have to be considered.

(To be continued.)

OPTICAL ALLUSIONS.

A new optical publication has just appeared in Chicago under the direction of Professor George A. Rodgers. It is entitled "The Focus," and it is scarcely necessary to state will be distinctly to the point. Professor Rodgers is undoubtedly one of the ablest exponents of optical science in America.

Mr. W. J. Nichol, the King Street druggist, has just completed a course of instruction at the Canadian Ophthalmic College and added an up-to-date optical department to his flourishing drug trade.

Mr. H. C. Layman, a graduate of the Ontario School of Pharmacy class of '99 has purchased a drug business in Merlin, and having taken an optical course is catering to the pharmaceutical and optical requirements of the western provinces.

Mr. Hyman Lazarus, the western representative of the Cohen Brothers, Limited, has just returned from a three months' trip through Manitoba and British Columbia, including the mining district, and reports the optical trade as making great progress in the west.

Mr. E. DeY. Cohen, of the Cohen Brothers, Limited, who has been in poor health and away from business for the past year or two, has once more got into harness and has been making a trip through Ontario, where he has been warmly welcomed by his old friends, who have given him the most substantial expression of good will in the shape of good orders.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College completed a very successful course during March, the following students being in attendance and obtaining the diploma of the College:—

John R. Byers,	R. Robertson,
W. J. Nichol,	I. Shoemaker,
H. C. Layman.	

Mr. B. F. Souch, a member of the 1900 O. C. P. class, formerly with Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, has gone into business in Medicine Hat, N. W. T. He has purchased an optical outfit and intends pushing this end of the business.

We are publishing in serial numbers an article by Mr. L. G. Amsden on lenses. This is intended to supply, in detail, many interesting and useful facts regarding the nature and construction of lenses that, of necessity, were omitted from the lectures recently published in the columns of the "Optical Class."

We think the article will be found interesting and useful to the young graduate.

An Easter Number.

The April number of *The Canadian Magazine*, just issued, is enclosed in a very handsome cover, done in green and gold. It contains a special article on Easter, by Prof. Clarke, of Trinity College, and a special Easter story by Marion Harland. The leading illustrated articles in the issue are entitled, "A Visit to Corea," by Helen F. M. Lewis; "McDonald Manual Training Schools," by Prof. James W. Robertson. One of the specialties of the issue is a fascinating short story by Arthur Stringer, "A Woman in the Snow." The publishers of *The Canadian Magazine* are to be congratulated on the excellence of this issue.

"Is there anything worse than dyspepsia?"

"Not if you have to live with the one who is troubled with it."

To a Point of Order.

We have to offer apologies to our photographic readers this month. There is so much pressure on our space by advertisers that something had to suffer, and the lot fell to the "Photo Department" and "News." We cannot avoid it this month, and if this thing continues enlargement will be the only alternative.

FOTOGRAFIC FREAKS AND FANCIES.

Spring and photography are synonymous terms and with the taking down of stoves and the taking up of carpets comes the taking out of cameras. This is the season when the young man's fancy turns to thoughts of photos, and it behooves every good photo pharmacist to come to the aid of his countrymen by reading up trade papers and laying a fresh stock of supplies, not forgetting the many novelties that are being sprung on the photographic public.

Photography still plays a part on every stage. In one of the Toronto theatres a camera forms a prominent feature in a recent play.

The photographic editor has not got many holes in his coat from pinning medals on himself, but when he recently struck a country drug store incognito and on noting a display of photo supplies was told that some of his articles inspired the buying of them, he tore a hole an inch wide trying to get a Victoria Cross into prominent position.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Edward Evans, jr., Liverpool, has been elected Chairman of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation.

Mr. F. H. Holgate has severed his connection with the Hooper Co. to take the management of Holgates Limited. Mr. Holgate was the last connecting link between the old and the new in the business, and will no doubt be much missed by the patrons.

Mr. Joseph Helfman, of the *Bulletin*, Detroit, brightened our office by his presence for an hour on April the 4th. Mr. Helfman is one of Parke, Davis & Co.'s smart young men who are doing so much to push that firm to the front rank of pharmaceutical manufacturers. He gave the "boys" of the O. C. P. the benefit of his acquired wisdom.

We are pleased to notice that Mrs. Mallon, of Messrs. Evans & Sons, is again at her post in the office. She was much missed by patrons of the house, who will also welcome her back.

We regret to hear that Mrs. W. H. Lee, Church

and Wellesley Sts., has had a very severe attack of appendicitis.

Professor Kendall, of the O. C. P., has been appointed to a position on the University board of examinations for the degree of Phm. B. Congratulations.

Mr. C. E. Frost, of Montreal, pharmaceutical manufacturer, paid the city a visit during the month and gave us a call. We were pleased to hear him report business as flourishing, his goods being received favorably by both physician and pharmacist.

Mr. R. W. Elliott, of the Elliott Co., has been among the invalides during the month, and was absent from the office for some weeks. He is better and around again.

Professor Fotheringham has completed his work at the O. C. P., and is now in the North-West visiting a brother, who is very ill.

T. H. McTavish, for many years with F. Stearns & Co., has accepted a position as western representative of the Henry K. Wampole Co. Mr. McTavish is covering ground with which he is familiar, and the company was fortunate in securing his services.

Mr. R. H. McClung, recently of Streetsville, is in charge of the business of the late W. C. Tole, Bowmanville. This is Mr. McClung's native town, and no doubt the business will prosper under him.

Mr. A. E. Ragg, Toronto manager of Messrs. Evans & Sons, was recently elected a member of the Society of Canadian Authors. Mr. Ragg is the author of a number of interesting short stories, and is a regular contributor to a number of leading American magazines.

We regret to hear that Dr. Brett, proprietor of the Banff Sanitarium, ex-Premier, and a former Opposition leader, is lying dangerously ill at Calgary with blood-poisoning.

TRY THE NEW.

"I have had lots of trouble in my day, but most of it never happened," said an old lady at the close of her life. Such experiences are by no means confined to old women. There's a dread of the untried in most of us, and it hinders our efforts. Many a new scheme in business or in the laboratory is put off indefinitely because it's new to us and we fear to attempt the unfamiliar. It is not the end but the method which is questioned, and it's mostly lack of energy which makes us question the latter. It's all right for the other fellow, but we never did it that way, and there may be a hitch about it. But it's better to dare too much than to fear too much.—*Spatula.*

WAMPOLE'S

COMPRESSED EFFERVESCENT

Lithia Tablets.

"THEY
ARE
ALIVE."

Drop a couple in a glass of water and see the commotion they make. This is the carbonic acid gas escaping, which generally invigorates and refreshes the entire system, without unpleasant after effects.

But this agreeable as it is, is only a side issue.

Lithia Tablets form soluble compounds with insoluble poisons in the blood, the principal of which is Uric Acid.

In this condition these harmful and fatal clogs to health are eliminated from the system. They pass off through the pores, and are carried away by the action of the kidneys and bowels. There's the whole secret.

These wonderful tablets "clean house."

They are as active when at work in the system as they appear to be in water.

Lithia not only stimulates the kidneys to healthy and increased activity, but cleanses and heals these organs and restores them to permanent vigor.

Lithia is specified in Gout and Rheumatic affections and in all kidney disorders.

The tablets relieve that unpleasant after dinner fullness almost instantly.

They actively assist nature in giving it less to do.

They stimulate the pores.

They invigorate the kidneys.

They **ELIMINATE**, and that's the vital point.

They make poisons soluble and easy to eradicate.

They are preferable to the Lithia Spring Waters—you can depend on an absolute and unvarying accuracy in dosage, as well as an absence of foreign impurities.

Push them among your customers.

We supply tablets containing three (3) or five (5) grains of the true and chemically pure Lithium Citrate, put up in bottles holding **FIFTY** tablets, ten more than are supplied by other manufacturers.

Besides we can furnish these tablets in packages under the purchaser's label if so desired, guaranteeing to use the same tablet as if under our own label.

Allow us to submit quotations.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,

Specialties in Progressive Pharmacy,

Branch Office and Laboratory,

Main Office and Laboratories,

Toronto, Ont.,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

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U. S. A.

WAMPOLE'S PULVEROUS PILLS.

We Make Pills-Pulverous Pills. They contain the medicinal substances in the form of a fine dry powder, enclosed within a freely soluble coating, which is a mixture of gelatine and sugar. They are really coated powders, and have the same ready medicinal action as the drugs administered in the form of powder. They are made without excipient or pressure, do not become hard or insoluble, and will preserve their medicinal action unimpaired, in any climate, as perfectly and as long as if the drug were in sealed bottles. Each pill is made true to the formula. They are always effective; none better made and many not so good; no risk to your reputation in dispensing them. Prices are right too. You are progressive and keep abreast with the times, and prefer to do business (on twentieth century ideas) with progressive firms. We are one of them, and want your order for Pills, no matter how small the quantity, either direct or through your correspondents. Private formula orders solicited. Samples gratis. Price list tells everything.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

Specialties in Progressive Pharmacy,

Branch Office and Laboratory,

Toronto, Ont.,

Canada.

Main Office and Laboratories,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

U. S. A.

P.S. Write to us about our "jobbing proposition"—this is not a proposition which requires you to "load up" with a lot of goods in order to secure our best prices—we only want you to purchase the salable ones. By this plan you will, for instance, on our Pulverous Pills, derive a net profit of sixty-six and two-thirds ($66\frac{2}{3}$) per cent—at least double the profit offered by any other reputable manufacturer.

NEWS ITEMS.

G. Woods & Co., Montreal, is a patent medicine partnership registered.

J. A. Tarrant, Picton, Ont., has assigned to M. R. Allisen.

The Mileta Drug Co., of Mileta, Man., is reported as having sold out.

F. J. Hardison, of Welland, Ont., is moving to Sydney Mines, N. S.

The stock of W. A. DePencier, Thamesville, Ont., is offered for sale by tender.

The business of Estey & Curtis has been incorporated as The Estey & Curtis Company.

The MacKenzie-Snyder Co., of Toronto, has assigned.

The stock of B. M. Canniff, of Portage La Prairie, Man., was damaged by fire on March 21st.

W. C. Tole, Bowmanville, Ont., is dead.

J. H. Colling, who recently sold his business, corner Borden and College Sts, Toronto, has bought out H. E. Hurlburt, of Clarksburg, Ont.

J. E. Ellis, of Sherbrooke, N. S., has sold out to Leslie & Parker. The members of the firm are John W. Leslie and Gordon B. Parker.

The partnership of Patton & Edlington, drug brokers and druggists' sundries, Vancouver, B. C., has been dissolved.

Walter Dockrill, of Dawson, N. W. T., has sold out.

J. McD. Hains has been appointed curator of the business of W. A. Hendrie, Montreal.

The Hattie & Milins Co., limited, Halifax, N. S., are applying for incorporation as wholesale druggists.

The Central Chemical Co., of Halifax, N. S., are applying for incorporation.

A. N. Pope, of Mileta, Man., has sold out to J. W. Hewett.

Thos Booth, Huntsville, Ont., has sold out to Dr. Evans.

Morley Cawker and Bertram Souch, two Bowmanville young men, have formed a partnership, and purchased one of the businesses in Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

A RECIPE.

From the tomes of ancient sages,
Roosting high upon your shelves,
Take the first attractive pages
Into which your fancy delves.
Then, your midnight oil igniting,
Boil them gently to a stew,
Mix with ink, and spread in writing
Firmly fixed 'twixt covers new;
And this modern thought transference
Makes a dramatist of you.

McLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

"Real Fruit" Juices Crushed Fruits and Supplies

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

\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon!

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

MAKE A TEST!

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

J. J. McLaughlin,

Manufacturing Chemist,

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street.

TORONTO.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are far more effectual than any other Fly-killer.

WILSON'S FLY PADS will kill three hundred times as many Flies as Sticky Paper.

WILSON'S FLY PADS leave no Flies lying about if used as directed.

WILSON'S FLY PADS return the retailer a very large profit.

WILSON'S FLY PADS always give satisfaction to your customers.

WILSON'S FLY PADS all wholesale Druggists are now booking orders.

Have you Placed Yours ?

ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York State appears to be more cursed with Pharmacy Legislation than any other place on earth. The "Bell Bill," now before the House, while aimed at Christian Scientists and like bodies, is really an attack on the pharmacists. Another bill provides that any fellow holding any kind of a license or diploma shall be entitled to practice in any part of the State. Another one seeks to abolish drug store registration, while a fourth enacts that any person having served three years in a drug store should be entitled to and receive registration.

The Detroit Drug Clerks' Bill for shorter hours failed to pass the State Legislature. The association is at a loss to know why, as there was practically no opposition to it.

The "Alum Baking Powder Men" are not going to quietly submit to a legal snuffing out process, but are putting up a pretty stiff fight. They have had introduced into the Arkansas Legislature a bill to prohibit the making of Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. The bill provides for a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment for violations.

The Pharmacy Board of Greater New York has licensed 1,700 stores within the city. The law provides for an inspection of the store before a license is granted.

In the last hours of Congress the "War Revenue Reduction Bill" passed and is to come into effect

July 1st, when the stamp tax on medicine will be abolished.

Old Point Comfort has been selected for the next meeting of the N. W. D. A. There being considerable dissatisfaction over the selection of Montreal it was decided to change it.

The Minard Liniment Co'y, Boston, has purchased a new five storey building and taken up permanent quarters in it.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association will meet this year in Buffalo, on June 5th, for a five days' session. As the Pan-American will be in full swing at this time precaution has been taken to secure four floors of the Hotel Columbia with accommodation for 450 persons. Rates from \$1 to \$2.50 per day.

Missouri now has a pharmacy law which allows only graduates of recognized Colleges of Pharmacy to register in the State without passing an examination before the State Board.

Over sixty men are reported to have perished in a fire which destroyed a terpentine camp in Alabama, on March 15th. Only one man is reported to have escaped. The fire is supposed to have been started by some discharged employees.

W. R. Warner, founder of the house of W. R. Warner & Co., "the largest pill factory in the world," is dead.

TORONTO NEWS.

Spring like weather and increase of sunny days are having their influence and the grip is disappearing, to the delight of the people and the discomfort of the pharmacist. However, we are approaching the end of a very prosperous period, and those of us who indulge in soda dispensing can begin to get our fountains in order.

The Canadian Agency of the Munyon Homeopathic Home Remedy Co. has been discontinued, and their office closed. The Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited has been appointed sole agent for the Dominion. The Company is to be congratulated on having secured this enterprising firm as their representative, and can feel confident that their interests will be well looked after.

The Science students of the city were delighted to hear the statement of Premier Ross that a sum of \$200,000 is to be expended on a building on College st., to be devoted to Scientific purposes. Money for plans and specification was voted this session.

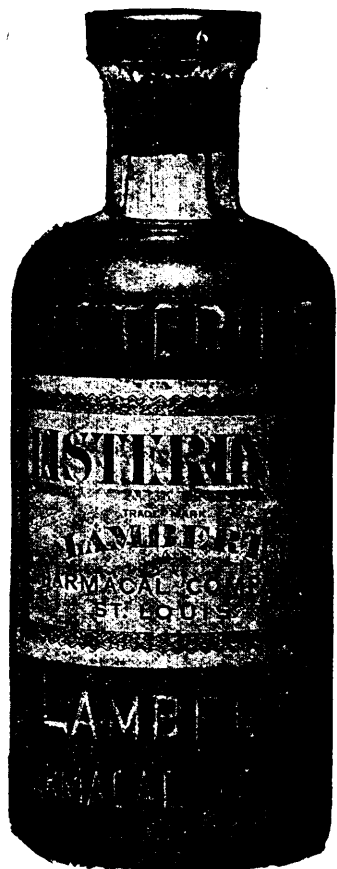
Mr. Bingham's palm garden is materializing, and when completed will make his pharmacy, one of the most attractive resorts in this or, in fact, any city. It is located in the rear of the pharmacy and will be one storey high with dome roof and fitted up in a

most luxuriant style with palms and fountain. The inside arrangements of the pharmacy will be re-adjusted to admit of a clear passage from front to rear, which will give a most imposing effect.

E. G. West & Co. will succeed West & Patterson, with Mr. E. G. West as manager. The change is a sequence to the death of the former partner, Mr. Patterson. It is the intention of the new firm to greatly increase the number of lines carried and generally extend the business.

All is not harmony and brotherly love within the circle of the Physician and Surgeons' Supply Association, Ltd. Mr. J. C. Henry, the promotor, has already entered an action for \$10,000.00 damages against the provisional directors for alleged breach of contract for loss of time, costs, charges and expenses incurred in organizing and promoting the association. They were also to induce the association to take over his stock-in-trade and appoint him manager. But, he says, they failed to carry out the agreement.

Boy's remark on returning a certain juvenile book to the library:—'I don't want any more of them books. The girls is all too holy.'



TO PHARMACISTS.

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

LISTERINE.

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

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

LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, Gen. Agt.

Yours Respectfully,

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

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Holgates, Limited

Subscriptions are invited for \$50,000 of 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock.

CAPITAL STOCK, (divided into 1000 Shares of \$100 each)	\$100,000
PREFERENCE STOCK, 500 Shares,	\$50,000
ORDINARY STOCK, 500 Shares,	\$50,000

DIRECTORS

R. S. MUIR, PRESIDENT. F. H. HOLGATE, VICE-PRES. AND MAN. DIRECTOR. H. C. FORTIER,
THOS. KENNEDY, S. H. SMITH, SECY.-TREAS.

This Company has obtained a charter from the Ontario Government, and is organized for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling all preparations and merchandise usually understood to appertain to the Retail Drug business, in the manner and for the following reasons:—

Owing to the keen competition by large Corporations the retail drug business has suffered very much, and there is great danger of losing its semi-professional character, and degenerating to mere merchandizing, regardless of quality, price alone being the guide in buying. It must be seen that this is dangerous to the public and disappointing to the physician. This Company aims at acquiring drug stores already in existence, and in some instances opening new ones. They will also have a central warehouse and laboratory where all preparations will be made, leaving the managers of stores free to attend customers and take care of stock. It is claimed that under such an arrangement the Company can purchase to such advantage as to enable them to cope successfully with any competition, besides assuring to the public a guarantee that all preparations will be of the highest standard and of uniform quality. The medical profession and the public will readily see the advantage of such a system. Experience has shown that people would prefer buying their drugs and sundries at a *legitimate* drug store, where *competent druggists* are in attendance, and where the goods sold are *undoubtedly* what they are represented to be, *provided* the price is as low as such goods could be reasonably sold for.

These stores will be under the management of a competent Board of Directors.

The expenses of management will be reduced to a minimum, and by the adoption of modern methods of doing business, the trade of the several stores will be greatly extended.

An important feature is that goods will be sold for *cash* only.

From the investors' standpoint there is every prospect of a good return.

The preference stock now offered for subscription bears interest at the rate of 7 per cent., payable half-yearly, and is at first charged on the entire assets of the Company.

By a further participation, (after payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the common stock) to the extent of one-half, in all further profits of the Company.

All applications for shares to be made to the Directors, who reserve the right to reject any application.

20 per cent. of the subscription to accompany the application and the balance to be paid in calls of 20 per cent.; thirty days' notice being given of such calls.

Subscribers may pay stock in full with application. All monies bear interest from date of payment.

Temporary offices of the Company :

70 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Telephone 1332.

"Ideal."

A NEW CANADIAN PERFUME.

The P. R. Corson Co'y is a new perfume company with office and factory at 23 Adelaide, Toronto. In a visit to the premises we were impressed with the completeness of the equipment and attractiveness of the offices and operating rooms. Sanitary and health conditions have received attention, light and ventilation is a noticeable feature, and system is everywhere apparent.

In the packages and labeling the "Ideal" will take a position in the front rank of toilet perquisites. As a guarantee of the quality of the goods produced, the services of a French expert perfumer has been secured, and will have full charge of the laboratory. Price will be regulated by quality, and in all cases customers will receive the benefit of goods manufactured in "bond" with a nominal tax on alcohol.

"For the drug trade" only is an inflexible rule deliberately adopted by the directorate. Mr. P. R. Corson, managing director, extends an invitation to the trade to drop in and investigate.

Extending Premises.

A rapidly extending business requires larger premises and increased facilities for handling. This fact has forced Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, to acquire the entire block between St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel Sts. of that city. Arrangements are being completed for enlarging their warehouse and building new offices. The enviable reputation which this firm has secured in the Mother Land is being duplicated here, and they are realizing the benefits of a course of integrity and business enterprise.

MICROBIC CIGARS.—The microbe is now definitely pronounced to be responsible for the flavour of the best cigars. The point has been settled by Professor Koning, of Amsterdam, who infected tobacco leaves with cultures of specific bacteria, and subsequently gave the finished article, made up as cigars, to experts to smoke. In each case the bacteria-infected cigars were chosen by the experts from bundles containing other kinds. The difference between the cigar of Havana and of Hamburg is only a bacterium, less than the thousandth part of an inch in length.—*B. & C. Druggist.*

Coincidence.

(From Letter in 'Daily Telegraph,' London.)

Cape Colony, Jan. 30.—A pretty incident happened within my sight and hearing yesterday, which illustrates how the subtle workings of coincidence may outstrip the imaginings of the wise. Two officers, new arrivals from different parts up-country

rather lonely and bored, were loungingly awaiting luncheon. 'Let's sit together,' said the elder to the younger. 'Thank you; Oh, I shall be glad,' replied the junior. When they had taken off the keen edge of their veldt appetites and become solemnly chatty, after our English military manner, said the senior, in a burst of confidence, over his inspiring whisky-and-soda, 'Do you know, I rather like you, and there's something about you seems familiar, as if we met before. I'm Major S——, of the Blanks.' 'Hullo! are you? I thought so and I'm Lieutenant S——, of ——'s Staff, just joined—your youngest brother.' There was an unrehearsed scene as the two khaki-clad warriors sprang to their feet and pounded each other's backs, shook hands, and—figuratively, or as far as our race can—fell upon each other's neck and wept tears of joy. They had not met for years, and the baby brother had meantime sprouted into a tall youth with an incipient moustache. In a lesser degree, something of the same kind happened to myself not so long ago at Middleburg, when, in a young khaki-colored scout, I discovered, one fine morning, my eldest son.

World Wide.

NEW GAS.

The cable reports that it was announced at a recent sitting of the Academy of Science, Paris, that M. Curie, a chemist, had separated a new gas from radium. This gas is intensely phosphore cent, and will glow for months in the dark.

A NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING X RAYS.

The same dispatch says that it was also announced that M. Naudon, a scientist, had found means of producing "x" rays without electricity by exposing a metal plate to the rays of the violet end of the spectrum.

One of the big speculators in the street recently went to a banker and said that he wished to borrow \$1,000,000.

"All right," was the response. "What is your security?"

"My cheek," was the airy and surprising reply.

"Well," responded the banker thoughtfully, "your security is good enough, but I shall have to decline the loan, as our vaults aren't large enough to hold it."

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

E. G. West & Co.,

LATE WEST & PATTERSON,
Drug Brokers.

Agents for Seabury & Johnston, Nestle's Food,
Suchard's Fountain Chocolate, Vapo-Cresoline,
Sparklet's Bottles.

Office 61 Front St. E., Toronto.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

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

ELLIOT & CO'S Insect Powders are always
reliable.

WANTED.—Drug business in Ontario. Must be
in good shape. Possession at once. P. O. Box
168, Whitby.

WANTED.—Manufacturing pharmacist. Gradu-
ate preferred. To commence at \$9. State qualifi-
cations and experience. Box 258 London, Ont.

WANTED.—United States Dispensatories want-
ed, first and second editions. State conditions and
price. Dr. H. M. WHELPLEY, 2342 Albion
Place, St. Louis.

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

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

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

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

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

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
of Wallaceburg, Limited.

PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10, 1901.

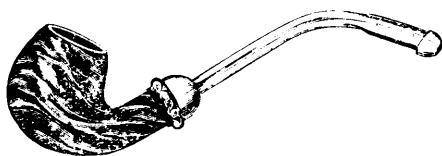
The quotations appended represent average prices in
the Toronto and Montreal Markets, for quanti-
ties usually purchased by Retail Dealers.
Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures,
but quantities smaller than those named will
command an advance:

	lb	\$o	40	\$o	oo
Acetanilid,	lb		10		13
Acid, Acetic,	lb		25		27
Arsenious, lump	lb		8		9
Commercial	lb		15		20
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)	oz		7		10
German	oz		10		15
Boric	lb		45		50
Carbolic, Crystal, 40 %	lb		31		40
" 35 %	lb		50		80
Crude	gal		50		55
Citric,	lb	1	10	1	20
Gallic,	lb		30		32
Hydrobromic	oz		8		10
Hydrocyanic,	oz		10	1	25
Lactic, concentrated	lb		4		5
Muriatic,	lb		18		20
chem. pure	lb		10		14
Nitric,	lb		20		25
chem. pure	lb		10		12
Oxalic,	lb		35		40
Phosphoric, syrupy	lb		12		15
dilute	lb		60		70
Salicylic	lb		2		5
Sulphuric,	lb		16		22
chem. pure	lb		60		65
Aromatic,	lb		85		90
Tannic,	lb		30		35
Tartaric, powdered,	lb		4	50	00
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash	gal	4	92		00
by gal.	gal	2	00	5	00
Methylated	gal	4	00		00
Alcohol, wood	gal	1	25	1	50
Allspice,	lb		11		13
Powdered	lb		13		15
Aloin,	oz		15		20
Alum,	lb		2	4	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o	lb		10		12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb		55		60
Bromide	lb		85		90
Carbonate,	lb		11		13
Chloride, gran.	lb		9		10
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb		25		35
Iodide,	lb	5	50	6	50
Nitrate,	lb		35		40
Amyl Nitrite	oz		15		20
Antipyrine,	oz		00		40
Antimony, black, powdered	lb		10		18
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				30
Fowler's solution	lb		7		8
Atropine Sulphate	dr		70		00
Balsam, Canada,	lb		40		50
Copaiba	lb		55		65
Peru,	lb	2	00	2	50
Tolu,	lb		70		75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb		15		18
Canella Alba	lb	5			18

Cassia,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	28
Cascara,	lb	15	00
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	00
ground.. .. .	lb	18	22
flour, packets	lb	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb	20	25
Sassafras,	lb	17	18
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	18	20
powdered	lb	25	30
Juniper	lb	7	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb	2 90	3 25
Ammonio Citrate	oz	00	30
Iodide	oz	00	45
Salicylate,	oz	20	00
Sub-Nitrate	lb	2 40	2 50
Liquor,	lb	30	35
Borax,	lb	5	6½
powdered,	lb	5	7
Butter, Cacao.. .. .	lb	75	80
Caffeine	oz	40	45
Citrate	oz	35	40
Camphor, English.. .. .	lb	85	90
American,	lb	85	90
Cantharides,	lb	1 00	1 25
powdered,	lb	1 25	1 50
Capsicum,	lb	18	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	18	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb	80	1 00
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10
Precipitated	lb	10	00
Prepared,	lb	5	6
Chloroform, pure.. .. .	lb	1 10	1 20
D. & F.. .. .	lb		2 00
German.. .. .	lb	50	55
Chloral hydrate,	lb	1 00	1 10
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz	23	25
Sulphate,	oz	27	30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate	oz	45	00
Cloves,	lb	12	15
powdered,	lb	15	20
Cocaine, Mur.,	oz	6 75	7 50
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60
Black,	lb	50	55
Codeine.. .. .	oz	4 75	5 60
Collodion,	lb	55	60
Confection, Senna.. .. .	lb	25	30
Copper, Sulphate.. .. .	lb	6	8
Copperas,	lb	¾	2
Cotton, absorbent.. .. .	lb	32	70
Cotton Seed Oil	lb	85	90
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb	21	24
Di-Thymol Di-Iodide	oz		40
Ergot,	lb	80	1 00

Ether, Acetic	lb	60	70
Nitrous, Spirits	lb	47	95
Sulphuric, 725,	lb	30	35
Eucalyptol,	oz	15	00
Exalgine	oz	1 20	1 25
Extract Belladonna, Fol	lb	1 25	1 50
Colocynth, Co	lb	1 00	2 00
Gentian,	lb	50	60
Hemlock, Ang.,	lb	1 25	1 50
Henbane, “	lb	4 25	5 00
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	75	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb	15	20
Chamomile,	lb	30	35
Lavender,	lb	15	20
Formalin,	lb	30	50
Fuller's Earth, powd.	lb	5	6
Fustic, chips		3	4
Galls,	lb	21	25
powdered,	lb	25	30
Gelatine, Cox's 6d	doz	1 20	1 25
French,	lb	30	60
Glycerine, s.g. 1.260	tin or	lb	18 22
Price's,	lb	60	65
Grains Paradise, powdered	lb	20	25
Green, Paris,	net	lb	16 20
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb	16	25
Aloes, Cape,	lb	16	00
powdered,	lb	27	30
Socot,	lb	50	60
powdered,	lb	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb	45	60
“ powdered	lb	50	90
sorts,	lb	25	30
powdered	lb	25	35
Asafœtida,	lb	25	30
Benzoin,	lb	50	30
Catechu,	lb	17	75
powdered,	lb	25	35
Gambog,	lb	60	00
Guaiaicum,	lb	30	75
Myrrh,	lb	40	45
Opium,	lb	4 15	4 25
powdered,	lb	5 50	0 00
Scammony, powdered	lb	6 00	0 00
Shellac, orange	lb	25	35
bleached	lb	30	40
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
Horehound, in ozs	lb	00	20
Lobelia,	lb	00	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb	12	13
Hops,	lb	15	18
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz 7 25			
“ “ “ “ No. 1 X. doz 5 00			
Ichthyol	oz	00	35
Indigo, Madras,	lb	80	85
Insect Powder, pure	lb	25	27
Iodine, commercial,	lb	3 50	4 00

Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb	80	85	Sal Soda by bbl.	100 lb	00	90
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	gr	5	00	Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb	1 50	1 90
Pitch, Black,	bbl	3 00	3 50	Salicin,	lb	6 25	7 00
Burgundy,	lb	13	15	Santonin,	lb	5 50	6 00
Phenacetine, Bayer's	oz	00	35	Seed, Anise, Italian	lb	10	00
" B. P.	oz	00	17	Star,	lb	35	38
Phosphorus,	lb	90	1 00	Canary, Sicily,	lb	4	5
Podophyllin,	oz	40	45	Caraway,	lb	12	15
Poppy Heads,	100	1 25	00	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb	1 50	1 60
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks	lb	50	00	decorticated,	lb	1 50	2 00
Liquor,	lb	10	12	Celery,	lb	18	20
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb	25	27	Colchicum, German,	lb	50	00
Bicarbonate,	lb	15	00	Coriander,	lb	10	00
Bichromate	lb	12	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs	3 50	cash
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb	21	24	pure ground	100 lbs	3 85	cash
Bromide,	lb	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb	6	8
Carbonate,	lb	12	15	Hemp,	lb	4	4½
Chlorate,	lb	15	17	Mustard, white,	lb	8	10
Cyanide, Fused,	lb	30	45	powdered,	lb	20	50
Iodide,	lb	3 25	3 50	Rape,	lb	6	7
Nitrate, pure	lb	6	8	Saffron, American,	lb	30	35
Permanganate,	lb	30	35	Spanish,	oz	00	90
Prussiate, Red,	lb	70	75	Sage, ozs.	lb	20	22
Yellow,	lb	30	32	Silver, Nitrate, by lb	cash lb	7 10	9 60
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle)	lb	20	25	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb	10	12
Sulphurette	lb	25	27	White,	lb	8½	16
Quassia,	lb	10	12	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask	2	2½
Quinine, Howard's,	oz	45	50	Caustic,	drum or lb	2½	4
German,	oz	37	45	Sodium, Acetate,	lb	25	30
Resorcin,	oz	20	00	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb	16	17
Rosin, strained, 10lb. box		3	00	pure, by keg	lb	00	2¾
Root, Aconite,	bulk lb	00	25	Carbonate, crystal,	lb	1	2½
Blood, powdered	lb	00	15	Hyposulphite,	lb	3	5
Cohosh, Black,	lb	15	16	Salicylate,	lb	70	80
Colchicum, German,	lb	25	30	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb	1	2½
Colombo,	lb	15	18	Sponges, Grass	lb	75	1 20
powdered,	lb	25	30	Reef	lb	1 75	2 00
Curcuma, ground,	lb	13	20	Slate,	lb	1 00	1 10
Elecampane,	lb	10	00	Sheepswool,	lb	3 40	3 75
powdered,	lb	15	00	Bath, loose, common	lb	3 50	0 00
Gentian,	lb	9	00	Bath, fine quality	100	10 00	40 00
ground,	lb	11	00	Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
powdered,	lb	13	00	Turkey	string	3 00	10 00
Ginger, E. I.	lb	10	13	Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
powdered,	lb	12	15	Strychnine,	oz	0 75	80
Jamaica,	lb	18	25	Sulphonal,	oz	50	60
powdered,	lb	22	30	Sulphur precipitated	lb	15	20
Hellebore. White, powdered,	lb	00	15	sublimed,	lb	2	3½
Ipecac,	lb	3 75	0 00	roll,	lb	2	3½
powdered,	lb	4 00	0 00	ground bag			1 90
Jalap, powdered,	lb	35	00	Tin, Muriate, crystals	lb	25	28
Licorice, select,	lb	12	23	foil,	lb	30	32
powdered,	lb	12	20	Tamarinds,	lb	13	15
Mandrake,	lb	10	12	Tar, pine	lbb	6 30	6 50
Orris, Florentine	lb	25	30	Barbadoes,	lb	15	16
powdered,	lb	30	35	Terebene,	lb	50	60
Pink,	lb	40	45	Trional	lb	90	100
Rhubarb, E. I.	lb	75	1 00	Turpentine, Spirits	net gal	57	67
fine trimmed	lb	2 00	2 50	Venice,	lb	12½	13
powdered,	lb	1 00	2 50	Veratria	oz	2 25	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb	40	45	Verdigris,	lb	30	35
Jamaica,	lb	90	95	Wax, White, pure	lb	65	70
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb	00	20	Yellow,	lb	40	45
Senega,	lb	60	70	Zinc, Chloride,	oz	10	10
Taraxicum	lb	15	16	Oxide,	lb	13	60
Squill, white,	lb	10	12	Sulphate, pure	lb	9	12
Valerian, English,	lb	15	18	common,	lb	6	9
Salol,	lb	1 40	1 60	Valerianate,	oz	25	28
Sal Soda,	lb	1	2½	Sulphocarbolate,	lb	80	1 00



CAPITAL STOCK \$50,000.00.

THE W. H. STEELE Co.,
Limited.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

**Pipes,
Cigars,
Cigarettes,**

**Tobaccos
and
Sundries.**

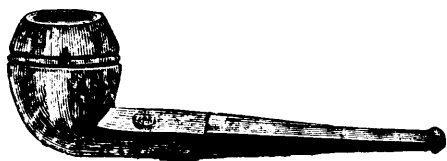
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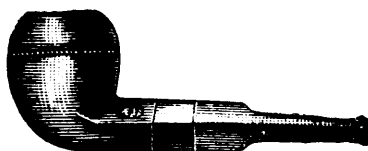
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116 Bay St., Toronto, Canada.

N. B. Read our prices in Silent Drummer list.



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APRIL AND MAY

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

Silent Drummer System

We have representing us in Canada to show our Display of Samples

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E. J. CHATTOE, }
E. HARVEY, } - - Toronto, Ont.
W. H. STEELE, }

Also a very obliging Staff in Warehouse should you call to see our display of Cigars, Pipes, etc.

P. S. Take Special Notice to our next Silent Drummer list which you will receive in a few days.



THE W. H. STEELE CO.,

116 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

LIMITED.

J. H. CHISHOLM, GEO. E. KENNEDY, W. A. CLARKE,
President, Vice-President, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

THE **Toronto Drug Co** LIMITED.

92 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

To The Drug-Trade of Canada.

"RE-ORGANIZATION"

We beg to advise the trade that the above named Company has reorganized under new Management and Officers, with sufficient Capital to further extend its lines. Our policy will be to cater to the wants of the Legitimate Drug Trade of the Dominion, and our aim will be to supply the trade with products of the highest standard of quality which we shall always consider the first essential. Our Specialties, which have been so favorably received, will be brought more prominently before the trade, as the Officers of the Company are retail druggists, who know the requirements of the Drug-trade and will always be on the alert to meet their interests. Effervescent Salts and Non-Secret goods will receive our special attention; all goods will be put up in attractive packages. Patrons who prefer their own imprint upon preparations which are put up for them can always rely upon the quality and therapeutic value. In addition to the lines already presented to the trade we are now manufacturing a full line of Fruit Tablets, (Druggists' Confectionery) equal to any of the imported goods. The Ground and Crude Drug Department will be under expert supervision, and the selection of Ground Drugs, (for percolation) and Powdered Drugs, will have careful attention, so that in every case the article supplied will be fresh and of the best quality. The Drug-milling Department is supplied with the most modern machinery and appliances, so that customers having special grinding to do can depend upon their orders being executed promptly.

On the next page you will find enumerated a list of our different Specialties.

Soliciting your enquiries and thanking you in advance for any favors, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

The Toronto Drug Co Limited.

THE **Toronto Drug Co,** LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AROMATIC CASCARA.
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.
AROMATIC LAXATIVE COMPOUND.
BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground for percolation.
BULLER'S HEAVE POWDERS.
IMPROVED CONDITION POWDERS.
SELECTED POWDERED DRUGS.
CASTOR OIL CREAM.
CELERY HERB TEA.
CELERY COMPOUND.
CELERY HERB CURE.
OUR SPRING BITTERS.
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE.
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR.
COMPRESSED TABLETS.
ELIXER LACTATED PEPSINE.
ELIXER LACTATED PEPSINE with phosphites of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
FLUID EXTRACTS.
B. P. TINCTURES.
EMULSION COD LIVER OIL,
ENGLISH WHITE LINIMENT.
EFFERVESCENT SALAPERIENT.
MACK'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.
MENTHYMOL ANTISEPTIC.
OUR OWN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
OUR OWN POULTRY SPICE.
VITALIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.
WHITE PINE LOZENGE.
WHITE PINE AND TAR LOZENGE.
DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.
EFFERVESCENT SALTS.
A full line, including
MAGNESIA CITRATE.
NON-SECRET REMEDIES
put up in most attractive styles.
FRUIT TABLETS OR DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY STRICTLY PURE.
Put up expressly for the Drug Trade, flavors as follows:—

COUGH (BLACK),	BARLEY SUGAR,
BUTTER SCOTCH,	COUGH (WILD CHERRY),
CLOVES,	HOREHOUND,
CHOCOLATE,	LEMON,
LIME FRUIT,	MENTHOL (COUGH),
MIXED FRUIT,	ORANGE,
PINE APPLE,	RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,	ROSE,
PAREGORIC,	VANILLA,
WINTERGREEN.	

BOTANIC DRUGS

Crude, Granulated, Powdered.

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

Send for samples and quotations before making your purchases.

The Toronto Drug Co Limited.

92 Adelaide Street East.

LIST OF
Granular Effervescent Salts

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

Alkaline Lithia.

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

Caffeine and Potassium Bromide.

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

Citrate of Magnesia

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesium Citrate, grs. 24.

Lithia Citras B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Lithia Citrate, grs. 2½.

Lithia Citras and Soda Salicylas

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

Magnesia Sulphate B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesia Sulphate grs. 30.

Saline Laxative

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

Sodium Phosphate B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Sulphate, grs. 30.

Sodium Salicylate

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Salicylate, grs. 15.

Sodium Sulphate B.P.

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Sulphate, grs. 20.

Seidlitz Mixture

Rochelle Salts

Each teaspoonful contains Rochelle Salts, grs. 30.

Bethesda Salt

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

Carlsbad Salt

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

Kissingen Salt

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

Friedrichshall Salt

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

Vichy Salt

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

Obesity Salt

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

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

Write for quotations.

The TORONTO DRUG Co., Limited.



Johnson's

Belladonna Plaster

Prepared by

Johnson & Johnson,

NEW YORK.

conforms strictly to the Pharmacopea in strength and kind of drug used.

BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR, Plain.
 " " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
 " " Bismuth.
 " " Gentian and Chloride of Iron

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.) Liquid Peptonoids. Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.
 Liquid Peptonoids with Coca. Phosphagon. Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

Palisade Manufacturing Co's Preparations.

Borolyptol. Velvet Skin Soap.
 Kola-Cardinette. Velvet Skin Powder.
 Hemaboloids.

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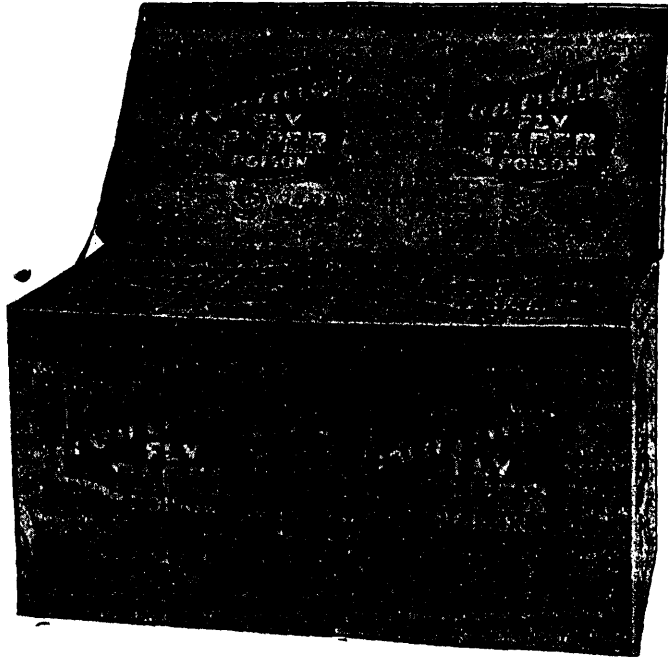
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Kills all
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