

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 4.

AUGUST, 1892.

No. 8.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRAITHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,

LONDON, N.

Pharmacy—Past, Present and Future.*

J. S. ROBERTS, OF SEAFORTH, ONT.

When I was asked to prepare a paper to be read at this Convention, I hesitated doing so for I much preferred coming as a student. Thinking, however, if every person asked straightway began to make excuses the Convention would be a dismal failure, I determined to do my best, knowing I would have the kindly forbearance of every brother present, even if the views advanced did not meet their approval.

A very different person from our modern chemist was the apothecary of the olden time. Without laws for his protection he had to impress the people with a sense of the mysterious. Deep in the lore of the alchemists, surrounded by the emblems of his calling, so arranged as to strike reverence, if not terror, into the hearts of his customers. The apparatus displayed, the mortars of stone, of metal, of agate; the furnace and still; the stork, the alligator and vipers; the fantastic labels; the studied wizardly look of the proprietor himself, were all part of the ultimate purpose to make his patrons believe he was deep in the mysteries of the "Black Art," and one not to be offended with impunity. It is not my purpose to trace back pharmacy till its origin becomes lost in Arabic fables, nor to review the work of the old-time alchemists—those early druggists who bridged the time between the days of Arab superstition and modern chemistry, but to review it from the time when

the profession was first recognized by the law of the land.

The different branches of the medical profession were not regularly distinguished till the reign of Henry VIII. when separate duties were assigned to them and special privileges given to each. In 1518 the physicians of London were incorporated, and the barber surgeons in 1540. In addition to these physicians there were a great number of irregular practitioners who were, of course, prosecuted and persecuted by their legalized rivals, until in 1543 an Act was passed for their protection, and as many of these practitioners kept shops for the sale of drugs, the term of apothecary was used to designate their calling. This term, by recent Acts of Parliament, is now defined as pharmaceutical chemist and chemist and druggist.

The apothecaries were both the prescribers of, and dealers in, drugs and chemicals. Men who occupied a dual position as prescribers of their own, and compounders of physicians' prescriptions. During the 17th century there arose a warm contest between the physicians and apothecaries, the former, then as now, accusing the latter of usurping their province, and the latter more strongly than at present, continuing and justifying their usurpation until the House of Lords, in 1703, finally set the matter at rest by deciding that the apothecary should not only compound and dispense, but gave them the power of directing and ordering remedies for the treatment of diseases. Their powers were still further increased by other Acts of Parliament, one in 1722, giving the Apothecaries' Company power to visit all the apothecaries in London and destroy drugs found to be unfit for use, another in 1748, authorizing the appointment of examiners, without whose license no persons should dispense medicines in London or within seven miles of it, a third in 1815, in which the provisions of the previous Act were extended to England and Wales. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1858 and known as the "Medical Act," made very little alteration in the powers of the Apothecaries' Society, in fact, it rather confirmed, and in some degree, amplified them by extending their powers to Ireland and Scotland. The members of this Society did not possess any exclusive power to deal in or sell drugs, and it was not until 1868, or only three years previous to our own Act, before unregistered persons were prohibited from selling drugs and poisons.

Now, having noticed the laws which have been placed on the statute books for protection and higher education—I say education because most of the laws passed have incorporated in them clauses providing for study and examination—let us see in what respect does the old-time alchemist differ from the pharmacist of to-day. Seriously considered and freed from all hypocritical cant, the ultimate design of pharmacy, as with all other professions, is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Is not the invariable feature of pharmacy—ancient and modern, high-class and low-class the design of making money, and is he not considered the successful pharmacist who has the nicest store and the largest number of customers coming and going, whether it be with a scientific combination of his own composition, a vial of aqua vite, or a bottle of Dr. Kuremall's Celebrated Liver Twister? Comparing the two we find the old-time alchemist made splendid fortunes by imposing on the public a belief in their semi-magical power, whilst their modern successors with high attainments and scientific training must be satisfied with a mere living, or at best a very modest competency. What is the reason for this? Why is it that the profits of the pharmacist have year by year diminished so as almost to reach the vanishing point? Some will give as the sole reason that our lines have been taken away by energetic grocers, others will ascribe the decline to the competition of the big bazaars and the consequent cutting of prices. One of these two reasons will be given by the great majority of chemists throughout the province. But are they the real ones? In France, where the Pharmacy Act to us living in Ontario, appears perfect, where everything employed in medicine must be procured from a qualified druggist, and where doctors are not allowed to dispense unless twelve miles from a drug store, the practical results are still the same—diminished profits and an increasing difficulty to meet expenses. From this it can justly be argued that the profession of pharmacy is now undergoing a complete change from the traditions of the past, and if things are allowed to run on as they are the result is not easy to foresee. An advertisement in a recent edition of a Marseilles paper quotes liquid ammonia at 14 cents per pint, spirits of camphor at 44 cents per pint, and other articles in proportion, whilst patents were boldly announced at a discount of from 15 to 60

* Read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association.

per cent. Shades of Moses Churas ! this in the land of legal pharmaceutical perfection. In medicine no increased consumption can be commanded to reimburse us for the loss caused by a reckless competition, and our only salvation is to organize for the regulation of matters of trade and for securing amendments to our Act whenever such are needed. If all the druggists of Ontario were members of such an organization with a strong and aggressive executive, giving active support to the recommendations of that body, such an anomaly as doctors keeping open shop without qualifying in pharmacy, and in many cases openly violating the law regarding legally qualified assistants, would cease to exist; the manufacturers of patents could be quickly brought to see that it would be to their interest to stamp out the cutter, for in their hands the remedy lies; and in other ways attain the end sought by all organizations of pharmacists, which should be the excellence of their calling, the harmonious co-working of all branches of medical science and the protection of the public.

Very little can be done in our present atomic state, but when we have given the right hand of fellowship and entered into one powerful combination, we can not only urge but demand our rights. Then for the future when the jealousy, envy and distrust existing between individual chemists have been removed by a better knowledge of each other through means of this, and of the district associations; when we are united by the bond of common interest to fight our common foes; when we have succeeded in winning our proper legal standing whereby only those who have passed the examination can practice the profession, when we have regained the confidence of the public in our skill and learning which has to some extent been lost by our slothfulness and carelessness in selling the preparations of other men rather than those of our own composition; when we have, in fact, ceased to be mere vendors of patents, and dealers in pharmaceutical preparations made for us by large manufacturing establishments; when the existing prejudices between pharmacist and physician have been polished away by a more familiar intercourse and exchange of ideas, making the two professions the helpmates in reality that they are in fact, then will begin to dawn the day of a better era, and pharmacy, looked upon as the natural ally of medicine, will occupy an equal plane, and will co-operate harmoniously with the sister profession for the advancement of chemical and medical knowledge and the alleviation of sickness and distress.

Reputation.

A consideration of the meaning, influence and consequences of the above term, is one of the first things brought to the mind of every intelligent young person who has the slightest aspiration to make

a place for him or herself in the estimation of their fellow-beings.

In meaning it embraces everything applied to history and material faith. In influence it possesses a power unlimited; while its consequences are as boundless as are the results of human actions from which it springs and with which it is inseparably connected.

A desirable reputation is the keynote to success in everything, the sesame to secure any privilege sought, the magnet around which commercial interests cluster and the foundation upon which reliable credit is always established. Whether applied to the nation or to the individual as a factor of it, the principle which governs its dominating power is always the same—strict integrity is always demanded as its basis, and the individual who can afford to ignore its discriminating judgment is either too good or too bad for terrestrial existence.

If you want to succeed in business, in professional life, in any pursuit, attend to your reputation. If you want to be admired by your friends and respected by your acquaintances, attend to your reputation. It is an easy thing to get, you cannot avoid having one, but be careful of the kind.

Don't.

Don't expect to buy or sell pure drugs as cheap as adulterated ones can be sold.

Don't forget that it is wrong to accept apprentices who do not like the business.

Don't attempt to form an alcoholic solution of chromic acid unless your will is made.

Don't forget that acetate of lead loses some of its acetic acid when exposed to the air.

Don't dispense two ointments at the same time for the same person in similar vessels.

Don't place an oily vessel into the sink where it will soil others more easily cleaned.

Don't forget that saltpetre and sulphur may explode, if pounded in an iron mortar.

Don't forget that the exercise of eternal vigilance is the best safeguard against accidents.

Don't keep such explosive chemicals as picrates, gun cotton, etc., where they can do damage.

Don't forget that lampblack, in large quantities, has been known to take fire spontaneously.

Don't make a pill mass too soft at first it is far easier to soften than to harden a pill mass.

Don't tell a customer that he is a fool, for nine times out of ten he will think the same of you.

Don't absent yourself from the store more than is necessary; people like to meet the proprietor.

Don't forget that the best friends of

the metric system are those that make the most use of it.

Don't forget that bisulphide of carbon, ether, benzine, rhigolin, benzol, gasolin, etc., are explosive.

Don't forget to cover the funnel when filtering, or the percolator when percolating alcoholic liquors.

Don't forget that some of the powders left after exhaustion by percolation make fine microscopic objects.

Don't divulge information about customers; you are in common with the doctor and lawyer in this respect.

Don't forget that physicians sometimes intentionally prescribe pharmaceutically incompatible mixtures.

Don't forget that a physician's patronage may cost you more than it is worth if you are over-anxious to hold it.

Don't imagine that it requires less work to clean the show cases once a month than to rub them off every morning.

Don't dispense poisons in old patent or proprietary medicine bottles; serious accidents frequently occur in such cases.

Don't use sawdust to catch the drippings of oil tanks or barrels; it may cause spontaneous combustion; sand is better.

Don't forget that in dispensing a solution all the ingredients should be dissolved before the preparation leaves the store.

Don't forget that sulphuretted hydrogen water is best preserved in glass stoppered bottles, with the stopper protected by vaselin.

Don't make fun of customers who call for "camphire," "rosun," "glycerin oil," etc.; they know what they want and are ready to pay for it.—H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., in the *Mejer Bros.' Druggist*.

Strontium Lactate in Tænia.

Laborde (*Journal de Med. de Paris*) has had excellent results in tenia with the usual dietary care from the following:

℞ Strontii Lact. (Paraf-Javal), 1 drachm.
Aque 8 drachms.
Glycerini q. s.

M. S.—Two teaspoonfuls every morning for five days.

This is practically the same strength as the standard solutions of

Stront. Lact. : (Paraf-Javal)
used so largely in Albuminuria.—*Medical Standard*.

AS BROMIDE OF STRONTIUM seems to be destined to displace the bromide of potassium, we would specially recommend our readers to insist on having the chemically pure salts (Paraf-Javal) dispensed, or the standard solutions (℞j to the fluid ounce), so as to avoid further accidents, as we learn that toxic effects have been caused by the dispensing of impure strontium salts, the poisonous barium being a concomitant of the strontium preparations of commerce.—*St. Louis Clinique*.

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after the other is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same.

The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. DISPENSE YOUR OWN GOODS, and reap the profit now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 33,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another.

To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of NON-SECRET REMEDIES, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were the first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the NON-SECRET REMEDIES as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter and catalogues, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.

PURE

Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT

STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either in bulk or bottled as required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest manufacturers of FANS and SILK NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Apollinaris Water, Pints and Quarts.

Frederichshall Water, "

Hunyadi Janos Water, "

Hunyadi Matyas Water, "

Vichy Water, "

Trommers' Malt, plain.

Trommers' Malt and Cod Liver Oil.

Coudray's Cosmetic.

Pivers' Cosmetic.

Pomade Hungrois.

Pinauds' Brilliantine.

" Borghetto, ozs. and 8 oz. bots.

" Lilas de France, "

" Eau de Quinine.

" Rum and Quinine.

" Sachets in 4 oz. bots.

Brighton Soothers.

Dodds' Cherries.

Bulb Atomizers.

Pump Atomizers.

Black Lead Crucibles.

Sand Crucibles.

Knickerbocker Braces,
Men's, Boys', Youths'.

Lamp Black, common, in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. packets.

Fresh Sweedish Leeches always in stock.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

H. J. Fraser has sold his drug business at Ottawa, Ont.

Thos. McEwan, druggist, Paris, Ont., has made an assignment.

T. E. Arkell, druggist, Blenheim, Ont., has assigned to G. W. Lillie, Toronto.

J. L. Mackenzie has purchased the drug business of G. W. Parsons, Dundalk, Ont.

J. Luckham has purchased the branch drug business of F. W. Meek, Glencoe, Ont.

Harris & Horsefall, druggists, of Yarmouth, N. S., have been succeeded by Harris & Guest.

J. E. Sangster & Co. have purchased the drug business of Park & Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

A. L. Draper, late of Vancouver, has purchased the drug business of Dr. John Chipp, Vernon, B. C.

The death is announced of J. F. Doyle, of the firm of J. F. Doyle & Co., cork manufacturers, of Montreal.

A. L. Draper, late of Vancouver, bought out the drug business of John Chipp, M. D., Vernon, B. C.

Mr. W. Grant Noble, of Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, was married last month to Miss Fanny Brooks of that city.

F. E. Merrills has been admitted into partnership in the drug business of C. K. McGregor, Brantford, Ont. The firm is McGregor & Merrills.

We are in receipt of the annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the Session of 1892-3, which opens in the College Hall, Monday, Oct. 3rd.

R. P. Reekie, who has been several years assistant with R. J. Old, St. Thomas, Ont., has recently taken the management of the drug business of Cuthbertson & Co., Petrolia, Ont.

W. R. Howell, who for the past nine years has held the position of traveller for Archdale Wilson & Co., wholesale druggists, Hamilton, Ont., died at his residence in London, Ont., last month.

The partnership heretofore existing between John Kerry and David Watson, of Montreal, and James Douglas, of London, Ont., doing business as the London Drug Co., has been dissolved, Mr. Douglas retiring from the firm.

The partnership existing under the title of I. B. Seely & Co., Truss Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., expired by limitation May 1st, 1892. The business will be carried on by E. Chesterman and G. M. Streeter, under the same firm name as formerly.

A bottle of ether exploded in the hands of a clerk in the drug store of E. S. Cranfield, in the corner of Amelia and Sackville streets, Toronto, and set fire to several places. Mr. Cranfield soon smothered the fire. The clerk was badly frightened, but otherwise uninjured.

F. F. Dalley, E. A. Dalloy, Mrs. Maria

Dalley, J. R. Vert, Thomas Hood and C. H. Sanders are applying for the incorporation of the F. F. Dalley Company, manufacturers of medicine, etc., Hamilton, Ont., with a capital of \$90,000.

Drug business seems to be booming in our extreme westerly province, as we notice in a recent edition of the *Daily News-Advertiser*, of Vancouver, B. C., the arrival announced a few days previously of four and a half tons of drugs for T. R. Morrow, druggist, of that city.

At the Quebec Police Court a *Lævis* physician, Dr. Colette, was up to answer two charges brought against him by the Pharmaceutical Association for allowing his clerk to make up a prescription and to sell poison without complying with the requirements of the law. A fine of \$25 and costs was imposed on each charge.

The firm of C. McCallum & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, Ont., has failed with liabilities placed at \$15,000, and assets of \$18,000. The firm consisted of John M. Macdonald, Edward Morley and Charles Edwards, who bought the business originally carried on by C. McCallum. The firm went into liquidation at the suit of the Bank of British North America for \$27,000. The stock has been purchased by C. McCallum at 45 cents on the dollar, cash.

A case of importance to druggists was heard recently in the Toronto Police Court. E. A. Goodman, of 380 Yonge street, was summoned at the instance of the Weights and Measures Department of the Dominion Government, charged with selling turpentine by the wine measure instead of by Imperial measure, as required by the Act. The wine measure makes a difference of fully four ounces against a purchaser. Defendant said the prescriptions from medical men were all made on the basis of 16 ounces to the pint. In proof of this assertion he called Dr. W. B. H. Aitkens, who showed that the medical profession always took 16 ounces as a pint, and not the Imperial 20-ounce measure. The Magistrate pointed out that in the case before the court it was not a doctor's prescription which was asked for, but a pint, and the purchaser got only 16 ounces instead of 20, as he was entitled to. A fine of \$2 without costs was imposed.

On the occasion of the recent Oddfellows' demonstration held in Brantford, Ont., Mr. G. H. Golding, druggist, of that city, had one of his windows trimmed in a way readable to all Oddfellows. Those who were not members of the order could observe the taste displayed, but Oddfellows could both understand and appreciate it. The magic letters I. O. O. F. were made with Golding's pain king, Dr. Chelmsford's worm powders and Golding's baking powder in scarlet wrappers on a white ground. The principles of the order were exemplified by the large letters F. L. T., each on a pink, blue and scarlet ground, respectively, composed of bottles of Carter's extract of sarsaparilla. The three links in the color representing each degree were composed of colored cartons of

Golding's baking powder. The bows and arrows were made of Winslow's soothing syrup, Carter's little liver pills, and Turkish Cosmetic, the scales, tutti frutti chewing gum; the bundle of sticks, Egyptian salve; the hour glass, made of Golding's balsam of hoarhound, the open hand with pepsine chewing gum, and the scythe with Fowler's extract of wild strawberry. Various other symbols recognized at once by the members of the order were brought out by a tasteful arrangement of various leading patent medicines. As a ground work for all the magic word "Welcome" was printed at the foot of the structure, the letters being composed of bottles of the leading medicines of the day.

The three storey brick drug store of Mr. F. P. Reynolds, 275 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Ont., to which he has just moved, is not only creditable to Mr. Reynolds's enterprise, but to the city. The red brick front with Ohio stone facings form such a contrast, though a pleasing one, to the white buildings on either side as at once to render it conspicuous. The first two storeys and the stone basement are carried back a depth of 90 feet while the third storey is fifty feet. The interior is the handsomest of any drug store in the city, and is unsurpassed in this respect by few establishments in the large cities. The floor is of maple and cherry. The shelving and drawers are of oak, the former relieved with neat carving, and the latter having polished brass handles. The gas fittings are also finished in polished brass. The glass in the show cases is set in oak with natural finish to correspond with the shelving and drawers. The counters are also of oak, with cherry top. The ceiling is of wood in natural finish. At the back of the sale room is a large English plate glass mirror, and the windows on either side are of ground glass with Mr. Reynolds's monogram, and surrounded by colored corrugated panes. Smaller mirrors adorn the sides. The dispensing room in the rear of the store is large and well-lighted from the front, rear, side and skylight. Behind this again, and in the extreme rear, is a store room and laboratory. At the opening of the new place of business there was a large crowd present. Visitors were shown through the store by Mr. Reynolds and his staff of obliging clerks. Over 500 souvenir cards, each of which was attached a small vial of perfume, were presented to lady visitors. The Y. M. C. A. band was present and rendered a choice programme.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. Davies, of the St. George's Pharmacy, has placed a colored glass window over his door representing St. George and the Dragon. It is his intention to further decorate his drug store by adding four panes of similar glass, and representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, in the space over the large window of his store.

It is announced that Mr. George McDonald, now employed by Mr. Rankin,

will shortly embark upon his own responsibility at Victoria, and that Mr. Frank Mitchell, lately in the employ of Mr. Watson, will follow suit at Hunter River.

Manitoba Notes.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg on Wednesday, July 27th. A considerable amount of business was transacted.

A large number of druggists from outside places visited Winnipeg during the exhibition, and, we think, were pleased with the show and its attractions.

Mr. Hicks, representing the K. D. C. Co., New Glasgow, N. S., had a very attractive exhibit at the exhibition, and was much pleased with the interest manifested in K. D. C., which, when translated, means King of Dyspepsia Cures. At exhibition times one is apt to be reminded that he has a liver.

The first semi-annual examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories was held in Regina, Wednesday and Thursday, August 4th and 5th. The result has not been made known yet. The examiners are Mr. Bryden, of Qu' Appelle, and Messrs. Martin and Hill, of Regina.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Archambault, against whom an action was taken by the Pharmaceutical Association, has been condemned by the Police Magistrate for selling drugs and poisons, and for calling himself a "pharmacien-chimiste," without being duly qualified according to law. The penalty of \$25 and costs was imposed for each infraction. It is likely to go hard with Mr. Archambault if he persists in fighting the law, as the clause in the Act referring to the penalty says, * * "shall incur a penalty of *twenty-five dollars* for the first offence, and of *fifty dollars* for the second and each subsequent offence, together with costs." The defendant has a store fitted up in every respect as a pharmacy, and any stranger would naturally walk in, thinking he was entering a bona fide drug store. Mr. Archambault has a lot of trouble in store for him if he thinks he can evade the law. Anyway it is a very undesirable position he is putting himself in. The question for him to seriously consider is, whether the game is worth the candle?

Dr. Palardy, who keeps a drug store on St. James street, is moving to the corner of Inspector street, nearer to the Bonaventure Depot. It is altogether a better stand, but it is not a first class building, and makes his store look cramped.

Business among the pharmacists has been phenomenally bad this summer. The City has been comparatively healthy and Doctors have not been much in demand, as evidenced by the number of our leading practitioners who are sojourning in country

solitude, or who have run over to London, Paris, or Berlin, to pick up what they can in the way of medical progress.

The Retail Druggists' Association does not hold together very well. It is reported that the secretary has sent in his resignation and withdrawn from membership. There is really a great deal of childishness amongst druggists. There seems to be such an exaggerated anxiety about losing a customer, forgetting that no druggist has a vested right in the people who buy from him. Besides, customers go from one store to another continually, and even when one fancies he has the exclusive business of a household, it is difficult to be certain that they do not patronize two or three other drug stores.

The price list published by the Association was a great boon to druggists, and lots of articles which had no fixed price are now being sold at uniform and profitable rates. There is no doubt that some things are placed a little too high, but that is a matter which can easily be rectified. French specialties (imported from Paris) were in a very mixed state so far as a uniform selling price was concerned, prior to the advent of the Retail Druggists' Association. Now the greatest difficulty with this class of goods is, not what price to charge retail for them, but to get regular supplies from the wholesale houses. The quantity of staple articles of this kind imported by the wholesale drug firms appears small considering the constant and increasing demand.

Certain well paying lines of goods are rapidly falling into the hands of outside traders, evidently because the Montreal wholesale drug houses are not abreast of the requirements of the retail business of the present day—"tempora mutantur, et nos mutantur in illis."

There are a few mutterings in Montreal, and in other parts of the province, against clause No. 4037 of the Pharmacy Act which virtually obliges a druggist to employ either a licentiate or a certified clerk. It is felt that the drug business, through excessive competition, is getting to be such a poor affair, that a great many druggists cannot afford to pay the high wages asked by certified clerks. The enforcement of the clause may be the cause of much suffering, if not absolute ruin to struggling druggists.

Mr. A. E. Giguere sails shortly for Paris, France, to pursue a course of study in pharmacy. He will probably also go to London to get an insight into English pharmacy, which is the standard required in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Giguere is at present with Mr. Decary. He was some years with Mr. Robert, of St. Lawrence St., and served his apprenticeship in Quebec.

Mr. William Robinson, a young Montrealer, has decided to take a course of chemistry, pharmacy and microscopy at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, after which he will go to London to complete his studies.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Compressed goods in the shape of tablets, tabloids or pellets have quite established themselves in the favor of both pharmacists, physicians and public. The latest improvement in these handy articles is to sugar-coat them. Two of the largest manufacturers of this class of goods, Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and Messrs. Wyley & Co. (Limited), have introduced sugar-coated cascara tablets. Previously one of the greatest objections that could be urged against compressed pellets was that they were not tasteless, but even this stigma is removed and some are now actually tasty. It is obviously unnecessary to coat all the various tablets with sugar—chlorate of potash and several other kinds are required to dissolve slowly in the mouth, and in this form are unobjectionable. But for administration of such nauseous extracts as cascara in tablet form the present improvement is a boon to children and delicate invalids.

The British and Colonial Druggist is one of the youngest but most enterprising of our trade journals. This week it has a special issue of 13,500 copies, which are circulated throughout Great Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the other colonies and dependencies. This is the largest issue ever made by any of our journals and will require nearly forty tons of paper. One of its most interesting original articles is on the celebrated peppermint and lavender industries of Mitcham, England.

It appears that at Mitcham there are some 300 acres under cultivation with the ordinary peppermint plant. Some 50 acres are devoted to a species of peppermint which is known as "white," but which hardly seems to deserve the name. Lavender only claims some 200 acres, but is more terribly handicapped by the French oil. Amongst the other medicinal herbs grown at Mitcham, but not described in this article, are spearmint, chamomiles, rosemary, and verbane. The life history of both lavender and peppermint plants are pretty generally known, so I will only abstract the portion relating to the Mitcham methods of distilling the oils.

The stills are of copper and of enormous size, many holding as much as a ton of the dry herb, or from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons of water. The herb is packed in and the still half-filled with water, and heat applied. The heat is received direct upon the still from brick furnaces burning coal. When the water and oil begin passing over considerable care has to be exercised. The worm is of block tin and placed in a wood vat some eight feet deep and forty feet in circumference. Cold water does not circulate in this, except that as the hot water passes off in steam it is replaced by cold, pumped into the bottom of the vat. In spite of the fact that the methods are crude and the apparatus ancient, a good yield of oil is obtained. The aver

= PRICE LIST =

- OF -

New Remedies

- AND -

— Rare Alkaloids.

Aluminum Aceto Tartrate, per oz.	\$0 20	Morphia Bimeconate, per oz.	\$1 00
Amylen Hydrate, "	60	Morrhual, "	1 50
Apomorphia, Mur. in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vls., each	1 65	Muscarin Sulph. per grain	35
Bromoform, per oz.	40	Myrtol, per oz.	1 30
Camphor Acid, "	65	Ol. Pinus Pumilionis, "	65
Chloralamid in 25 gm. pkgs., each	1 05	Papain, "	1 95
Diuretin, per oz.	2 50	Papayotin, in 15 gr. vials, each	45
Duboisia Sulph. in 5 gr. vials, each	55	Paraldehyde, per oz.	20
Eserin " " "	55	Pental, in 10 gm. tubes, each	40
Eucalyptol, per oz.	35	Phenocoll, in 25 gm. vials, each	1 95
Europhen, "	2 40	Piperazin, " " "	1 95
Exalgine, "	1 20	Pyoktaniin, per oz.	1 75
Guaiacol, "	90	Pyridin, "	30
Homatropin Hydrobrom in 5 gr. vials, each	1 80	Soziodol, "	1 00
Hyocin Hydrochlor. " " "	2 15	Sparteine Sulph. in 15 gr. vials, each	15
Hyoscyamin Hydrochlor. Amor. " " "	85	Succus Cineraria Maritima in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles, each	3 90
Hypnon, per oz.	1 00	Terpinol, per oz.	25
Iodoform Bituminate, "	90	Theine, "	30
Iodol, "	1 30	Thiol, "	35
Methyl Blue, "	1 10	Thiorescein, "	1 00
Methyl Violet, "	65	Tinct. Simulo, "	50
Methylene Blue, "	1 00	Urethane, "	55
Mullein Oil, "	65		

Address all communications to

THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON Co.
(LIMITED)

200 King Street West,

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

age yield, according to the account quoted from, is of peppermint-oil about 9 lbs. from each ton of herb in a good season, and about 6 lbs in a poor one. The price in consequence varies from about \$5 to \$9 per lb.

It is not very generally known that a superior quality of oil is considered to be obtained from the white peppermint variety. At any rate, whether the oil is or is not superior, there are quite a number of consumers of peppermint oil who will use no other, in spite of the fact that it is about \$3 per lb. dearer. This is solely due to the fact that this variety yields nearly 30 per cent. less oil. It is principally employed by the best confectioners and perfumers for use in lozenges or essences.

Lavender is cultivated in a similar manner to peppermint, by cuttings or slips from the parent root-stock. It is distilled in the same stills as are employed for peppermint; but scrupulous care has to be taken in cleaning out the stills before lavender is distilled as the odor is so delicate. Only the tops of the flower spikes are used for the best oil, the stalks yielding an oil which is rank and so deteriorates the bulk.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., the well-known essential oil distillers of Artillery Lane, London, E. C., are the proprietors of the oldest Mitcham distillery, having bought the business of Potter & Moore, who date back to 1749. Mr. A. A. Bush, one of the active partners, estimates the annual average production of peppermint oil in England at 20,000 lbs., whilst lavender is only about 1500 lbs.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Journal has just taken place in Nottingham. Some 1200 medical men assembled at the University, where a drug museum was arranged. Most of the leading wholesale drug firms exhibited, many of the exhibits being very artistic. One of the most prominent new remedies exhibited, and there are always a large number shown, was the tincture and fluid extracts of *Cactus Grandiflorus*. This remedy bids fair to create the sensation which the advent of strophanthus did. Curiously enough it is also a heart tonic, and it is claimed that it is superior to digitalis as it is specially indicated in asthenic conditions of the heart. The dose is from 5 to 15 minims, and already quite a number of medical men, not only in America and England but also in Germany and France, have reported favorably.

Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The following circular has been issued by the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association:

Toronto, Aug. 1st, 1892.

We, the undersigned wholesale druggists, hereby agree that on and after October 1st, our terms will be as follows:

Terms: Credit, 1 months.

For payment within 30 days from date of invoice, 3 per cent. off.

For payment from 30 to 60 days from date of invoice, 2 per cent. off.

For payment from 60 to 90 days from date of invoice, 1 per cent. off.

Current monthly accounts shall be considered to date, by average from the 15th day of the month in which they are incurred, and discounts for payment within 30, 60 or 90 days will be allowed on the basis above stated.

These terms do not apply to sales made for nett 30 days, or prompt cash.

The date of forwarding remittance to constitute the date of payment under this agreement.

On all Overdue Accounts and Renewals, at least 8 per cent. per annum will be charged.

It is agreed that there shall be no dating ahead, but in all cases invoices will be dated on the actual day of delivery or shipping, irrespective of the time at which the order was taken or booked.

It is agreed not to allow more than three-quarters of the price charged for empties returned, outside the city from where sold. Such containers to be in good order, and all charges for carriage to be paid by the person or firm returning them. Spirits, Acid and Ammonia packages excepted.

Yours truly,

KERRY, WATSON & Co., Montreal.
 LYMAN, KNOX & Co., "
 EVANS & SONS, LD., "
 LYMAN, SONS & Co., "
 H. SKINNER & Co., Kingston.
 ELLIOT & Co., Toronto.
 LYMAN, KNOX & Co., "
 EVANS & SONS, LD., "
 LYMAN BROS. & Co., "
 J. WINER & Co., Hamilton.
 ARCHDALE WILSON & Co., "
 JAS. A. KENNEDY & Co., London.
 LONDON DRUG Co., "
 MARTIN, ROSSER & Co., Winnipeg.
 BOLE, WYNNE & Co., "

The World's Columbian Exposition.

An elegant bird's-eye-view of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings, in eight colors, size 35x45 inches, price \$1.00. The same engraving, size 26x36 inches, price, 50 cents. A Photo-Gravure, bird's-eye-view, 12x18 inches, price, 25 cents. A map of Chicago, price, 25 cents. A pocket map of the U. S., or of any State or any Canadian Province, price 25 cents. Any of the above mailed to any address, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price named. Any other World's Fair publication mailed on receipt of the advertised price.

BOND & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago.

ISORNEXE is a hydrocarbon among the products of the distillation of india-rubber. Dr. Tilden has shown that it can be converted into caoutchouc by the action of hydrochloric acid

BOOKS.

THE EXTRA PHARMACOPOEIA: Martindale & Westcott. Seventh Edition. H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., London, W. C.

Among the many publications for the guidance of the Pharmacist and Physician, we have no hesitation in awarding the first place to this excellent work. Entering now on its seventh edition, it presents in its own peculiarly precise form, all that is new in Pharmacy. The rapid advance in organic chemistry and the development of many new remedies has necessitated the addition of nearly 300 new items in this edition, which is now a volume of over 500 pages, and is full from cover to cover with the pith of pharmaceutical research up to the present time. The work is absolutely indispensable to the pharmacist who would keep abreast of chemical and pharmacological progress.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association

(Concluded from page 38.)

tary's proxies, who were in favor of the motion, and with the unanimous vote of those present in favor, the President declared the motion carried.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting, with the various reports and the President's address were ordered printed under the supervision of the Council.

Mr. Watson suggested that the Council be instructed to frame a by law, or have the Act amended, setting a limit to the certificates of examination that would be accepted by this Association.

The President informed him that they were doing all in their power to elevate the standard of pharmacy in this province.

Mr. McDowell also suggested that the Council be requested to have some members read papers, on subjects of interest to the druggists of the province, at the next annual meeting. The members were informed that such was the intention if possible.

Mr. T. M. Henderson moved, seconded by Mr. E. Pimbury, that a vote of thanks be tendered the City Council of Vancouver, for their kindness in allowing us the use of the Hall. Carried. The Secretary was instructed to forward the thanks of this Association to them.

On motion the meeting was adjourned to meet next year at New Westminster.

Don't fail to learn the physical characteristics of good drugs and preparations.

Wintergreen Oil (6 drops three times a day) has been used with good results by Dr. J. A. Wyeth in gonorrhoea.

WHITE CUT FLOWERS may be caused to assume different hues, pink, violet or green, by pouring certain aniline solutions into the water. The application does not interfere with either the plant's vitality or the fragrance of the blossoms. This process was discovered accidentally by a woman flower vander of Paris.

H. B. SLEEMAN

Agent

AND
Druggists' Supplier,

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Proprietary Goods,

Surgical Instruments
and Appliances,

Druggists' Sundries,

Sponges,

Chamois Skins,

Tooth Brushes.

Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.

No old Stock.

No Travellers employed. No Agents.

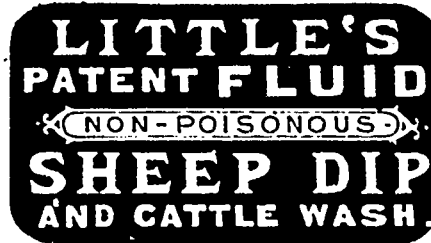
84, Leadenhall St.

LONDON, Eng.

Warehouse—75, LEADENHALL STREET.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND
ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE,
PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.

Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin,
making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other
animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion
Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial
Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion and
pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

27 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and
Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Toronto, Hamilton & London.



**NUTRITIOUS,
EXQUISITE,
AIDS DIGESTION.**

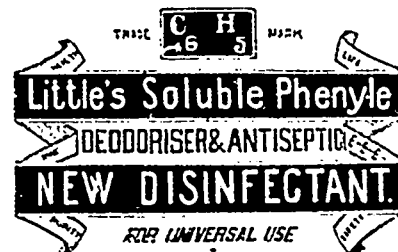
A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,
Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's
celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist di-
gestion and are a most delicious compound. I
can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for
giving power to delicate children and persons with
feeble digestion."

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz. ; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz. ;
and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton
and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

AUGUST 15th, 1892.

The Provincial Convention.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the Convention of Retail Druggists, held in Toronto on the 4th and 5th of this month, must be congratulated on the success attending their efforts. Although the attendance was not as large as it should have been, and as we hope to see it at future meetings, yet those present were a thoroughly representative body, members being in attendance from all portions of the Province, and certainly represented to a marked degree the progressive, wide-awake pharmacists of Ontario. The meeting was a success both in regard to the work done and the feeling of unanimity displayed, and the papers read, some of which appear in this issue, and others will follow, all showed carefulness in preparation and a thorough knowledge of the subjects by their authors. The results of the meeting cannot but be of material aid to the cause of pharmacy in this Province, and, we trust, forming the nucleus of a more extended field of operation, namely, in the establishment of a "Dominion Retail Druggists' Association." "In unity is strength," and it is only by combined action, not merely by local or provincial associations, but by a confederation of the druggists of the Dominion in a mutual bond of protection and aggressive Pharmaceutical legislation, that the status of the profession will be elevated to its proper standard, and the commercial interests of our calling receive their due consideration.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States will be held in Montreal on Monday, Sept. 19th, and three following days. The sessions will be held in the Windsor Hotel, which affords ample accommodation both for the general meeting and for committees.

The date was originally fixed for Sept. 6th, but it was thought advisable for many reasons to alter this, and the 19th was decided upon as being the most convenient and suitable time. There will be six business sessions commencing on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The programme which has been arranged is one which will combine business with pleasure, and the various committees have everything in shape towards making the affair a successful one, at least as far as entertainment and travelling facilities are concerned. Some of the important questions which came before this body at their last session will doubtless receive further attention at this meeting, as many of them are yet unsettled; and among other questions likely to come up for discussion are

the matter of uniformity in freight classification, and also in regard to bills of lading, and also the matter of the establishment of a Government Department of Trade and Commerce. The price-cutting problem will doubtless, as in the past, occupy a considerable portion of the Association's time, as will many other subjects of importance to the wholesale trade.

Arrangements have been completed for a reception by the local committee, an excursion through the Lachine Rapids, a mountain drive, and a concert and banquet, and the affair promises to be of a very pleasant social character, and it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance of members.

Prof. Bedford.

Peter Wendover Bedford, Ph. G., Professor emeritus of the New York College of Pharmacy, died July 20th, at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., while in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was in his 57th year and had been Professor of Pharmacy in the N. Y. College from 1873 up to 1891, when he retired from active duty as professor and devoted himself to the editorial management of the *Pharmaceutical Record* with which he had been connected since 1882.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The fortieth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was convened at the Profile House, White Mountains, New Hampshire, July 14th. Nearly 400 persons were in attendance, including the wives and families of many of the members. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$15,441. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Jos. P. Remington, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st vice-president, A. P. Preston, Portsmouth, N. H.; 2nd vice-president, S. P. Watson, Atlanta, Ga.; 3rd vice-president, W. H. Averill, Frankfort, Ky.; Treasurer, S. A. D. Shepard, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, J. M. Maisch, Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago was chosen as the next place of meeting which will be held the third Tuesday in August, 1893.

Answers to Correspondents.

M. B., Manitoba—

STICKY FLY PAPER.

First prepare a heavy manilla paper by giving it a coat of sizing of white glue, and when dry spread the following solution while hot:

Resin 2 parts.
Castor Oil 1 part.
Each by weight.

Poison Fly Paper is made by soaking a bibulous paper in a strong infusion of Quassia, to which, in some cases, a small portion of Arsenious acid is added.

Drug Clerk, Newcastle, N. B., asks how he can mix the following:

Lanolin 2 drs.
Aqua 8 ozs.

Lanolin will only unite with about 110 per cent. of its own weight of water, and it will not saponify with alkalis, so that it is impossible to make a mixture in the proportions given.

Through an oversight credit was omitted to be given to the journals from which two selections were made for the July issue, viz.: that on "Chloroform," which was clipped from the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, and "Perfumes and Their Manufacture in Monte Carlo," from the *Chemist and Druggist*.

We CANNOT but appreciate the "coolness" of the New York *Druggists' Circular* in copying bodily month after month our "Trade Notes" and displaying them in their pink supplement called the "North Eastern" as if they were their own. Our subscribers have a hearty laugh at the idea of sending out these items nearly a month after they appear in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FLY KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—We direct the attention of our readers to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co's. advertisement of Fly Pads. We would not like to hazard a guess as to the number of flies contained in a bushel; but it certainly must run into the millions.

Don't forget to treat your competitor as you would like to have him treat you.

A CELLULOSE-DISSOLVING ENZYME has been discovered in grains, and most abundantly in oats. Its function is to break up the cell membrane that the starch digesting ferment may exert its power.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.

WANTED by September 1st, a drug clerk having two or three years experience. Send testimonials. State salary expected.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.

DRUGGIST WANTED.

SINGLE; must be graduate; first-class dispenser; agreeable salesman; strictly temperate and honest. Salary—\$50 a month and furnished room. Apply, sending photo and testimonials, to

B. M. CANNIFF, Portage La Prairie, Man.

USE
PERSIAN LOTION

For whitening the COMPLEXION, imparting or preserving its rosy hue, removing FRECKLES, the MASK and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR.

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

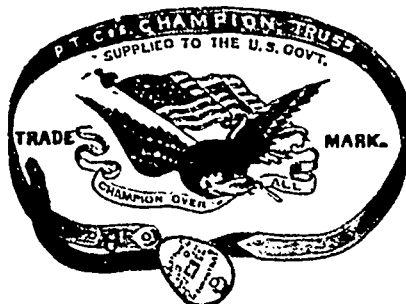
HERMAN BECKER.
(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

AWARDED
SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

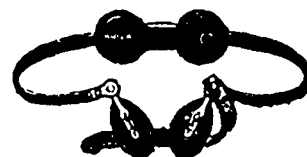
—MANUFACTURED FOR—
U. S.
Army, Navy & Pension Departments.
ALSO
U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



GENUINE BEAR OUR
Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark
"CHAMPION"
On Plate of Each Truss.



ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,



Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.

The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P. O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London, Eng.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called *NOTOBAC* and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco taste bad, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. *NOTOBAC* stimulates, builds up and improves the entire nervous system. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following.

Gentlemen:

Commenced using *Notobac* three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used *Notobac* at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-21-91.

Gentlemen:

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes *Notobac*. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. *Notobac's* effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.



Dear Sirs:

I loved tobacco for 20 years, tried to quit many times, but failed. I used one and one-half boxes *Notobac*. Have no desire in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 10 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

Silver, N. J., 9-30-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box *Notobac*. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have any craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

Mr. CARROLL, ILL., 10-10-91.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen *NOTOBAC* at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of *NOTOBAC*, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

An Essay on Spices.

CHARLES A. HEINTSH.

As essay on the selection of spices asked for by the association and assigned to the writer, is, or may be considered, an evidence that the sale of spices is a legitimate part or a legitimate adjunct to a drug store, and particularly to those who aim to supply demands with the very best articles of the kind obtainable that are asked for and needed in families.

The innovations of several kinds of business, as grocers, merchandise stores, &c., of keeping so many articles that are the prerogative of a drug store, and so much having been published in the journals and newspapers of the day about the inferiority and the adulteration of spices sold in open market by manufacturers, grocers, merchandize stores, &c., makes now an opportune time for us to fill the want existing in every community.

I mean the supplying of the best quality of every spice that is wanted, and this can be done. All that is required is to know where they are—then select them—and pay a price commensurate with the quality. Quality, not price, buyers we should be. Cupidity for gain must not be considered or allowed.

Spices of high grade are not cheap, but cheapest to the consumer by reason of their excess of flavor, and are more remunerative, for they command better prices, and for the reputation that ensues to the seller.

Here let me emphasize that purity means nothing unless fine quality of whole goods are used in grinding; it is simply a question of how much essential oil and aromatic properties are contained in the crude article; it is these properties that make a good article effectual.

The manner and substances used in falsifying and adulterating spices the literature of the day exposes—for these we have no use, unless to learn the tricks, and how to prevent and avoid them.

The assigned subject, the selection of spices, suggests that varieties are numerous. Which and what are the best to select from and keep for sale?

At the present time the plantation or cultivated spices, grown on the Penang, or Prince of Wales Islands, lying at the mouth of the Straits of Malacca, such as cloves, nutmegs, mace, &c., are the finest; these are selected at the place of their growth, and afterwards hand picked in London, except cloves, which are cultivated in a distinct class, from finest Penang to commercial Zanzibar, the Amboyna and Bencoolen being intermediate grades.

The nutmegs are unlimed and very large, from 50 to 60 to a pound, rich in oil, and possess a fine, delicate aroma of great flavoring strength.

The mace has the bright, orange yellow color, rich in fixed oil and aroma, the arils being very perfect, evidently being taken off the nuts with much care.

Peppers.—The Malabar, Singapore and Tellicherry, black and white, full develop

ed, heavy fruit, well cleansed by sifting and washing, and known as shot pepper, possess the greatest amount of pungency and fine aroma; also the largest amount of piperine and oil.

The Malabar black (a sample exhibited) is a special production, but expensive; most of this is used in Russia and Germany; the ground Malabar is of an exceptionally fine flavor and pungency; it is now imported into Philadelphia.

Piper longum, or Long Pepper, is a variety that is not frequently called for, except during the fall season for pickling vegetables.

Capsicum.—Several varieties of Cayenne or red peppers are grown. The African or bird's-eye coming through the port of Natal, on the west coast of Africa, is unequalled for pungency, fine aroma and the amount of capsaicin; this kind is best also for making tincture and fluid extract, the retention of its fine properties is attributed to its being fined not by grinding but by cutting knives.

Pimento Allspice.—Jamaica is the principal source of supply and grows the finest quality; large and small fruits are in the market and generally well cleansed, the small well developed is richer in oil and possesses the fine pungent aromatic odor.

Gingers.—The Jamaica, Cochin-China bleached and unbleached are used more for medicinal than culinary purposes; the rhizome of the African in its natural state is the kind wanted and used in families, and should be selected for its plumpness and weight. It is now conceded that rhizomes cultivated at the missions, and by other special growers, possess a finer aroma and strength than the wild or East India ginger.

Curcumas we are familiar with; both the long and the round are used, but the bright yellow powder is usually preferred for pickling and curry.

Mustards, known as yellow and brown, are obtainable everywhere, colored and uncolored; the fine blends of English and Trieste or Kentucky grown seed are the desirable ones, and equal to any foreign brands of English, Russian or German. The coloring usually added, when not in excess, does not affect its taste and is not considered an adulterant, but added to make it more sightly, as we add saunders and cochineal coloring to tinctures and elixirs.

The cassia, commonly called cinnamon, known as saigon, coming from Cochin China, and particularly the thin quill bark selected from the twigs and smaller branches, known in trade as Java cassia, possesses a different and superior aroma and strength to the ordinary Chinese, though the young thin bark of this variety, of bright color and free from spots of decay, is the kind to select from to supply a trade demand for a lower price article.

Ceylon cinnamon, being rarely called for other than for medicinal purposes, is not considered.

The above are the principal spices com-

monly used in families and what the writer supposes No. 6 of the Queries calls for.

Samples of cloves, cassia, mace, nutmegs, peppers, &c., are submitted for inspection. —*Amer. Jour. Pharmacy.*

The Deterioration of Druggists' Rubber Goods.

L. A. SHERMAN.

It has happened to every retailer of rubber goods, no doubt, that some of his best lines, whether in cases or unpacked, have at times rapidly deteriorated. As a rule this deterioration takes the form of a series of fine surface cracks that show to the experienced rubberman that life has departed. When a great variety of goods are carried it is practically impossible for the retailer to decide upon the cause of this trouble. As he is usually a man who understands the rubber business only as a handler of the finished goods he is at a loss at the outset for some of the most necessary data, and is ready to believe the plausible explanation of the first commercial traveller who happens in. Suppose the goods that have "gone back" be stationer's bands. They may have been burned in the vulcanization, which means a greatly shortened life. This state of affairs could be distinguished by the expert by the sense of smell, as over-cured rubber has a faint, burned molasses odor, or he might have suspected it when he saw that there was no bloom. Just here it should be said that sulphur-cured goods in sundries should "bloom," as an evidence of their integrity. Goods, however, that are cured by sulphides may be of the very best quality and never show a trace of bloom.

Another cause for deterioration in fine goods is exposure to warm dry air. The owner of a large rubber store, and one who has unusual chances for observation, noted that several shelves containing boxes of rubber bands were apt to hold damaged goods, while others universally held perfect goods. A brief investigation disclosed the fact that back of the shelves that held the poor bands was a hot-air pipe, and that the conditions were such that the goods could not help oxidizing. The result was that all the bands were removed to a cool, dark place, and there was no more trouble. As an advertisement an enterprising stationer filled the whole of his window with bands in bulk and sold lots of them. Those that went out in boxes were all right, while those that he sold from his pile in the window were the cause of endless complaints. The trouble was, the sun shone on the bands and destroyed their life. It is an old story with rubber manufacturers that while a little sunlight is an excellent thing for bleaching and softening goods, too much of it will spoil them.

A manufacturer in New York, who makes a line of surgical goods, has adopted the practice of placing such articles as catheters and small tubes in water, and he claims from this method very good results.

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, - CANADA

*Have the best and most complete facilities in
the Dominion for supplying*

CONTAINERS OF EVERY LINE FOR DRUGGISTS' USE.

LABELS,
WRAPPERS,
CARTONS,
BOXES.

Printing, Lithographing, Bookbinding.

Don't waste time continually straightening up your old
label drawer, but get one of our *COUNTER LABEL CABINETS*.
We will send it you on trial. Write for particulars.

LAWSON & JONES, London.

SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT -
- **CHEWING GUM.**

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured
in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.

Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is THE BEST.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

C. R. SOMERVILLE'S } LONDON,
Laboratory. } Canada.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."

PLANTEN'S KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER
HALF A CENTURY.
CAPSULES.

PREMIUM FOR
"GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

"The Pioneer Capsule House of the United States."

H. PLANTEN & SON, } ESTABLISHED 1836 { NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Filled Capsules of all Kinds

Soluble Hard and Elastic Soft Capsules.
Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBINTHINE, COMPOUND SANDAL,
IODIDE ETHYL, WINTERGREEN, APIOL, MALE FERN, ETC.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

And COMPOUND COP. and CUB.

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 4 Sizes.
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order - New Articles and Private Formulas a specialty.
Capsuled Horse Balls, Veterinary Condition Powders and Ointments to order

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

A VALUABLE ADDITION

To the present list of modern remedies.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Liqueous Product obtained from Pine Tar, by an original
process. A definite chemical substance. A decided Antipy-
retic and Analgesic. A powerful Anodyne. A Soothing Ner-
vine.

Reduces Temperature and subdues Pain, with remarkable
promptness and certainty, involving no unfavorable secondary
results. Is gaining rapid favor with the Medical Profession
everywhere.

Supplied through usual channels of commerce at \$1.20 per
ounce.

Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade
solicited.

Jobbers should promptly make applications for terms, &c.

Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
LONDON, Eng.

NEW YORK.
U. S. A.

N. B.--All business for the U. S. and Canada, conducted through
Canadian Office, P. O. Box 196, Montreal, Que. To where all communi-
cations should be addressed.

It would seem that as the natural home of caoutchouc was in places of excessive moisture, first principles would consign its manufactures to its original element. But this theory finds few champions. To immerse rubber goods in water would require the Croton reservoir for those kept in New York alone. Opposed to this theory is the practice among manufacturers of drying out their rubber.

For a long time many dealers in druggists' sundries adopted the practice of keeping their goods in air-tight tin boxes, but among experts this method is considered illusive, and it has fallen into almost general disuse. Well-informed rubbermen, and among them are manufacturers, who place some of the best goods on the market, discard this theory. Another set of theorists, especially in Europe, maintain that a process of dipping vulcanized articles in a bath of paraffin heated to 212° F., and then stretching them in a very hot room, is productive of excellent results. Also that a varnish of paraffin will preserve goods to be carried in stock. This method has obtained credence in one of the leading scientific journals of America. Paraffin mixed with unvulcanized rubber will destroy the latter in a short time, and it is very problematical whether it would not have the same effect on vulcanized goods. Certain it is that this method is not practised in America, and if it is in Germany it is yet to become generally known.

Exposure to the air is not considered by practical men as detrimental; indeed, it is favored by some of them. They maintain that preservation is a matter of vulcanization, and that alone. English scientists say, however, that air deteriorates rubber, owing to its oxygenating influence. Possibly there may be a difference in climate which may account for this discrepancy in views. In support of this latter theory, it is known that a jet of oxygen turned on a rubber ball will cause it to become sticky, then rough, and finally eat a hole in it. In this view of the case the purer the air the more deleterious its effects. Amid all these theories the prime fact remains that the best preservative of rubber in this climate is its proper vulcanization. If an error is made in this regard rubber goods will not last long.

This difference in vulcanization makes the life or quick decay of the goods. Almost every household has syringes and other articles which are left around without care and if they come from some manufacturers they seem never to wear out. A bulb was shown recently in one of our manufactories that happened to be stamped with the date of manufacture, nine years before. Bands have been found on papers known to have been put away as long ago as that, and in both instances a large degree of elasticity was preserved. Both of these cases had for their illustration rubber cured with sulphuret of antimony, but good articles cured with sulphur as made by our leading manufacturers fall only a little behind this mark.

As a rule, grease or oils have a deleterious effect upon rubber, causing it to sponge. The English, however, say if the oil is sufficient to exclude the air it is a benefit. Again, the matter of climate is a factor in this regard.

Hard rubber lasts a wonderful length of time, being practically indestructible with ordinary use. Exposed to sunlight goods will look shop-worn in appearance, and that is all. The conclusion arrived at in the preservation of druggists' sundries is that goods properly cured will last for years without any extraordinary care; improperly vulcanized and adulterated, any care of them is only a makeshift to preserve them until they find a buyer.—*India Rubber World*.

The Sponge Trade of Smyrna.

Consul-General Holmwood, of Smyrna, in a report on the trade of his district for last year, states that the value of the sponge trade diminished from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. as compared with 1890. The amount of sponges of the best quality was less, but very high prices were given by merchants, especially for those taken at Mandruha and Crete, where the average size of the finest sponges was greater than usual. Sponges of inferior quality, especially those taken at Zohara, were sold at very low rates. While the districts in which the sponge-fishing industry is carried on are showing signs of exhaustion, new fields are discovered from time to time, but it is feared that the increase in the produce afforded by the latter does not compensate for the loss occasioned by the exhaustion of districts which have long been in use. The number of men employed in the industry has been increased, for, whereas some years ago to each boat using the diving apparatus, four divers were allotted out of a crew of 15, now six, and even as many as eight, are employed, the crew often numbering 20 all told. The evils which tend to reduce if not to destroy, the industry continue, and especially the dishonesty of the men, who frequently take advantage of the faulty system of prepayment of divers which obtains in the trade to rob their employers. Again, as more divers are employed in each boat, larger sums are now required to fit out the boats, and the risks of the occupation itself have increased, as divers descend to greater depths to obtain the sponges. As many as 80 cases of fatal accidents are reported among divers using the apparatus during the past season. The boats in which the diving apparatus is used number 126 with crews amounting in all to 2,520 men. Boats in which the naked divers are employed number 140, with crews amounting to 980, while 720 men were employed in 180 boats in which the trawling apparatus is used. The practice of fishing in the winter season is becoming more general, but the districts in which it is carried on are quite distinct from those used during the summer. The parasitical weed, the appearance of which in the sponge districts

some years ago caused much anxiety, continues to decrease.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Practical Suggestions for the Drug Store.

Make it a rule to watch your want book closely and never get out of staple goods.

Watch carefully your credit accounts. A merchant can soon dispose of his goods if he is willing to trust for them.

Whenever you visit other cities or towns do not fail to call upon the druggists. You may gain valuable ideas about conducting your own business.

It is much better to sell shop-worn and soiled goods at a discount than to keep them in stock, where they detract from the general appearance of the store.

Always treat your help with due consideration; it does not make a good impression upon customers to see the proprietor or head clerk imposing upon his assistants.

It is not desirable to be what Professor Bedford calls a pharmaceutical dude, but it is equally desirable to avoid being slouchy or uncleanly about your person.

Very few customers fail to notice a disorderly store. What is more, disorder leads to carelessness in pharmaceutical manipulation and the compounding of prescriptions.

Become as familiar as possible with the metric system of weights and measures, for the new revision of the United States Pharmacopœia will have all formulas prescribed in this system.

Do your part towards forming and maintaining a local organization of the druggists in your city or town. Do not let the other druggists have the opportunity of saying that you are the one to hold back.

It is much easier for sneak thieves to steal goods which are scattered about than when everything is kept in order. If the proprietor does not know what he has or where it is kept, he does not miss it when it is stolen.

If you handle stationery always keep a variety of different makes of ink, lead pencils, pens, etc. Most customers enjoy selecting from a variety, and the expense of such an assortment does not exceed that of a single kind.

It is best to follow the rule of cleaning windows and re-arranging displays once a year, once a month or once a week, but attend to such work as soon as the windows become soiled or the goods commence to look old.

Each class of goods in the store should have a place unto itself. Do not mix up books, stationery, drugs, patent medicines and paints and oils in a promiscuous manner. Such a mixture forms what the late R. Rother would have called an æsthetic incompatibility.

If you are so fully competent to run a drug store, that it is not necessary for



The Optical Institute OF CANADA.

53 King Street, East, - TORONTO.

HAS been organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the fitting of glasses for the correction of defective sight due to *Errors of Refraction, Accommodation and Convergence*, enabling those taking a course to become *Practical and Skilful Opticians*.

Instruction by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

TEXAS BALSAM!

The Best Healer for Corks, Galls, Scratches, Sore Shoulders and

ALL WOUNDS
On HORSES
And CATTLE.

STICKFAST CEMENT!

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND INVISIBLE.

The only perfect Cement on the market.

Samples by mail 25 cents each.

\$1.50 per dozen, express prepaid.

Address—C. F. SEGSWORTH,
6 Wellington-St. East,

TERMS:—Cash with order. TORONTO.



A Remedy of the Highest Merit,
Effective and Reliable.

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

W. T. STRONG,

Chemist and Druggist,

LONDON, ONT.

Books for Druggists.

Practical Dispensing.

ILLUSTRATED.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

Crown 8 vo. 1s. 8d. (50c.)

This work is designed to assist Students (especially those who have little opportunity of practice) in the study of the Dispenser's Art, and forms a concise but lucid treatise on the subject.

Practical Perfumery,

BY AN EXPERT.

Cloth, 1s. 8d. (50c.)

Contains directions for the preparation of Perfumes and Toilet Articles, with detailed Formulae and useful Advice regarding Labels, Bottles, and Putting Up for Sale Generally.

Over 130 Recipes for Pomades, High Class Bouquets, Sachets, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, Hair Restorers, &c., &c.

IN PREPARATION.

The Manual of Formulæ.

PRICE, \$1.50.

This work will contain more than 1,000 Reliable Formulæ, including Recipes connected with every department of Modern Pharmacy, with, among others, directions for preparing

Toilet Preparations, Perfumes, Stain Removers, Cements, Inks, Stains and Dyes, Varnishes and Lacquers, Beverages and Dietetic Articles, Liqueurs and Spirits, Lozenges, Pills, Chemical Reagents, Refrigerating Mixtures, Insect Powders, Papers, &c., &c.

IN PREPARATION.

Minor Ailments.

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

PRICE, \$1.50.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the contents. It will contain comprehensive directions for the treatment of the numerous slight affections and accidents, &c., which are daily brought under the notice of the "counter prescriber." The most modern and effective methods will be described, and the most recent of proved remedies pointed out, and the whole will be edited by an experienced medical practitioner.

PUBLISHER,

The British and Colonial Druggist,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Any of these books will be furnished post free on receipt of price, by the "Canadian Druggist," Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

THE J. R. H. BRAND IS THE FINEST NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

Sold in 25 imperial gallon tin lined Barrels, and in 2 and 4 gallon Tins.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,

TROMSO, NORWAY.

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Rye."

Drug Store Fittings A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

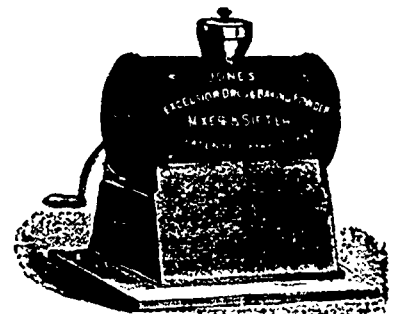
The Best in the World.

IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scent.

Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolted Cloth, 75c. each.

Two Sieves, 10 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Sent for circular.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Agent for Canada.

you to associate with your fellow-pharmacists or read pharmaceutical journals, or study text-books, we advise you to retire from the business, as making pills is too menial labor for such perfection.

See that the store is thoroughly cleaned and properly aired early in the morning before business hours, customers always dislike to wade through a pile of dirt to reach the counter, nor do they enjoy breathing dust in a drug store, no matter how thick the air is outside.

Watch out for the patent medicine representatives and specialists who offer you a fortune and confidentially tell you that you are the only druggist in the place that will be let in on the ground floor. Nine times out of ten such callers are tickling your vanity and pulling at the strings of your pocket-book.—*Meyer Bros. Druggist.*

Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened on Monday, August 1st. It had been announced that the meeting would begin on Tuesday, but in view of the fact that if the business was begun at that time it might not be finished in time to allow the members to take part in the Provincial Convention of Druggists which had been called for the Thursday and Friday following, a change was made in the time of meeting. The announcement of the change did not reach the office of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST in time to enable our representative to be present. To the kindness of Mr. John J. Hall, President, and Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, Registrar, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST is indebted for a summary of the first day's proceedings.

The Council met at 2.30 p.m. All the members were present, as follows:—John J. Hall, President, Woodstock; Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; John A. Clark, Hamilton; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; F. Jordan, Goderich; L. T. Lawrence, London; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; John McKee, Peterboro'; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; N. C. Polson, Kingston; J. W. Slaven, Vice-President, Orillia.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read. Several notices of motion previously presented were held over for future discussion.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President read his annual address as follows:

To the Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN,—

Since our last meeting, besides the ordinary routine work of the executive, I have to report the following very important matters either dealt with or claiming your attention.

So far we have not been able to convince the Government that it is their duty to return us the money paid upon philosophic apparatus, but negotiations are still in progress.

The Deputy Attorney-General reports that the Act does not empower him to transfer arti-

cles in the Schedule of Poisons from one part to another, and that until the courts decide about poisons in patents we cannot schedule "Rough on Rats"; that all other articles will receive his immediate attention.

We have made arrangements with the Traders Bank for temporary loans not to exceed \$3,000 upon the authority of the President and Sec'y-Treasurer. But to get it you must at each semi-annual meeting authorize us by resolution.

We have prepared a book with two or three pages for each clause of the Pharmacy Act, in which we have posted all the legal opinions we have had bearing upon the various clauses, for future convenient reference and to save unnecessary expense.

The Committee on Affiliation has had two meetings to arrange the curriculum for the University Examinations.

The President has found it necessary to visit the college on an average about once a month on urgent business, and but for the willingness and valuable services of the Toronto members he would have been compelled to attend oftener.

Manitoba has notified us that they no longer recognize our diploma without examination. We regretted being thus compelled to instruct the Registrar not to recognize their diploma until you advise us in the matter, and to explain to them that the advantages were all on their side, because of the wide recognition our college has, and asking them to reconsider before this meeting.

On March 17th, at a committee meeting to consider the University curriculum, Messrs. Clark, McKenzie and myself called upon the Deputy Attorney-General about scheduling poisons, and quoted Coroner Robert Mark's letter about "Rough on Rats." Mr. Cartwright intimated that our present act might possibly contain all the power required, as he had looked it over, and he advised us to make a test case of patent medicines with poisons in them. For a time after the Eaton Co. started to sell patents we were satisfied to watch, hoping for a result from the efforts of the Toronto retailers. When the result got to be more than doubtful we consulted our solicitors, whose opinion you will find herewith. It corresponds with that of the Deputy Attorney-General. On June 1st the excellent editorial in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* on this subject, giving a synopsis of the recent English precedent of the British Treasury Department versus Davenport, encouraged us still further. We at once sent to England for fuller reports, as, being a police court case, legal journals did not report. And we also wrote to the manufacturers of some of the most prominent patent medicines, like Ayers, Fellows, Hood, &c., asking for formulas of their medicines. All replied enclosing formulas. This all convinced us that we were on the right track, and that our Pharmacy Act was much more protective than the English Act, which expressly exempts "patent medicines," and that we can control the sale of all patents with poisons. Having come to this conclusion, we felt that we would be answerable if we did not at once take proceedings to enforce the law. When C. C. Wood, of the Fair, London, with several stores in Ontario, followed the example of Eaton, but without any graduate in charge, with the consent of Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the Infringement Committee, we immediately began proceedings in London and Toronto, both events to come off upon the same day. We had engaged the best legal skill, and our case was in the best of shape, when matters in London became complicated by Wood lodging informations against all the druggists for selling poisons without registering, so we withdrew the case against Wood, providing he ceases to do an illegal business at all points where he is interested and all costs were paid. This, perhaps, after all is the happiest settlement for all parties. But it leaves the issue that must be fought out still in abeyance. For various unavoidable reasons the Toronto cases were delayed until the 25th of July, a time so near the Council meeting that I felt you should be consulted and take the responsibility of proceeding or not, with all the facts before you. We have, therefore, had these cases adjourned until September 1st. You will

please instruct me in the matter, and is it your desire to continue prosecutions at different points where illegal cutters are, so that if one magistrate does not favor us another may? And do you wish the cases fought out in the higher courts when we are successful and there is an appeal. If we can spend thousands of dollars to educate young men to compete with us in business, surely the time has come to use some of the resources of the Collego to protect ourselves. If patent medicine manufacturers could be persuaded or compelled to label their medicines "poison" by an action like the Davenport case, it would perhaps be the quickest solution of the difficulty.

On April 9th our western friends forwarded to me the following petition, praying the Council to assume the Wright cases. After consultation with you and our solicitors, I was advised to inform the London people that we would watch the trial, and the moment there was shown to be any evidence encroaching upon the rights of the druggists under the Pharmacy Act, we would at once interfere and assume all responsibility. The cases which were to come up in the spring, were enlarged till the fall, and from the flimsy pretext on which they are based we expect to hear no more of them.

England has refused to recognize our diplomas as we recognize theirs. You will instruct us what action to take.

The Committee on Trade Convention have persevered against heavy odds. Their plans are well laid and they have spared no pains. If the convention is not a success, the blame is to be attributed to the indifference of the druggists themselves. But we believe it will be a great success.

Your prompt response to my circular letter of March 11th, and an interview with the Hon. member who had the proposed amendments to the Crooks' Act in charge, convinced the Government that it would be unfair and unjust to change the present law or make every druggist pay a considerable license fee to dispense liquor. In view of the recent amendments we should prepare a book suitable to register sales of liquor with the clauses of the Act in front. The poison books do not answer. We should deal in good faith with the Government, and put druggists in the way of complying with the law.

The renewals on June 1st were 520 as against 290 at the same time in former years. Surely the courteous circular of the Registrar did it.

From letters of inquiry I gather that the issue of some four varieties of diplomas is causing some States to be suspicious as to whether or not we are exacting the full apprenticeship and other standards from all who hold our diplomas. Clause 13, page 40, of the 1891-2 Announcement, and clause 15, page 38, of the 1892-3 Announcement, do not appear as clear as they should be on the two points. I believe it is the intention to compel all who get our diplomas to show evidence of having served their full terms, before entering college, and in all respects to keep faith with all States and Colleges that are courteous enough to recognize our diplomas without examination.

Some 22 out of 24 students who tried the University examination of Phm. B. succeeded, and on June 10th had the honor conferred by the Chancellor in the presence of an immense audience. The manly intellectual appearance of our boys was commented upon on all side. The expectation is to have another degree of Phm. D. Again I ask you to hesitate before adding still another diploma to the long list and so complicating matters and confusing everybody but educationists.

The circular sent out by the Committee on Trade Convention, asked every druggist in Ontario if he had a grievance or wished the Act amended in any way to state it. The By-Laws and Legislation Committee have embodied the consensus of opinion, which they will submit in such good shape that they may be included when we get the amendment re University affiliation.

Owing to the extra amount of work and the very limited time we will have, I will take the chair at precisely the hour appointed, and ask you to be in your places to push business.

The most complete harmony continues to prevail in all departments, begotten, I believe, of the outspoken frank criticism meted out to and courted rather than resented by the Dean and his able staff, placing us all at ease and establishing a foundation of mutual regard and toleration which prefers to recognize that opinions and methods that prevail by force of discussion and argument are more enduring than those that prevail by force of will.

JOHN J. HALL, President.

Moved by Messrs. Mackenzie and D'Avignon, that the President's address be referred to the Executive and Finance Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Polson, that the Registrar report at the fifth meeting the names of the State Boards still accepting the diplomas of this College, and also a list of the State Boards formerly accepting our diplomas, but which, owing to the changes in the laws governing them, no longer accept such diplomas.

Moved by Mr. Clark, that the question of recognition of the diplomas of the O.C.P. by State Boards of Pharmacy be left over to the Convention of Pharmaceutical Colleges and Associations at Chicago in 1893, as he believed that such action at the present time would be hurtful to our College.

The original motion was lost and the amendment carried.

The Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. I. T. Lewis, then presented his report of the year's proceedings, together with that of the auditors.

These reports were referred to the Executive and Finance Committee.

After transacting other routine business the Council adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

A communication was read from Mr. W. Webb, offering to act as detective in the employ of the Council. On motion of Mr. Jordan the communication was referred to the Infringement Committee.

Mr. Polson gave the following notice of motion: That the necessary steps be taken, including all the amendments required to secure the assent of the Legislature to the reduction of the annual fee to \$2, thereby making it uniform with the fees paid by the physicians and dentists under their respective acts.

Mr. Petrie moved that A. Y. Scott, M. D., be elected an honorary member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He explained that he believed the ability and devotion of Dr. Scott in conducting the School of Pharmacy entitled him to this recognition at the hands of the Council.

Mr. Petrie, in seconding the resolution, spoke briefly of the good work Dr. Scott had accomplished. The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mackenzie presented the report of the Committee on Education. The Committee recommends the adoption of the report of the Board of Examiners and suggests that the question of a Canadian Pharmacopœia be brought before the Druggists' Convention for discussion. Regarding the question of practical examination the Committee points out that the present short course does not permit

of its being properly performed and therefore they recommend that it be laid over. The Committee recommends a form of certificate for those students of the College who are not entitled to the Council diploma, and we recommend also a scale of fees for post graduate work as follows, one third of the amount to be paid to the professor in each branch:

Chemistry, Theoretical	\$30
Chemistry, Analytical	45
Pharmacy, Theoretical and Practical . . .	60
Materia Medica and Microscopy	45
Botany	30
	<hr/>
	\$210

The Committee presents the curriculum for graduation in pharmacy at Toronto University and view with satisfaction the conclusion of the negotiations and the number of students of the late class who attained the degree of Phm. B.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the report was adopted.

Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the Infringement Committee, the following being a summary: The complaint against B. Batchelor, of Brantford, for running a branch store in violation of the Pharmacy Act was settled by Mr. Batchelor paying all costs, and giving an undertaking that the business should be legally conducted within thirty days. This undertaking has since been carried into effect. Complaints from several points were attended to, but the detective sent out failed to make purchases in violation of the Act. The Committee recommends that \$500 be appropriated as a fund for the further protection of licensed chemists and druggists and that the fund be at the disposal of the Infringement Committee. Reference is made to the Woods case in much the same manner as that in the President's address, which appears in the report of the first day's proceedings.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan to adopt the report, Mr. Jordan urged that the prosecution of unlicensed parties selling patent medicines containing poisons should be pushed to an issue. If action had not been taken against the Eaton Company—the higher the mark the better in such a contest—it should be taken.

The President explained that the object of delaying proceedings in this case was to get the opinions of the members of the Council, and it would be well, therefore, to discuss the matter.

Mr. D'Avignon said that in view of the recent decision in England there seemed no doubt of success if the right counsel was employed, as the Ontario Act was almost the same as the English.

Mr. Petrie said the Committee was to be commended for its prompt action. The cases in London would have been more successful had not the druggists left themselves open in regard to further the prosecutions. Under the circumstances he thought the Committee justified in settling as they had done. He confessed that he did not feel so sanguine about the Eaton case as some others. There were three or four points that were very strong, but it would be wrong for them as a

Council to go into this contest feeling that they had an easy case to win. He was ready to be a party to having the suit go on, but he recognized that there were two sides to every question and that the costs in this case would be heavy. The Infringement Committee and the Executive which had already shown such care and judgment should consider this whole question carefully and bring in a special recommendation.

Mr. Polson said that in prosecuting the Eaton Company the Council would undertake a suit which would tax the resources of the institution to the utmost. He agreed with the last speaker that it was not so certain that they would be able to establish the right of the trade under the law to a monopoly in the sale of preparations containing minute quantities of poison. It might seem that under the circumstances the action of the Committee in reference to the London cases was natural enough, but still he could not but regret that the interests of the whole trade were sacrificed to the interests of the London druggists. The London cases were more favorable for a test, in his opinion, than was the Eaton case. He believed there was danger in the druggists of the Province demanding the pound of flesh in matters of this kind. Public sentiment would not support anything in the nature of monopoly and if the people could be convinced, even by interested parties, that this was what the druggists sought and that the public interest was not being amply considered, such pressure would be brought to bear upon the Legislature as would lead to the modification of some of the privileges the druggists already enjoyed. For these reasons he thought it would be wise to give very careful consideration to this case before deciding to contest it. If it were to be gone on with, he was strongly of opinion that the very best counsel available should be retained, for to engage a second-class lawyer to represent one in a suit was one of the most expensive things that could be done.

Mr. Petrie said possibly Mr. Polson had misunderstood him. The points which that gentleman considered likely to be weak points in the case he (Mr. Petrie) regarded as strong. He doubted, however, that it would be wise on the part of members of the Council to discuss these points before the public and thus give Mr. Eaton, or anybody else whom they proposed to attack, the points upon which to build up his case. The discussion of these matters should be carried on in committee.

Mr. Polson contended that ultimately these points must be discussed before the public, for the Council itself must be informed upon what contentions it was hoped to win the case.

Mr. Lawrence said that if blame was to be imputed to the London druggists for what had been done, he was ready to shoulder the entire responsibility. As a matter of fact the action of the London druggists had less to do with settling the

Woods case than other things. Mr. Woods first demanded as a condition of settlement something like \$700. After a conference between the lawyers, counsel on our side advised us to settle and we thought it best to do so. I do not know whether it was against the interest of the College, but he thought probably they were looking to their own interests perhaps, at the time. The blame, if any there was, must rest with the London druggists and not with the Council.

Mr. Mackenzie said this question should be tested and tested thoroughly. The druggists of the Province were entitled to this at the hands of the Council. It was in the interest of the public also that these medicines, many of them dangerous, should be handled by skilled men and under wise regulations.

Mr. Jordan asked leave to extend his previous remarks. While strongly contending in favor of testing the question, he hardly supposed it necessary to say that he did not favor going blindfolded into an expensive lawsuit. At the same time, if they were not ready to do all in their power to retain this trade which others threatened to take from them, they deserved to lose it. He believed the President had pointed out the true way to meet this evil. They were not fighting their own battle alone, but the battle of the public, for there was a real danger to the public, as the sale possibly of poisonous articles, somewhat disguised by mixture with other things and sold under some special name which disguised the real nature of the mixture.

The President said he had learned enough in his conference with the lawyers to believe that there were members of the Council who could give light on this question which the lawyers could not give. They must recognize the fact that they would have to work up their own case, to understand it and, to a considerable extent, to manage it.

Mr. Petrie suggested that the Committee which considered this question should consider also the present Pharmacy Act with a view to strengthening it at the next session of the Legislature. The Committee on Legislation had already considered amendments and would be ready to report.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried.

Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Building Committee, showing that the new addition was now out of the hands of the architect and was completed except for asphalt floors, hoists and some other items which it was felt might be left uncompleted for the present. The total expenditure on the building has been \$14,868, and on furniture, &c., \$2,030. Owing to the vigilance of the architect there were no extras worth mentioning, except in the carpenter work, and even in this the amount was not large.

On motion of Mr. Daniels the report was adopted.

The Council then adjourned until 10.30 a. m. the following day.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. Slavin presented the report of the Executive and Finance Committee. The report recommended the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Vice-President, and Messrs J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, C. D. Daniel and John A. Clark, to report upon the request of the Deputy Minister of Education for accommodation in the College building for the School of Pedagogy, and that of Dr. J. B. Wilmott on behalf of the College of Dental Surgeons, for similar accommodation for that institution. In response to the letter of Mr. Oscar Oldberg, chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee of the World's Columbian Auxiliary, the Committee recommended the appointment by the Council of five delegates and the reference of the letter to the Provincial Convention of Druggists. The Committee found presented a number of accounts for goods ordered in some other way than through the Registrar according to the rule. They recommend hereafter a rigid adherence to the rule in such cases. The Committee recommend also such a change in the By-laws as will be necessary in order to increase the salary of the Registrar Treasurer to \$900.

On motion of Mr. Slavin the report was adopted.

Mr. Petrie presented the report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation. It referred to the refusal of the Manitoba College to recognize the diplomas of the Ontario College, and endorsed the action taken in writing to the Registrar in Manitoba requesting a reconsideration of the case. Mr. Petrie explained that a supplementary report would cover the conclusions of the Committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Pharmacy Act.

The report was adopted.

The President, speaking to a question of privilege said: I notice in the *World* this morning that another case of poisoning has occurred through the criminal use of Paris Green at St. Thomas. This thing is increasing and getting to be of daily occurrence. It was not so when druggists only were allowed to handle this deadly stuff. Is there any use of us again trying in some way to convince the Government of the necessity of doing something about it and not allowing this poison to be sold over the same counters as tea, coffee and sugar, as there are more people and animals poisoned through its criminal and careless use than all other poisons combined.

Mr. Petrie strongly urged the agitation of this question by all the druggists, and was confident that the public could be made to see how much to the general advantage it would be to have these deadly poisons handled only by the druggists.

Mr. Slavin expressed the opinion that the many deaths that had taken place had led the public to see the importance of this matter, and that an amendment forbidding the sale of poisons by other persons than druggists, within five miles

of a drug store, would now be regarded with favor by the Legislature. A good many of the country store keepers were in favor of such an amendment, for the trouble attending the sale of these poisons was so great that in many cases it was only the fear of being outdone by a competitor that caused the general dealer to keep these things in stock.

Mr. Polson said there were difficulties in the way of establishing a monopoly in the sale of Paris green for the druggists. There were parts of Ontario where drug stores were not easily reached, while the demand for the Paris green was general, not only as an insecticide but it was being more generally used as a pigment. While there were reports of deaths through Paris green it was not shown that it had had the effect of increasing the number of suicides. He thought it would be inadvisable to risk the passage of those amendments which were really necessary and which the Legislature would probably grant if presented by themselves.

Mr. Slaven said that if the sale of this poison was registered the case would not be so bad, but when sold in hardware stores it was usually not registered and the people themselves did not realize that it was such a deadly poison. As to the use of this article as a pigment, chemistry had so far advanced that there were many other substances which answered the purposes equally well, and except among the higher class of artists its use as a pigment was being abandoned.

Mr. Polson said this might be the case in the backwoods.

Mr. Slaven thanked the gentleman from Kingston for that expression, but contended that it was true of the Province as a whole that the use of Paris green as a pigment was falling off.

The President—I believe I have not sold a pound of it within five years for use as a pigment.

Mr. Jordan endorsed the opinion that the general dealers would be glad to have this trade confined to the druggists, if it could be done under some general act which would put all of them on the same plane.

Mr. Mackenzie contended that it was not fair to speak of this movement as if it were an attempt to establish a monopoly for selfish purposes. The whole poison list might be spoken of in the same way. Paris green was about as deadly a poison as any on that list. At present the druggist selling Paris green was obliged to have the entry in the Poison book, but the people finding the hardware man did not put them to that inconvenience, would prefer to deal with him. In this way the druggist was placed at an unfair disadvantage. Paris green being a poison the public should be protected in the purchase of it just as they were in the case of other poisons.

Mr. Daniel also agreed that many of the general dealers would be glad to be rid of this part of their business, if by so doing they did not give rivals an advantage over them.

ARE YOU AMBITIOUS

To make your window attractive
and increase your business?

If so, then send for elegant
Tutti-Frutti hanger signs

FREE.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

March, 1892 - VERY IMPORTANT. - March, 1892

Dupont's Brushes,

SPECIAL VALUE.

Violet Perfumes and Soaps

SPECIAL VALUE.

Sole Agents for the RHENICHE CELLULOID CO.

Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of *FANCY BOXES* and *ALBUMS* are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of **BALL** and **OPERA FANS.**

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,

MONTREAL.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this--It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1881--has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenus*, *Aureus* and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 1 minute, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by
Druggists.

16th March, 1892.
"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHY,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal

Where they are used they are liked.

3rd April, 1892.
"When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

M. G. PROULX PIRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas', by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.
Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, **COPLAND & COMPANY**, Montreal and Glasgow.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline + Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

We will Print your Name and Address on Label when desired,
free of Cost.

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

Our goods are clarified by U. S. process of filtering through bone charcoal, and *not* by the German process of *bleaching* with *acids*.

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Mr. McGregor also took this view and urged that the existing feeling among the dealers should be made known to the Legislature. The druggists should get letters from these men stating their views. He was glad to see that the Council was practically unanimous on this question of controlling the sale of Paris green, Mr. Polson being the only one who dissented.

Mr. Polson said all he had urged was that the amendment on this subject should not be embodied in the bill until it had been lobbied in the House. To embody it in the first draft might endanger the measure, but if found advisable it could be introduced as an addition or amendment to the bill.

Mr. Petrie presented the supplementary report of the Committee on By-laws and Legislation to which he had referred. This report embodied the changes in the Pharmacy Act which the Committee deemed it best to ask the Legislature to make. Mr. Petrie explained that he proposed to move that the report be received and, if this carried, to ask for a Committee of the Whole to discuss the details. He took it for granted that the newspaper reporters, as usual in such cases, would omit mention of the discussion of details.

Mr. Polson objected to secrecy, contending that the members were there in a representative capacity, and that their constituents had a right to know what was done.

Mr. Clark reminded the last speaker that the decisions reached by the Council would all be recorded and published.

Mr. Hall called Mr. Buchanan to the chair and said: I rise to a question of privilege, desiring to say a few words of a personal nature as between myself and Mr. Polson. Since I have been president I have striven in every way to mollify him and win his esteem and to make use of the ability which he undoubtedly possesses for the benefit of the interests we represent. The fact that he has been repeatedly elected to a seat at this board, and that he has been elected also to the City Council of Kingston, prove that Mr. Polson is regarded by many as a useful man in a deliberative body. However, I am compelled to say that I do not agree with those who take this view. Mr. Polson is a useful man if one is useful who is a mere puller-down, a destroyer. He has not been instrumental in bringing about any change of any practical good in this Council from the time he entered it until now. I challenge him to name one thing of value that he has brought about. He may have ideas; he has advocated the calling of a Provincial Convention. But he has been an Ishmaelite; his hand has been against every man and every man's hand against him, and he seems to prefer to have it so. Gentlemen here all know that the mere fact of Mr. Polson advocating a measure in this or in former Councils has been enough to damn that measure. He never has had a following, not even sufficient to find a seconder to a resolution. Other members of this Council

whose friends have little hobbies which they wish to see tried and which are not material to the real welfare of the College, are willing to let resolutions of that kind go through without objection. But not so Mr. Polson. He hovers over the simple resolution of his best friend like a hawk over a chicken coop. It is material to the interest of this College that the deliberations of this Council should be carried on sometimes not in the presence of the press. We know that it is the duty of the reporters, under their instructions to seek for the sensation, such matters being of a character to interest the general public. This, however, is exactly what suits men who are fond of inflammatory declamations like Mr. Polson. I have a distinct recollection, in reading of former Councils, of Mr. Polson disputing with Mr. Shuttleworth, from whom he draws his inspiration, because that gentleman would not report the windy speeches made by members of this Council. I do not agree with Mr. Mackenzie when he says that he does not impute motives to Mr. Polson. I say Mr. Polson is a clever enough man to know what use will be made of what he says here, and that he weighs every word. He does it for the purpose of making Mr. Polson seem more important. Whether here or in the municipal Council of Kingston, he is an obstructionist, his reputation in this respect is not confined to the City of Kingston or to this Council. He is known throughout the length and breadth of this Province, as a radical and a puller down. I hope I am collected and cool; I believe I am. I hope I am not saying anything I shall desire to withdraw. I believe I have not spoken in the heat of the moment, but have stated my conscientious convictions. While it would be useful for us to have the benefit of Mr. Polson's critical ability and knowledge of Council matters, he will not give us the benefit of his powers, but uses them only to indulge his appetite for captious criticism and that any deliberative body is better without his services. I have not attempted to retaliate upon Mr. Polson for his treatment of me, though he has insulted me grossly and repeatedly since I have been in the chair. I have forbore from saying anything to wound his feelings. But I believe him to be an impracticable man, one whom nobody could work with and, therefore, I think the time has arrived when this Council should make a stand and not allow its money to be wasted by its time being taken up by a man whose only object seems to be to destroy the College and to injure the interests of the retail druggists of this Province.

The President then resumed his place in the chair.

Mr. Polson—I think it would have been only fair to me that the gentleman who has so distinguished himself should have retained his seat, as I should be allowed an opportunity to reply.

The President—We will not interfere with Mr. Polson's privilege of replying.

Mr. Polson—I judge then that I am

not to be led out to instant execution, though from the tenor of the speech we have just heard I had imagined that some condign punishment was at once to be inflicted upon me. I have deemed it always a privilege and a right to express my opinion in respect of any body of which I have the honor to be a member, and I have never before been made aware that it was a crime to discuss freely the questions submitted to us for settlement. I shall not follow the example of the last speaker; I do not know that abuse ever strengthens a cause or convinces any person. Mr. Hall has stated that the interest I have in view is not that of the College but my own. The abuse he heaped upon me was not justified by any fair estimate of my conduct at this Board. (Laughter.) Gentlemen laugh. What has been the procedure in this Council? Members of former Councils who put up this building and collected these assets we see about us, who gave the College its efficiency and standing, on being re-elected to this board found themselves treated practically as interlopers. Instead of being permitted to take part in committee meetings they were practically shelved, and, as a natural consequence, when called upon to decide upon matters that had been threshed out in committee for two or three hours, they ventured sometimes to dissent from some of the conclusions reached or to point out imperfections, and in doing so they were regarded as pullers down. Mr. Hall's remarks were such a mixture of compliment and criticism that I fail to see how he can claim to be consistent in them. Mr. Hall says I have insulted him while in the chair. Such is not the case; but he has more than once practically gone back on his own to my disadvantage. He finds fault with my actions here and does not agree with those who have elected me to a place at this Board. Of course Mr. Hall has capacity for judgment far beyond that possessed by the people who sent me here; had they his grasp of affairs they would not have made that mistake. However, as between Mr. Hall and the druggists of my district who have returned me time and time again, I confess I have more faith in their judgment than I have in his infallibility. I try to avoid descending to mere abuse, but I demand the fullest information on these questions before us, not only for myself but for my constituents. Though Mr. Hall accuses me of not helping any practical cause in connection with the College, I believe I had something to do with practical teaching in this institution and if I were not so modest as I am I might refer to some other things in which I have taken some part. It is a strange commentary upon the methods of this Board when the President states that the mere fact of my supporting a measure, regardless of its merits, was enough to defeat it. Such a statement speaks well indeed for the intelligent conduct of the affairs of this College.

After further discussion, the Council adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **St. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

F. F. Dalley & Co.

123-125-127 James-St. North,
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

Specialties :

- Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
- May Apple Blood Syrup.
- May Apple Laver Pills
- Dr. Cozeaux's Female Life Pills.
- Dalley's Family Salve.
- Dalley's Family Pills.
- Dalley's Pam Extracting Fluid.
- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
- Dalley's Eye Salve.
- Dalley's Black Oil.
- Dalley's Gargling Oil.
- Dalley's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
- Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
- Spanish Blackings.
- Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
- Waterproof Blackings.
- Silver Cream Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Pure Mustards.
- School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

- Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.
- Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.
- Send for Prices—which are Low.

A New and First-Class Book on Perfumery.

JUST READY.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Manufacture of Perfumery

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, etc., etc., with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By Dr. C. A. Boite, assisted by L. Borchert, F. Eichbaum, E. Kugler, H. Toepfner, and other Experts. From the German by WILLIAM T. BAIRD, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 324 pages.

PRICE, \$3.00.

27 Free of Postage to any Address in the World.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I Historical Notice of Perfumery. II. The Perfume Materials for the Manufacture of Perfumery. III. Testing Volatile Oils. IV. The Volatile Oils in Perfumery. V. Resins and Balsams. VI. Perfume Substances from the Animal Kingdom. VII. Artificial Perfume Materials. VIII. Alcoholic Perfumes. IX. Dry Perfumes. X. Fumigating Essences, Pastilles, Powders, etc. XI. Dentifrices, Mouth Waters, etc. XII. Hair Pomades, Hair Oils and Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes and Depilatories. XIII. Cosmetics. Index.

27 The above or any of our Books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

27 A circular of 2 pages quarto, giving the full title of contents of this important book, with specimens of the illustrations, will be sent free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.

27 Our New and Enlarged Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish us with his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.
 810 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

On resuming in the afternoon,

Mr. Daniel presented a verbal report from the Special Committee appointed to consult the Deputy Minister of Education and Dr. Wilnot, Dean of the College of Dental Surgeons. After some discussion the Committee was instructed to bring in a written report, and was continued for the purpose of carrying on further negotiations.

Mr. Petrie presented the supplementary report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, which was considered clause by clause in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole presented to Council the following report:

Your Committee recommend the certain amendments to the Act, and that a Committee be appointed to have the same printed and presented to the Legislature, and that the Convention be consulted, and that we ask the wholesale druggists to assist in securing the passage of them.

The Council then adjourned until 10 o'clock the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

The Registrar-Treasurer asked for instructions as to papers of apprentices received some time after articles were entered into. He desired a limit of time fixed within which he would have power to exercise discretion.

After some discussion, no notice of motion having been given, the matter was allowed to drop, it being understood that in the future as in the past cases in which there was a discrepancy between the dates when articles were made and when they were sent in for registration, the Registrar-Treasurer should refer the case to the Council for decision.

Mr. Daniel presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to negotiate with the Deputy Minister and the Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. They recommended that the Government be allowed to use the upper lecture room for the School of Pedagogy for one session, necessary alterations to be made by the Government, subject to the approval of the College, rent to be arranged subsequently as the Committee thought \$350 the right amount, while the Deputy Minister offered \$300. The representative of the Committee not having been able to find Dr. Wilnot at home, the Committee asked authority to continue negotiations for the use of lecture room only.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Slaven presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee. The report reviewed the address of the President and agreed with what it showed to have been done in regard to the custom house duties on apparatus, and the financial negotiations with the Traders Bank. In view of the work done for the College by the President and the Toronto members, the Committee expressed the opinion that thanks were due to these gentlemen. They commend the Council for vigilance shown in respect of the Crooks Act, and they recommend that a

book be prepared for the registry of sale, in accordance with the recent amendment. Respecting multiplicity of diplomas as referred to by the President, the Committee recommend that all students seeking the certificate issued to non-residents of the Province must have devoted at least four years, not being in any other business, to the study of pharmacy, being apprenticed during that time to a legally qualified pharmaceutical chemist of the Province or State. Regarding the clause referring to poisons in patent medicines, the Committee refer to the report of the Committee on By Laws and Legislation, and advise that the Executive of the College and the Infringement Committee carry the above-named to a conclusion. They approve the President's action in the Wright case.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, a resolution formerly authorizing the effecting of a temporary loan of \$3,000, was passed.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to prepare the books for record necessary under the Crooks Act, the price of the books to be fifty cents each.

After some discussion the resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was decided that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates to any member of the Council who might desire to attend the World's Fair International Convention of Pharmacists in 1893.

The following delegates were appointed to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association: Messrs. John J. Hall, J. W. Slaven, J. H. Mackenzie, A. B. Petrie, and A. Buchanan, and a resolution was carried in favor of paying Mr. Hall's expenses in attending the meeting.

The Registrar-Treasurer called attention to the fact that the students who had taken practical chemistry as a subject for the first time, expected that a special diploma would be issued. The Dean, he believed, was also under this impression. He referred to a headline in the College announcement for the year which seemed to indicate that this would be done. He had no authority, however, to issue such a diploma and desired instructions.

The members discussed the subject at some length, but no resolution was presented.

The Council adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in November, 1892.

Druggists' Provincial Convention

Organization of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST DAY.

The Convention of the Retail Druggists of the Province of Ontario, called by the Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy Council, convened in the lecture room of the College, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 4th August, instant. The following delegates registered their names:—

Angus Buchanan, Kemptville; D. B.

Phillips, Woodstock; C. McGeorge, Ayr; A. B. Petrie, Guelph; W. J. Dyas, Strathroy; M. E. Eby, Port Elgin; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; J. W. Slaven, Orillia; W. G. Smith, Guelph; D. G. Bain, Paisley; W. R. Howse, Whitby; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; J. Thomson, Bracebridge; L. T. Lawrence, London; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; D. G. Meldrum, Toronto; J. McKee, Peterboro; H. W. Thomson, Mitchell; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; T. W. Scott, Toronto; C. C. McGlashan, Toronto; G. A. McCann, Toronto; Henry Sherris, Toronto; Jas. F. Roberts, Parkhill; John Scatter, Hagersville; Wm. Murchison, Toronto; Geo. M. Everest, Arkona; W. H. Sanford; Geo. R. McColl, St. Thomas; A. E. Fawcett, Toronto; Thos. N. Sumner, Toronto; Henry Waters, Ottawa; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; Neil C. Polson, Kingston; E. A. Goodman, Toronto; R. S. Muir, Port Elgin; R. A. Duncan, Embro; R. H. Perry, Fergus; Thos. Stevenson, Orangeville; H. Parker, Durham; Harry Baldwin; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; W. A. Hargreaves, Toronto; J. J. Dannon, Norwich; A. R. Foster, Ottawa; C. A. Austin, Simcoe; W. O. Foster, St. Thomas; F. G. Snelgrove, Sutton; C. Thomson, Tilsonburg; J. E. McGarvin, Toronto; J. C. Johnston, Toronto; Fred. W. Flett, Toronto; Chas. A. Nettleton, Penetanguishene; Robt. W. Campbell, Toronto; Chas. R. Sneath, Toronto; G. J. Little, Toronto; W. H. Gilpin, Toronto; M. M. Rosebrugh, Toronto; J. A. Austin, Toronto; J. W. Gerrie, Hamilton; T. Edmonson, Bradford; C. G. Millard, Coldwater; W. T. Edwards, Bradford; A. P. Tremayne, Sutton; T. P. Smith, Elora; Mount C. Wild, Hamilton; J. A. Zimmerman, Hamilton; Fred. H. Yapp, Hamilton; B. Jackes, Toronto; John J. Hall, Woodstock; J. G. Shuff, London; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; F. K. Brown, Port Colborne; J. H. Houston, Toronto; J. A. Gibbons, Toronto; W. B. Baskerville, London; H. W. Burgess, Toronto; J. F. McCallum, Owen Sound; W. A. Howell, Hamilton; and T. E. Boulter, Hamilton.

Mr. Daniel, as a member of the Toronto Committee, asked Mr. Hall, President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, to explain the object of calling the meeting, and to preside until a Chairman was elected by the meeting.

Mr. Hall, on taking the chair, asked the meeting first to appoint a Secretary. On motion, Mr. W. A. Hargreaves, of Toronto, was called upon to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said:

Gentlemen and Fellow-Craftsmen:—

As President of the Council of the College of Pharmacy it becomes my duty and pleasure to address you a few words of welcome and to explain briefly the object of the Council in calling the meeting at this time. It may be more truly said of the drug business than of any other that it is a hybrid between a trade and a profession, and requires a double executive—one to deal with the business aspect, and the other like the Council to take up educational matters. To the credit of those who made the Pharmacy Act of 1771 be it said that the pharmacy of that

Armour's Nutrient Wine of Beef Peptone

Combines the stimulating action of sherry with the nutritive value of Peptone. Fresh beef artificially digested forms the basis of this elegant preparation. It is actually a *food*, and while useful in all cases of debility, is particularly indicated in conditions of extreme collapse, where prompt action is demanded.

Prepared at the laboratory of

Armour & Company
Chicago.



The attention of CANADIAN DRUGGISTS is called particularly to the following lines of our goods: -

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,
75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,
\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
1 oz. tin boxes \$1.20 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

—:—:—:—

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

date was abreast of the times. It is the foundation upon which pharmacy legislation since then has been based. The pharmacy legislation of this Province has been largely copied and has been made the basis of legislation, not only for other Provinces, but also for nearly all the States of the Union. All who in the last twenty years have had to do with the Council, or have given of their time or money to further the interests of the cause, though they made nothing for themselves and got very little thanks, may contemplate their work with pride. We have been approaching nearer perfection in this matter of pharmacy legislation and I believe I am right in saying that there is no Pharmacy Act in existence that is better on the whole than the Ontario Act of 1889. Under the legislation we have had we have made good progress. An evidence of it is this magnificent edifice, not exceeded by that of any institution in America with possibly one exception, and having a staff equal to any. Our diplomas are recognized in ten or eleven States of the Union without submitting our graduates to any examination whatever and they do not ask us to recognize their diplomas. We have never dwelt upon this fact with the retail druggists for the obvious reason that it might bring up the question of reciprocity. We occupy a dignified position and one that is the envy of the other Colleges that are affiliated with the University. It is provided that young men to take the University degree of *Phm. B.* must pass the Pharmacy Council examination and otherwise qualify as a druggist. Thus we retain control of the curriculum ourselves. If we have succeeded in the matter of education by the cordial assistance of the retail druggists, is it not possible that we may succeed as well in advancing that phase of our profession which has to do with trade and commerce. Our success in education has been achieved by the members of the Council meeting regularly for a period of twenty years. Not to any one Council or regime is the credit due, but to all. I hope and believe that the presence of so many representative druggists here means the formation of a Retail Druggists' Provincial Association. (Cheers.) I hope and believe you will be careful in the selection of men to officer that Association, because everything depends upon the men to whom the executive work is entrusted. You want men of moderate views and determination, men who know the wants of the retail trade and how to meet those wants. If this is done, within five years, instead of apologizing to the world for our existence; instead of defacing our windows with signs of ice cream, soda, and choice cigars; instead of allowing the valuable space on our windows and show cases to be used by the patent medicine people and building up these people's trade at our own expense, we can make the business part of our profession of as high standing as that which has to do with education. You must have some means of communication among yourselves; you must understand one another and not be too suspicious of the motives that prompt others. The disposition has been shown by the patent medicine people to treat with scant courtesy the retail drug trade which has built them up. They have shown a disposition to depart from us, leaving their sting behind, but carrying the treasure they have gathered at our expense to another hive. May the illustration of the bee be still further applicable, and in this case may the bee leave his life and his treasure as well where he leaves his sting. (Cheers.) Great good has already been done by the organizations formed in cities and towns and in the various electoral divisions. There is not one of them that has had so favorable a start as the Provincial Association, which I hope you will form, has in this meeting. While we have our city and town Associations there is danger of the members of these not appreciating the requirements and interests of the representatives from the villages and country places and *vice versa*. What we need now is an organization that will bring these disintegrated bodies together. We know that there are no professions in the world that have made the gigantic strides made by those of chemistry, botany, microscopy and materia medica within the last ten years and

none that have done more to minister to the wants of civilization. And never before was there so much medicine of an expensive character used as now. And yet you have the anomaly presented that never before has it been so difficult for the retail druggist to make a living. While all here are expected to explain their own wants and grievances, we are not here as city druggists' nor as village druggists or as the representatives only of any particular character. We are here as a serious body of retail pharmacists confronted by a condition and not a theory. Let us then face this question with the seriousness it demands. Let us give the freest room for discussion, but while we do that, let us not entertain captious criticism and fault finding. Having decided upon a line of action let the minority fall in with the majority and help us frame our by-laws and constitution. One of the great bulwarks supporting our work is the Pharmacy Act. But if we seek amendments to that Act with a view to its improvement we meet at once the opposition of other professions whose members fancy that their interests are being encroached upon. The Council cannot promise you to cope with the obstacles they have met in the past. If the retail druggists wish to succeed in having the Act amended it is necessary for them to organize and co-operate. If you do not help us we cannot do all that should be done, but with your help we can succeed. And now, on behalf of the Council, we take pleasure in bidding you welcome to this building which is your own, and in extending to you the freedom of all its departments, except the vault. (Laughter.) We hope you will be seized of the importance of this institution and of the necessity for maintaining it in its present integrity and at its present high standard of excellence. It rests with you to discuss the wisdom of forming an Association, and I ask you not to follow my example in making long speeches; but I felt I could not condense what ought to be said into much shorter time. Crystallize what you have to say, if possible, in the form of a resolution; then there will be something for us to work upon. If you are to elect officers, appoint a committee to do the nominating, so that the officers may be carefully selected. Let us go in as if we were determined to win and we shall win. I thank you for the honor of placing me in the chair as temporary chairman, and I hope that the greatest good feeling will mark the proceedings of the Convention. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. S. Muir, Port Elgin, moved that the Convention proceed to organize a Provincial Association.

Mr. D. G. Bain, Paisley, in seconding the resolution, said that he hoped to hear a discussion of the lines to be followed, for if this Association was not better based than many of the District Associations, the prospect for the future would not be bright.

Mr. Everest, Arkona, suggested that the mover and seconder should state their own views.

Mr. Muir said that as he had received the impression from the newspapers that this was to be an important meeting of the druggists of the Province, he had made it a special point to be present. He had no particular suggestions to make as to the lines a Provincial Association should follow, but he desired to see the mistakes which had interfered with the progress of some of the local associations avoided. He regarded their profession as a noble one. But when he saw a druggist giving a bribe to a doctor so as to get his favor, he thought there was something for a Provincial Association to do in stopping such a practice. (Cheers.) He thought Mr. Bain could offer some suggestions

Mr. Bain said the President's address must have convinced them of the advisability of forming an association, and in his opinion the drug trade had come to such a pass that something must be done. Some united action must be taken aside from that of the Council, and this was the basis upon which the association should be formed. As to the objects, they should be the regulation of trade matters, advising the Council, being the medium of communicating to that body the wishes of the local associations, and the promotion of an amicable feeling among the members of the drug trade. To counteract the tendency toward a feeling of jealousy and suspicion among the members of the profession would of itself be a great work for the association.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, the following committee was appointed to draft a basis of organization for the association:—Messrs. McCann, Toronto; Mr. Everest, Arkona; Mr. Edmundson, Bradford; Mr. Muir, of Port Elgin; Mr. Howse, Whitby; Mr. Duncan, Embro; Mr. Yeomans, Belleville; Mr. Foster, St. Thomas; Mr. Perry, Fergus; Mr. McGeorge, Ayr; Mr. Foster, Ottawa; and Mr. Clark, of Hamilton.

Mr. McGeorge moved that the committee be asked to retire and name the offices required to be filled, the drafting of the by-laws and constitution to be left in the hands of the committee for report at a subsequent meeting. Carried.

The meeting adjourned while the committee meeting was in progress. On resuming

Mr. McCann, chairman of the committee, presented a report which was considered clause by clause and adopted without substantial amendment as follows:—

1. That the name of this Association be the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario.
2. That the officers of the Association be President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Council of seven Members.
3. The officers to be elected by nomination and open vote.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

President, - Wm. Murchison, Toronto.
1st Vice-Pres., - J. W. Yeomans, Belleville.
2nd Vice-Pres., - Henry Waters, Ottawa.
3rd Vice-Pres., - W. G. Smith, Guelph.
Secretary, - G. A. McCann, Toronto.
Treasurer, - Henry Sherris, Toronto.

Council—G. S. Hobart, Kingston; W. B. Sanders, Stayner; R. S. Muir, Port Elgin; Wm. J. Dyas, Strathroy; P. C. Blaicher, Hamilton; Thos. Stephenson, Orangeville; and N. A. Bosworth, Stratford.

The election of treasurer was made at a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. Sherris' consent not having been secured at the time of his nomination. In the case of the Council, the rule of open nomination was suspended, and the selection left to a committee whose report was adopted with the result given above.

The President, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the honor done him. It was an honor he had not expected, feel-



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**
Delicious New Perfume,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the houndoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York. — ARGONAUT.



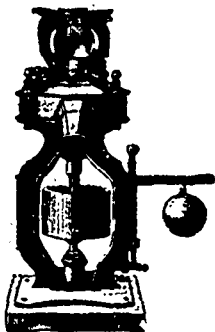
**THE CROWN
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

The delightful New SWEETENING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser—appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. — L. F. FOLLER.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

**THE ORIGINAL
Bogardus Patent Universal
ECCENTRIC MILL.**



Will grind anything, Dry or Liquid, Hard or Soft, such as Drugs of all kinds, salts, roots, stems, berries, argols, spices, sugar, coffee, bones, fertilizers, clay, paint, etc.

**Ink, Blacking,
Paints-in-Oils, Etc.**

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON,
26-36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

Warranted to take out GREASE or INK, and restore the Colors.

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria; and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

Homeopathic Vials.

THE

RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask for the Red Star Brand and you will get the best at a moderate price.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED
BOXES
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
• IN THE MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 78 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
355-361 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

—OF—

Pure Spirits

—AND—

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands: "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT."

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS,
WATERLOO, ONT.

A. J. LANGLEY.

T. M. HENDERSON.

J. N. HENDERSON.

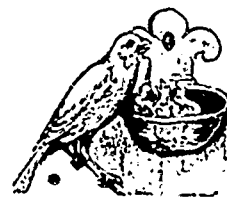
LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.



"COTTAM'S

Bird Seed and Cattle-fish Bone keeps our Birds in health and song. It is so very choice and clean we use no other."
—Bird fancier.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

EART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, because it hangs down and fails to reach. The MUSTACHE THREAT will change physiognomy and improve appearance of any man, who desires a favorable change. Sent on receipt of 40 cts. in Postal Note or Stamp, 2 for \$1.00. Dealers recommended them.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

ing that it might well have been conferred upon an older man in the profession. He assured them that he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the Association and of the profession, and he hoped their proceedings in the meeting would be characterized by harmony, and that the work upon which they had entered would be crowned with success.

A resolution was carried providing for an evening session. The convention adjourned until the evening.

On resuming after recess

Mr. Hall moved that the reports from the districts be referred to the Council. Carried.

On resolution the order of the proceedings was varied from that given in the printed programme, so as to permit the consideration of the amendments in the Pharmacy Act proposed by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Mr. Petrie, Chairman of the Council Committee on By-laws and Legislation, gave a verbal statement of the changes proposed. The first amendment was to clause 4 of the Act and would have the effect of restricting membership in the Council of the College to the retail trade. It was proposed also to make clear the time of election and character of those voting by fixing it for the first Wednesday in July every second year, and those to be entitled to vote who were carrying on business in their own name. A change in section 8 was proposed affecting the number of meetings, the two meetings at present fixed coming at awkward times in respect to the examinations. It was felt also that having only two meetings a year the business could be transacted only by the members of the Council sitting longer and later than they could reasonably be expected to do. Therefore it was proposed that the Council should meet in January, June and October of each year. The cost of the additional meeting would be only from \$150 to \$175. It was proposed also to vest in the Council and the staff of the College more authority over the students with a view to repressing any improprieties. This power was held by Colleges as a rule. The Council proposed that hereafter one desiring to be apprenticed must remit \$1 to the Council with a certificate showing that he has taken his degree in arts or has matriculated in arts, or has passed the first examination for a second or third non-professional certificate. It was now the custom of the Registrar under instructions, to keep a register of apprentices. It was proposed that this should be made a part of his statutory duties. Owing to the non-acceptance of the Ontario diplomas by the English College it was desired to strike out the special mention of that College in clause 15. It was desired that clause 18 should be amended so as to provide that a manager of a branch store shall pay \$1 a year to the College. No change in other sections was proposed until section 24 was reached, and in that a radical change would be asked. It was intended to make this section cover "Any person who

shall sell or keep open shop for the retail selling or dispensing of poisons, or selling or attempting to sell any of the articles in schedule A of this Act, or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles in said schedule A, or assuming or using the title of chemist or druggist, &c., unless registered." It was provided, however, that sale of poisonous insecticides might be made by any person not within five miles of a drug store. By this clause it was hoped to place in the hands of the druggists, where it ought to be, the sale of such dangerous poisons as Paris green and London purple. It was proposed to amend section 25 so as to enable the Lieut.-Gov.-in-Council, on it being shown by the report of a public analyst that any preparation for the treatment of disease or injury or for use as a cosmetic contains poison, to prohibit the sale of it save by a licensed druggist. In reference to physicians carrying on business as druggists it was proposed to amend the Act so as to prohibit any physician in a town or city from carrying on business as a druggist except by passing the examination and by ceasing to practice as a physician. A proviso was added excepting those already in business in such cases. An additional clause was proposed more clearly defining the nature of a chemist and druggist under the Act.

Mr. Smith, of Guelph, moved that this association approve of the proposed amendments and that a committee consisting of the Officers and Council of the Association be appointed to assist in having these amendments incorporated in the Act.

Mr. Petrie, replying to a question, explained that there was no desire on the part of the Council to make an invidious distinction as between cities and towns on one side and villages on the other in respect of the licensing of physicians. But there was a precedent in Quebec for the step here proposed, and the belief was that if this point was granted a future amendment would make it general.

Mr. Muir expressed doubt of the advisability of expressing concurrence in these amendments *en bloc* after a mere verbal statement of them. Before he voted he would like to have the privilege of reading them.

Mr. Gibbard objected to the amendment confining the right to vote to those doing business in their own names. There were some members of the profession who would be excluded under such an amendment.

Mr. Petrie thought this an argument for the amendment as it would tend to have those in business carry on business in their own name. What was wanted was to have those as voters who were carrying on business in their own name.

Mr. Gibbard contended that it was not reasonable to ask the association to accept these amendments merely because they had been considered by a committee of the Council and approved by the Council. Not all the amendments to the law which had been secured by the Council had been in the interest of the druggists. One instance was the listing of carbolic acid.

This provision of the act was unjust, and as a matter of fact it was violated by all who sold carbolic acid. (No, no.) He contended that those in this very room violated this part of the law. It was unreasonable to list phenacetin among the poisons. He thought also that there was no good reason for increasing the expense of the Council by adding to the number of meetings. He thought there were occasions when a meeting might be omitted without material injury to the College or the profession. As to the five mile limit, they need not expect to get that while the present Premier held his place.

Mr. Mackenzie said he thought Mr. Gibbard had lost sight of the retail interest in his remarks. He (Mr. Mackenzie) believed it was to the interest of the retailer to have as large an interest in the schedule as possible, for it gave the retail druggists control of the sale of those articles. Mr. Gibbard's objection to the clause relating to persons carrying on business in their own name seemed to indicate a desire on the part of that gentleman to have the clause so written that it would allow the re-opening of pharmacies which were among the worst things the profession ever had to contend against. If Mr. Gibbard had succeeded in being elected to the Council he probably would not have spoken as he had about the Council meetings. He did not want to stand as a pleader for the Council men, but he knew that members of the Council were called upon to devote a great deal of time to the business of the College and that the short reports of results arrived at were not a fair indication of the work involved in achieving those results.

Mr. Everest said the majority, like himself, could not vote intelligently on the changes. As the Legislature does not meet until January delay is advisable. He suggested that a copy of the amendments be sent to every pharmacist in Ontario asking for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Hall favored the resolution and the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Muir's idea of reading them could not well be carried out as they had not yet been reduced to the exact form that would be necessary. That was work for the solicitor to do, but the Council guaranteed that they would be substantially as Mr. Petrie had explained them. As to the five mile limit and not being able to get it under the present Premier's administration, he had only to say that it was the Premier himself who had suggested it in 1889 as a way out of the difficulty. This and other amendments were passed by the Government, but were not accepted by the House. He believed that with the support of the united body of druggists they would be successful next session. As to Mr. Everest's objection he dwelt upon the importance of having a resolution of endorsement from the Association to show the Government, and not the approval merely of a number of pharmacists. He argued that the Association should come to a decision on the matter.

Mr. Edmondson thought the five mile

Seasonable Goods

Paris Green.

Insect Powder.

Hellebore.

Sticky Fly Paper.

DISINFECTANTS :

Chloride Lime. Carbolic Acid.
Copperas. Carbolic Powder.
Blue Stone.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

NOTICE—As we close Saturday afternoon for the Summer season, all Express Orders should be sent in Friday night to insure prompt delivery.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.

Why ? It makes the Hair soft and pliable.

Why ? It is not of a greasy or oily nature.

Why ? It stops falling of the hair.

Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.

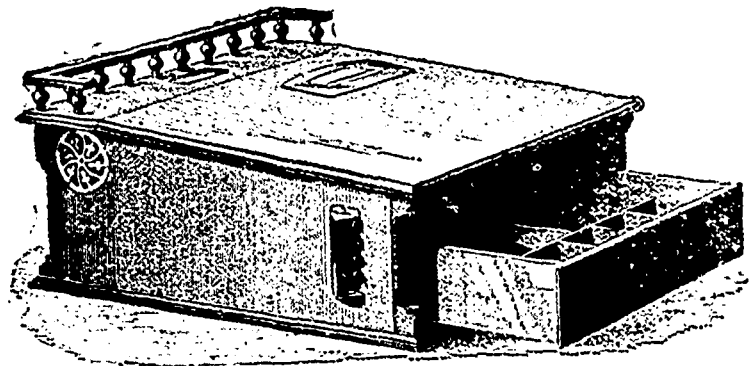
Why ? It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.

Why ? It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.

Why ? Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

536 Bloor St. West, TORONTO, ONT.



Druggists, don't be misled

WITH CHEAP NICKLE PLATE.

WE have the only perfect system of CASH REGISTER. Send to us for Circular of the Standard Cash Register, it is just what you want.

~PRICE-\$30 EACH~

TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO.,

120 Bay Street, TORONTO.

Sole Agents for Canada.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND

SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACES, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a head of hair on their neck find a precious boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

Price of Queen's Anti Hairine fl. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes postage paid by us (entirely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send today. Address QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O. You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

limit would be a hardship upon the people and that the advantages of the proposed amendment would commend it to the Legislature.

Mr. Waters, Ottawa, said he felt that he could not give a vote on this subject satisfactory to himself because he had not the information necessary. He was in hearty sympathy with many of the changes as he understood them, but there were some he could not favor. He had had some experience in the work of the Council and he believed that three meetings in the year would not be too many. But he could not see the justice of compelling the manager of a branch store to pay \$1 to the College. He could not see that the person thus taxed got any benefit in return.

Mr. Petrie said he was equally interested in this matter with Mr. Waters and he favored the clause, thinking it only fair those managers should contribute to the College.

Mr. Muir moved in amendment to the motion that this Association pledges itself to support the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Smith, Guelph, thought this too indefinite. In presenting his (Mr. Smith's) resolution he had felt that the Council and the Council Committee had considered the amendments to the Pharmacy Act and that they had viewed it from the standpoint of the retail druggists. They were not there in the interest of any but the retailers, and they must have regard to their own interest. The amendments seemed to him to be very clear and he would be glad to see them adopted.

Mr. Gibbard thought it was unfair to expect a decision now. According to the programme they were to listen to a paper this evening. No notice had been given of this change in the order, and though there was a very small minority of the retail druggists of the Province present, their vote would be regarded as representing the views of all.

Mr. Hall contended that never before had the druggists been asked their opinion upon these matters. Circulars had been sent out asking for expression of opinion upon the necessary changes in the law, and the answers received had been fully considered in drafting the report.

Mr. Polson said it seemed to him nothing less than an insult to ask a body of a men to decide upon a question of this kind, and to meet expressions of disapproval with insinuations of bad faith. The scope of the amendments was very wide. He objected to the discrimination against the druggist in the village by protecting others against the competition of doctors while not protecting him. He objected also to the third meeting as a cause of unnecessary expense. In view of the splendid assets built up here, he believed they might reduce the annual fee to \$2. Though it might be insinuated that he had not the interest of retail druggists at heart he would still say that if they attempted to attach to patent medicines the stigma of

being poisons, he believed that except for one or two preparations the Legislature would simply laugh at them. They must make their case just in order to make it strong. To extend the restrictions of the Pharmacy Act to patent medicines was a thing they could not reasonably expect to secure. The tendency of legislation in these days was against monopolies, and as men of common sense they ought to understand what opposition they would have to face if they asked for further privileges. Their amendments should be left over for to day and considered clause by clause at the next meeting so that people might know what they were supporting.

Mr. Clark said the same arguments presented now by Mr. Gibbard and Mr. Polson were urged against the last amendment to the Act, yet they had been gained and had worked successfully. As to the number of meetings he pointed out that in Quebec the Council met twelve times a year, and that for a College smaller and less important than this. When the Ontario Pharmacy Law was passed in 1891 two meetings a year were enough, but there had been great development since then and a great increase of work. To the argument that the villages were being discriminated against, he pointed out that it was only intended that this should be a step, and that the rest should follow as soon as possible. The law was anomalous at present, because while the sale of poisons was forbidden, except by druggists, any man might sell a poisonous mixture as a corn cure. As to carbolic acid, it should be no hardship to any pharmacist to enter the sale of such an article. It was necessary, by reason of the affiliation with Toronto University, to have some amendments to the Pharmacy Act and it was held to be a good opportunity to improve the Act in other respects.

Mr. Hargraves, Paisley, said that as he was the one who had raised the first question as to the distinction made between villages and towns, he desired it to be understood that he did not oppose the amendment. He was willing to help his brethren in the towns and cities, believing that when the time came they would reciprocate.

Mr. Petrie, in closing the debate, said that those present ought not to try to speak for the wholesale or patent medicine trade, but for the retail trade. But when the retail trade was spoken for, the patent medicine men at once sprang to their feet. He hoped the retail men would not be misled by the patent medicine men or their advocacy of delay as against the Council which had carefully considered these matters in the interest of the retail druggists. As to the plea that the fees paid by the young men were too large, he held that they were less than were connected by any other College of Pharmacy in the world giving instruction of equal value. The only objection raised by Mr. Waters was with reference to the fee for the manager of a branch store. This was not a matter of vital importance

and while he upheld the decision of the Council, still, if such a method was to be a bar against the support of such men as Mr. Waters, he would have no objection, for his part, to have it withdrawn.

After some further discussion the vote was taken and the resolution carried.

Mr. Muir, Pt. Elgin, was then called upon and read a paper on the "The Drug Trade and its General Condition Past and Present." This paper will appear in full in our next issue.

The President expressed the gratification of all present at hearing so able and interesting a paper, and a vote of thanks to the writer, moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Petrie, was unanimously carried amidst cheers.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, it was ordered that Mr. Muir's paper be incorporated in the minutes.

The meeting then adjourned until the following day.

SECOND DAY.

On resuming for the business of the second day

The President spoke briefly, impressing upon members the necessity of dropping selfish interest and forgetting local differences, and conducting the proceedings in a spirit of harmony in order to make the convention and the association as successful as all desired to see them.

Mr. Muir, for the Committee on Organization, presented a second report covering the main items of the constitution as proposed. These covered a declaration of the objects of the Association and fixed the next annual convention for the second week in September, 1893, at 2 p.m., and the annual fee at 50 cents. The report also recommended the continuance of the committee to bring in a full set of by-laws at the next annual convention.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Waters, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported that the statement from District No. 12 was the only one presented, and recommended that Mr. Muir be asked to read it, as he had some explanations to make. The report stated also that there was some correspondence, but nothing calling for action by the Association. Report adopted.

Mr. Muir read the report referred to. It states that owing to the configuration of the district, organization was difficult. Among the difficulties mentioned, the principal one was that of outside dealers handling patents and cutting prices. Another, was the tendency of the medical profession to monopolize the dispensing business. The requirements were, the remedy of these evils by organization and change in the law and the cultivation among members of the profession of a strict professional etiquette. In commenting upon the report Mr. Muir dwelt upon the difficulty of organizing a district composed of Huron, Bruce and Grey because of the absence of any railway centre which could be speedily reached from all points. A re-arrangement, following railway rather than territorial lines, would be advantageous.

SCHACK & EVANS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

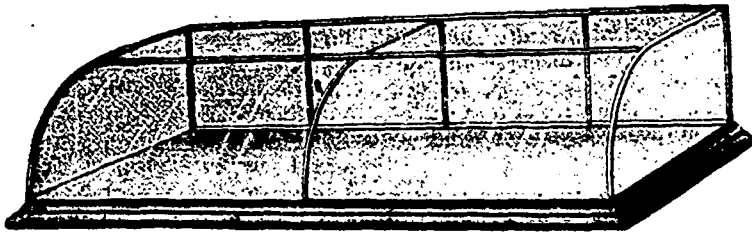
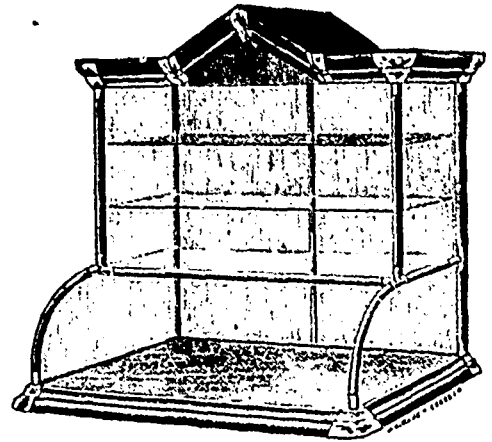
SHOW CASES, MANTLES,

Store, Bank and Office Fittings.

Estimates & Sketches Supplied.

FACTORY and SHOW ROOM. 68 to 74 Esplanade St., West. - NEAR UNION STATION, TORONTO.

SEND FOR PRICES.



Store, Office and Bank Fittings.

Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

Estimates and Sketches Supplied.

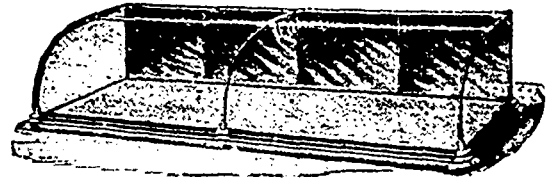
196 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

H. G. Laurence & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOW CASES.



Standard Show Case Works,

—MANUFACTURERS OF SHOW CASES IN—

Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.

ROBERT ALLEN, = Standard Show Case Works, = Windsor, Ont.

Dominion Show Case Works, WAGNER, ZEIDLER & CO.

(Formerly DOMINION SHOW CASE CO.)

HIGHEST AWARDS RECEIVED WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

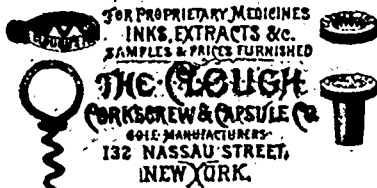
Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Bars, etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.




Show Rooms, Head Office and Factory : West Toronto Junction, Ont.

FOR PROPRIETARY MEDICINES
INKS, EXTRACTS &c.
SAMPLES & PRICES FURNISHED



THE COUGH
CORKSREW & CAPSULE CO.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
132 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



PAYSON'S
DYEABLE INK
For Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN
Superior Preparation

Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,
And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

A brief discussion followed on the re-arrangement of districts, but no resolution was presented and the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Roberts was called upon to read a paper on "The Past, Present and Future of the Drug Trade." (This paper is given in full in another part of this number.)

Mr. Smith, in moving a vote of thanks, expressed his high appreciation of the paper to which they had just listened.

Mr. Yeomans seconded the resolution. He believed that the druggists had depended too much upon legislative protection in the past. If they were to ask for legislation they should be careful that it was upon the sound basis of the public interest and not for selfish reasons. They must meet competition in certain lines on their own merits.

Mr. Hall thought Mr. Yeomans took a very magnanimous view. When people met to consult about their mutual interest, they usually regarded matters from the point of view of that interest. He did not know of a profession that had not more legislative protection than that of pharmacy.

The resolution was carried.

On motion of Mr. McGregor a resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Henry Watson was adopted.

After disposing of routine business the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

On resuming after recess, the President read a paper on "Professional Ethics," which had been submitted by the Committee.

Mr. Polson expressed the opinion that while the paper was in many respects admirable it did not cover the whole ground. He thought the matter should be referred back to the Committee for fuller consideration and report at the next annual Convention. The code of ethics should cover not only the relation of the pharmacist to the physician but also the relations of the pharmacists to one another. He moved that the report be received.

Mr. Waters seconded the resolution. Carried.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, That whereas the Departmental and other stores are using the sale of trade mark remedies called patent medicines, as an advertisement for their business, and selling at prices that will not yield any net profit to the retail druggists who require to purchase the articles under the "Rebate Plan." This plan guarantees to the wholesale druggists a profit and the wholesale druggist is thus protected by the proprietors of these remedies, and the retail druggists left to compete with other traders who are not subject to such "rebate plan," as is manifestly an injustice to the retail druggists of the Province who have been largely instrumental in introducing to the public and popularizing these remedies, therefore the members of this Pharmaceutical Association condemn the rebate plan as now enforced as being unjust and injurious to the retail druggists, and requests the convention to take

such action as will induce the proprietors of trade mark remedies to extend the same protection to the retail druggists that is guaranteed to the wholesale druggists, and we consider it as the duty and in the power of proprietors of those remedies to furnish such protection to the retail druggists, and we consider that if such is not furnished by the proprietors of these remedies that we will be justified in taking any action that will relieve us from the injustice that is now done us by the proprietors of these remedies.

Mr. Barkwell, London, in seconding the resolution, said it had been represented to him that the rebate plan was forced upon the wholesalers by the manufacturers. His own experience led him to believe that the wholesalers had been the means of bringing this upon the retail trade. In some cases the difficulty could be overcome by a division of lots among the druggists in a locality. This division could be made where there were certain articles not covered by the rebate system. It was known that the great bazaars did get these goods at as favorable rates as the jobbers. How they obtained them it was sometimes difficult to ascertain. This evil might be overcome by union among the retailers. If they were united in demanding a certain course no jobber or manufacturer could ignore their demand, for these men must have the support of the retail druggists in order to succeed.

Mr. Polson asked for information how the change, the desirability of which he recognized, was to be brought about.

Mr. Mackenzie said it was a fair subject for consideration by this Pharmaceutical Association how the desired change was to be brought about. No doubt there were members who would be ready to suggest to the Executive plans to be adopted. The acceptance of the resolution would be a recognition of the existing evil and a declaration on the part of the Association that the retailers were unfairly dealt with.

The resolution was carried.

An excellent paper was then read by Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Waters, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnston, eulogised the paper as an able summary of the situation. He was not sure, however, that the system of standard remedies was the best cure for the evil of cutting in patents. He feared that the manufacturer was quite able to be independent of the trade. If some scheme could be suggested by which the manufacturer could be convinced that it would be advantageous to him to co-operate with the pharmacist in keeping his product out of the hands of others, the only great and lasting gain would be secured.

Dr. Oakley said he thought the physicians who were in business as pharmacists carried on their business quite as carefully as those who were licensed as pharmacists. He believed that the question of patent medicines was a very serious one, but the remedy should be more radical than that proposed. They should recognize that the whole patent medicine business was an

evil and should seek to have it made compulsory for the manufacturers to file with some public officer the formulas of their preparations. He seconded the resolution.

Mr. Smith said the patent medicine men had a large chance of success in the well-known characteristic of humanity, the love of being humbugged. He agreed with the reader of the paper that want of organization was the great evil, and told of the good that had been accomplished in Guelph by means of organization.

The resolution was carried and was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Johnston.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie the paper was ordered to be incorporated in the minutes.

Mr. Gibbard said the results with the standard preparations had been good and gave every encouragement for carrying the plan still further. He did not see, the the public being what it was, how patent medicines could be done away with. There were patent medicine takers, people who took everything that was advertised—every druggist knew such people. The druggists could commend the standard preparation with confidence, knowing exactly how they were prepared.

Mr. F. W. Flett moved, seconded by Mr. W. H. Field, that this convention approve and endorse the sentiments of the resolution read by Mr. Mackenzie, and also the plan for rebating patents to retailers suggested in Mr. Buchanan's paper, and to give force and practical effect to such, we hereby instruct the Secretary of this Association in concert with the President to take such steps as they can to carry out our wishes. Carried.

There was a brief discussion on the question of printing the papers which had been read for circulation among the druggists.

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the Executive take the matter into consideration and, if sufficient funds are available to publish the proceedings of the Association in pamphlet form. Carried.

Mr. Gibbard urged the necessity of appointing an organizer to present the advantages of the Association to the profession and thus increase the membership.

This subject was briefly discussed, but no plan was suggested for overcoming the financial difficulty in the way. No resolution on the subject was proposed.

Mr. Waters moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the promoters of the Convention for the work they had done in bringing about so successful a meeting. In this connection he desired to congratulate Mr. Polson on the realization of a scheme which he had advocated five years ago. He confessed that he (Mr. Waters) had not then as a member of the Council thought it his duty to promote the convention.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Smith and carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Gibbard, a vote of thanks was passed to the daily press for the accurate and intelligent reports of the convention.

The meeting then adjourned.



THE HASTINGS TRUSS CO.

WE are selling a better Abdominal and Uterine Supporter than the McIntosh, at less than half their price. They are made in either Brown (Russet) Leather or Dark Pebbled.

We are the largest producers of **HARD RUBBER TRUSSES** in America, and are making concessions in prices to quantity buyers.

Our **AIR CUSHION TRUSS PADS** are the latest evolution in scientific Truss Making.

ELEGANT LEATHER COVERED TRUSSES.

"Neat and Strong as Steel and Thong."

We solicit your orders.

THE HASTINGS TRUSS CO.,

224 South Ninth St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

Antikamnia

— OPPOSED TO PAIN. —
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only:—"POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."

Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

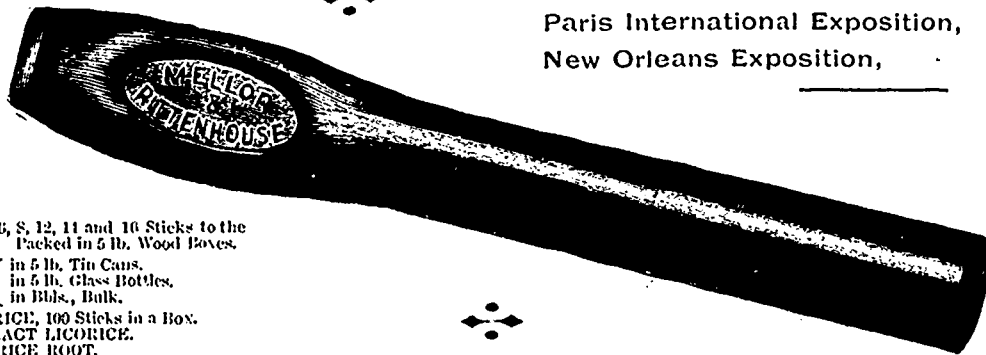
ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Trade supplied by all Canadian Jobbers.

LICORICE

HIGHEST AWARDS :

Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia,	1876
Paris International Exposition,	1878
New Orleans Exposition,	1885



STICK LICORICE, { 1, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans, in 5 lb. Glass Bottles, in Blks., Bulk.

CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT.
AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

THE MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO.,

218 North 22nd Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



GARFIELD TEA FOR CONSTIPATION AND SICK HEADACHE

The Trade supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

FORMULARY.

AROMATIC LAXATIVE ESSENCE.

This is officinal in the Strasburg Pharmacopœia. It is an excellent laxative:

Black hellebore	60 parts.
Jalap	60 parts.
Scammony	30 parts.
Canela	12 parts.
Cloves	12 parts.
Calamus	12 parts.
Proof spirit	750 parts.

Mix, and macerate the drugs in the spirit for eight days. Strain, express and filter.

An excellent substitute for the above may be made by dissolving 1 part of resin of jalap in 9 parts of alcohol, and flavoring with a little oil of lemon and oil of bergamot.

A GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.

The following gargle for sore throat is given in *Les Nouveaux Remèdes*:

Crystallized carbolic acid	½ drachm.
Absolute alcohol	2 drachms.
Oil of peppermint	10 drops.

M. Sig.—Add ten drops of this mixture to a glass of hot water, and gargle with it night and morning.

PLANT'S ASTHMA CIGARETTES.

The *Pharmaceutische Post* gives the following formula for these cigarettes:

Stramonium leaves	8 parts.
Pulverized green tea leaves	8 parts.
Lobelia leaves	7 parts.

Mix, and moisten with a saturated solution of potassium nitrate. Dry thoroughly and preserve in hermetically sealed cans.

AN ANALGESIC MIXTURE.

The *Pharmaceutische Post*, No. 1, 1892, gives the following prescription:

Chloral,	
Camphor, aa	2½ drachms. <i>M.</i>

Sig.—Triturate, and apply with frictions in cases of toothache, rheumatic pain, and neuralgia.

A FORMULA FOR ADMINISTERING CREOSOTE.

The *Pharmaceutische Post* gives the following method of administering creosote under the name of gaseous creosote-water:

Creosote (Beechwood)	7 minims.
Cognac	1 to 2 ounces.
Simple syrup	5 ounces.
Spirits of peppermint	30 to 40 drops.
Seltzer-water	8 ounces.

CREOSOTE SYRUP FOR THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Creosote is now prescribed so frequently for so many affections of the stomach and lungs that a Vienna pharmacist serves it from his fountain and has numerous customers for it. The following, according to the *Zitschrift. d. allg. Oest. Apot. Verein*, is the formula for the syrup:

Creosote	1 part
Cognac brandy	50 parts.
Simple syrup	300 parts.
Tincture of peppermint	2 parts.

Mix.

EUA ANTISEPTIQUE DE PAGLIARI.

The *Bulletin de la société pharmaceutique du Nord*, gives the following formula for Pagliari's antiseptic:

Alum	100 parts.
Benzoic acid	2 parts.
Tincture of benzoin	10 parts.
Water	388 parts.

Dissolve the alum in the water by the aid of heat, add the benzoic acid, and finally, the tincture of benzoin. Agitate strongly, let cool, and filter. This makes an excellent toilet antiseptic, and can be used as a styptic in mild hemorrhages, etc.

DERBYSHIRE DANDELION BEER.

(Drinks.)

Dandelion roots	pd. 1½
Brown sugar	pd. 1
Ginger ground	d. ½ worth (?)
Yeast (soaked in water)	d. ½ worth (?)
Water	enough.

Boil the dandelion roots with 2 quarts of water for one hour, strain, add the other ingredients and 1½ gallons of cold water. Set aside for 6 hours in a warm place to ferment, then bottle. It is ready to drink in two hours.

POMADE FOR CHAFES.

Under the name *Pommade pour les Alpinistes* (mountain climber's pomade), the *Giornale di Farmacia e di Chimica* gives the following:

Soap	50 parts.
Suet	50 parts.
Camphorated alcohol	25 parts.
Vinegar	25 parts.

Melt the suet and the soap together, and, when liquid, add the camphorated alcohol and vinegar, and incorporate thoroughly. Put into tin boxes with screw tops.

The most pleasant and effective application for chafes that we have ever tried consists of olive oil and campho-phenique, in the proportion of 1 part of the latter to 9 parts of oil. American salad oil (refined cottonseed oil) will answer when olive oil can not be obtained, but the latter is far the best. Fresh oil of sweet almond is also good, but if the oil is a little rancid it is "pizen." Liquid alboline is also tolerably effective.

EXTEMPORANEOUS GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.

H. Romer contributes the following to the *Pharmaceutische Post*:

Anhydrous sodium carbonate	1 gm.
Stearin, rasped	2 gm.
Alcohol	15 gm.
Glycerin, q. s. to make	60 gm.

Mix the sodium carbonate and stearin, and pour the alcohol over them. Heat the mixture in a water-bath until the alcohol is driven off, then add the glycerin, and continue the heat until a limpid solution is obtained. Pour into moulds. The quantity indicated is sufficient for four suppositories for adults.

Hair Preparations.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A. M., M. D.

Balsam Peru	½ drachm.
Beta naphthol	1 drachm.
Lanolin	6 drachms.
Adipis penzoat	2 drachms.

M. ft. ungt.

For dandruff.

Resorein	½ ounce.
Glycerin
Sp. myrica of each, 6 fl. ounces.

M. ft. sol.

For baldness.

Tr. cinchon. co	1 fl. ounce.
Tr. benzoin. co	2 fl. ounces.
Glycerin	1 fl. ounce.
Sp. odorat
Aqua of each, 2 fl. ounces.

M. For dandruff.

Potass. carb	1 drachm.
Aq. ammon	6 fl. drachms.
Tr. cantharid	2½ fl. drachms.
Ol. myrist	12 drops.
Sp. odorat	qs. ad. ½ pint.

M. ft. sol.

For dandruff.

Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	15 grains.
Glycerini	2 fl. drachms.
Sp. myrcia	4 fl. ounces.
Ol. geranii	16 minims.
Aqua	q. s. ad. ½ pint.

M. ft. sol.

For general thinning and loss of hair.

Saloli	½ drachm.
Acid tannic	1 drachm.
Balsam Peru	½ ounce.
Lanolin	½ ounce.
Adip. benzoat	1 drachm.

M. ft. ungt.

For dandruff.

Acid. borici	½ ounce.
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	20 grains.
Glycerini
Aqua of each, 4 fl. ounces.

M. ft. sol.

For loss of hair.

Acid. borici	2 drachms.
Glycerini	2 drachms.
Sp. vini gall.	4 ounces.

M. For general thinning and loss of hair.

Acid. salicyl.	1 drachm.
Resorein	2 drachms.
Lanolin	6 drachms.
Adipis benzoat	2 drachms.

M. ft. ungt.

For baldness.

—*Med. Bulletin.*

Disinfectant Mixtures.

The *Sul-Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following:

1. Crude carbolic acid	50 parts.
Iron sulphate	25 parts.
Slaked lime	150 parts.
Calcium sulphate	750 parts.

English red sufficient to color. Powder and mix.

2. Oil of tar	50 parts.
Chalk	70 parts.
Dried bran	30 parts.

Mix.

3. Calcium sulphate	15 parts.
Quicklime in powder	10 parts.
Magnesia	10 parts.
Crude carbolic acid	15 parts.
Infusorial earth	7 parts.

Mix.

4. Quicklime	70 parts.
Charcoal	10 parts.
Crude carbolic acid	6 parts.
Zincchloride	10 parts.
Hypochlorated zinc oxide	5 parts.
Infusorial earth	5 parts.

Powder and mix.

ADVERTISE

—IN THE—

London Free Press

Only Morning and largest Evening Paper west of Toronto.

Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

Advertising rates, sample copies and circulation maps on application.

FREE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
LONDON, ONT.

Mention this paper.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.
- Gray's Anodyne Lincture.
- Dr. Wilson's Antibilious Pills.
- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.
- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howland's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howland's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Care.
- Dr. Howland's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

MILK OF MAGNESIA

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
SICK
HEADACHE
HEARTBURN

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

BAD TASTE
in the MOUTH
NAUSEA
Sour Stomach
Impure Breath

PREPARED ONLY BY
THE PHILLIPS PHARMACEUTIC Co.
LIMITED
No. 4 St. James St., Court House Sq.
MONTREAL



We earnestly recommend all Druggists in Canada to obtain our Druggist Circular and then reflect and see whether it pays them to stand in their own light longer and hold aloof from handling this remedy. The Druggists here in Canada are losing thousands of dollars through not supplying the demand direct; we have agents in other lines of trade wholly foreign to the drug trade, who have sold thousands of dollars worth of Microbe Killer, and with good profit to themselves. We know of hundreds of sales made direct from our Head Office to people who wrote us that they asked their Druggists for it, but instead were told it was not to be had.

Write us for prices, etc.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,

(Limited)

120 King Street West,

TORONTO, - ONT.

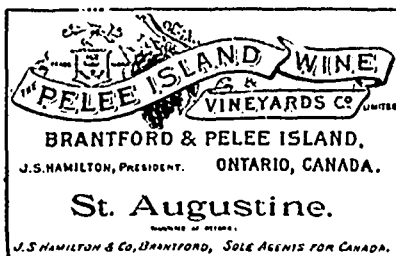
Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion.

Put up in Quarts and Gallons (Wine Measure).

Handsome Jars, Bristol Ware.

Retail for \$1.00 and \$3.00 respectively.

33% Discount to the Trade.



Fac-simile of Label on all bottles of our Registered Communion and Invalids' Wine

"ST. AUGUSTINE."

Ask for our PELEE ISLAND WINES, and PURE GRAPE BRANDY.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.,

BRANTFORD, ONT. - Sole Agents for Canada.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

T. MILBURN & Co.

65 Colborne Street.

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES :

- Burlock Blood Bitters.
- Burlock Healing Ointment.
- Burlock L. and K. Plaster.
- Burlock Pills.
- Victoria Hypophosphites.
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
- Hagyard's Black Oil.
- Hagyard's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment.
- Hagyard's Cattle Spice.
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Salve.
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
- Freeman's Worm Powders.
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
- Milburn's Quinine Wine.
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
- Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



FRANKLIN'S ELECTRIC INHALER

The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

- Franklin's English Remedy. 60c.
- Franklin's Electric Inhaler. 25c.
- Blair's Gold Oil. 25c.
- Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle. \$1.00
- In Packages. 25c.

FRANKLIN MEDICAL CO., 30 King-St. east, Toronto. 175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MAPLE AVE., MONTREAL.

PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator,
- Stanton's Pain Relief,
- Wingate's Pulmonic Troches,
- Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges,
- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders,
- Wingate's Medicated Glycerine,
- McGale's Sprucine,
- Dr. Coderro's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure,
- McGale's Bitternut Pills.

The Sequah Medicine Co.

44 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, ENG.,

Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 12 Goyeau St., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for these goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.

5. Slaked lime 100 parts
Coal tar 25 parts.
Infusorial earth sufficient to make a dry powder.
Mix.
6. Sulphate of iron 68 parts.
Plaster of paris 6 parts.
Calcium sulphate 5 parts.
Infusorial earth 5 parts.
Powder and mix.
7. Iron sulphate 3 pa ts.
Slaked lime 3 parts.
Turf mold 4 parts.
Mix. This is especially recommended for privy vaults.
8. Iron sulphate 500 parts.
Plaster of paris 475 parts.
Crude carbolic acid 25 parts.
Mix.
9. Crude carbolic acid 2 parts.
Slaked lime 3 parts.
Turf mold 5 parts.
Mix. This is the so-called Dietrich disinfecting powder.

Fruit Ethers.

It is of great importance that the ingredients prescribed in the formulas here given be of absolute chemical purity. These mixtures improve with age. Some of these ethers are improved by macerating for a (not too long) time with the respective fruits, or, as in the case of strawberry ether, by filtering through the same.

ANANAS (PINEAPPLE) ETHER.—Chloroform, 1.0; aldehyde, 1.0; butyric ether, 5.0; butyric amyl-ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0; glycerin, 3.0. Add the glycerin after the previously mixed ingredients have cleared up. Color with turmeric.

II.—Butyric ether, 40 ccm.; alcohol, 1,000 ccm. (1 liter).

APPLE ETHER.—Chloroform, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; acetic ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 4.0; valerianic amyl-ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0.

APRICOT ETHER.—Chloroform, 1.0; ceanothic ether, 1.0; butyric amyl-ether, 1.0; concentrated solution tartaric acid, 1.0; amyl alcohol, 2.0. glycerin, 4.0; valerianic ether, 5.0; formic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0.

BANANA ETHER.—Glycerin, 5.0; butyric ether, 10.0; acetic amyl-ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

CHERRY ETHER.—Persico oil, 2.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 2.0; benzoic ethyl ether, 5.0; acetic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with caramel.

II.—Ceanothic ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; glycerin, 3.0; acetic ether, 5.0; benzoic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal.

CURRANT ETHER.—Aldehyde, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ceanothic ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of succinic acid, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; acetic ether, 5.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal.

GOOSEBERRY ETHER. Aldehyde, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ceanothic ether, 1.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 1.0; concentrated solution of benzoic acid, 1.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0.

GRAPE ETHER.—Gaultheria oil, 1.0; chloroform, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; formic ether, 2.0; concentrated solution of succinic acid, 3.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 5.0; glycerin, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with caramel.

LEMON ETHER.—Chloroform, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; solution (concentrated) of succinic acid, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 5.0; acetic ether 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

MELON ETHER.—Formic ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 2.0; glycerin, 3.0; butyric ether, 4.0; valerianic ether, 5.02; sebacylic ether, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color intermediate between strawberry and raspberry red.

ORANGE ETHER.—Formic ether, 1.0; butyric ether, 1.0; benzoic ethyl-ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; concentrated solution of tartaric acid, 1.0; chloroform, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; bitter orange oil, 10.0; glycerin, 10.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

PEACH ETHER.—Concentrated solution of sebacylic acid, 1.0; amyl alcohol, 2.0; aldehyde, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; formic ether, 5.0; butyric ether, 5.0; valerianic ether, 5.0; persico oil, 5.0; glycerin, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with turmeric.

PEAR ETHER.—Acetic amyl-ether, 2.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color very slightly with turmeric.

PLUM ETHER.—Formic ether, 1.0; butyric 2.0; persico oil, 4.0; aldehyde, 5.0; acetic ether, 5.0; glycerin, 8.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cudbear.

RASPBERRY ETHER.—Nitric ether, 1.0; aldehyde, 1.0; formic ether, 1.0; butyric ether, 1.0; benzoic ether, 1.0; ceanothic ether, 1.0; sebacylic ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; acetic amyl-ether, 1.0; butyric amyl-ether, 5.0; succinic ether, 1.0; glycerin, 4.0; acetic ether, 5.0; concentrated solution tartaric acid, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color red.

II.—Butyric ether, 60 gtt.; acetic ether, 40 gtt.; nitric ether, 10 gtt.; glycerin, 20 gtt.; alcohol, 75 ccm. Color red.

STRAWBERRY ETHER.—Nitric ether, 1.0; formic ether, 1.0; gaultheria oil, 1.0; butyric amyl-ether, 2.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic amyl-ether, 3.0; butyric ether, 5.0; acetic ether, 5.0; alcohol, 100.0. Color with cochineal or carmine.

II.—Gaultheria oil, 1.0; nitric ether, 1.0; glycerin, 2.0; acetic ether, 5.0; butyric ether, 5.0. Of this mixture take 50.0 and dissolve in 500 ccm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ liter.) of alcohol, then add 500 cc. of water. Color as in I.

III.—Butyric ether, 10.0 ccm.; acetic ether, 10.0 ccm.; nitric ether, 4.0 ccm.; alcohol, 500.0 ccm. Color as in I.—*Druggisten Zeitung*.

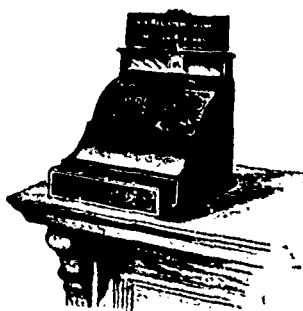
New Japanese Pharmacopœia.

The first Japanese Pharmacopœia of interest to Europeans was published in 1886, and came into force on July 1 of the year following. It was notable for its strong German characteristics—a fact which was admirably brought out by Dr. S. M. Suzuki, a Japanese medical practitioner, in a paper contributed to the *Chemist and Druggist* of June 11, 1887. But the Pharmacopœia had not been long in force before its revision was resolved upon. A Commission, consisting of ten gentlemen, was appointed early in 1888, and from then until the end of 1890 they held eighty-three meetings. The work which they have revised has been published in Japanese characters; but, as in 1886, there is also a Latin translation of this. We gather from the *Apotheker Zeitung* that some slight changes have been made in nomenclature, which was formerly, in some respects, American in style, such as "Jaborandi" for "Folia Jaborandi." The latter form is now adopted, and generally this style is followed throughout the Pharmacopœia. Further attention has been given to reagents and tests, and standardization has been adopted on the British Pharmacopœia lines, the strength of extractum opii being fixed at 13-15 per cent. of morphine, nux-vomica extract at 15 per cent. of alkaloids, and cinchona extract at 18 per cent. of alkaloids. Dry extracts are directed to be diluted with powdered liquorice. Japanese scopularoot is introduced into the Pharmacopœia, and an extract of it is officialised. Strophanthus also finds recognition, and all tinctures have specific-gravity factors attached to them. When will the British Pharmacopœia follow that good example?—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Restoring Old Essential Oils.

Dr. WERNER has recently described in the *Phar. Zeit.* a method for improving essential oils which have become resinified by age. After neutralising the oil to be treated with caustic soda solution, then place the oil in a short-necked, round-bottomed flask connected with a Leibig's condenser. Next generate steam in a tin vessel and conduct the steam by a bent glass tube to the bottom of the flask containing the essential oil. The oil is carried over with the steam. From the condensed distillate the oil is separated by means of a Florentine receiver, and redistilled from caustic soda or potash. If small quantities are to be improved, treat the oil with the alkali only and then distil, whereupon the resin is left behind.

A Coryza Snuff is thus formulated in the French journal, *L'Union Medicale*: Naphthalin, in an impalpable powder, six drachms; powdered boracic acid, six drachms; powdered camphor, fifteen grains; extract of violets, fifteen grains; essence of roses, twenty drops. Sig. Mix, and use as a snuff in coryza.



—:—:—
**New York
CASH REGISTER.**

Cheapest and Best in the World.
A Touch of the Finger does it all.

PRICE, \$16.00.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. UNLOCKS THE CASH DRAWER. | 5. EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT IN A GLASS OPENING. |
| 2. THROWS OPEN THE CASH DRAWER. | 6. LOCKS THE REGISTER, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO CLOSE THE DRAWER TO REGISTER ANOTHER SALE. |
| 3. RINGS A BELL. | |
| 4. DROPS THE FORMER INDICATOR. | |

Specially Adapted to the use of Retail Druggists.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

T. GOODWIN & CO.,
11 Park Row, NEW YORK.



**NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
CELEBRATED
"ESPERANZA"
CLEAR HAVANA.**

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the Imported at much lower figures.

MADE IN SEVERAL STATES

DRUGGISTS handling this really first class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction

B. GOLDSTEIN & Co.,
Sole Manu'rs "Esperanza" Brand, MONTREAL.

P. S. Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

J. RATTRAY & CO.

MONTREAL,

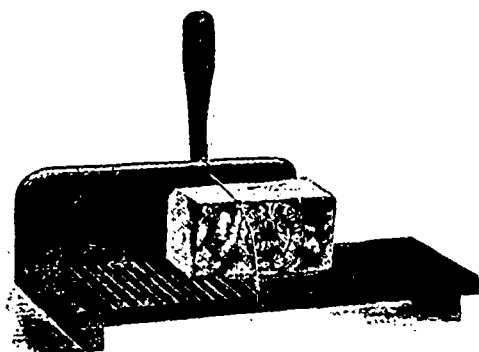
Cigar Manufacturers

—:AND:—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.

**"EXCELSIOR"
Soap Cutter and Trimmer.**



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.**

Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**
(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada.



MINERVA

—:AND:—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The Second Annual Meeting of this Association was held at Vancouver, B.C., June 9th, 1892, the President, Thomas Shotbolt, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were then read and adopted.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Council as follows :

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the Association, I have the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Council for the year ending June 9th, 1892.

The first meeting of the Council was held at the office of the Secretary in Victoria, on June 11th, 1891, immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting.

A preliminary sketch of the diploma was presented to the members for their approval, and after some slight alterations was adopted.

As it was necessary that the Council should have legal advice on points that might arise it was decided that Messrs. Yates and Jay be appointed legal advisers to the Association.

The following gentlemen were also appointed examiners for the ensuing year, on the subjects named :

Mr. T. M. Henderson, Victoria—Reading, Translating Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing.

Mr. Chas. Nelson, Vancouver—Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Mr. H. H. Watson, Vancouver—Materia Medica and Botany.

The Second Meeting was held at Vancouver on July 21st, 1891.

This was a special meeting and was called by the President for the purpose of deciding on the applications for registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy, as the time set by the Pharmacy Act expired on the 20th, and also for the transaction of such other business as had arisen in the interim.

The proof sheet of the diploma and the sketch of the small certificates were presented and ordered printed as per tender.

It was decided after hearing the legal opinion of Messrs. Yates & Jay, that the Council would have to refuse registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy to Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Montreal, and Mrs. Moore, of Victoria.

Applications for registration were received from a number of gentlemen which were referred back for further evidence that they were entitled to it.

On motion Mr. Herbert Carmichael, of Victoria, an Analytical Chemist, was elected an Honorary Member of the Association, as it was the intention of the Provincial Government to appoint him Public Analyst.

The Third Meeting of the Council was the regular quarterly one, and was held at New Westminster, on September 9th, 1891.

At this meeting, registration as Licentiates of Pharmacy was refused to Mr. A. F. C. Herring and Mr. T. J. Armstrong, both of New Westminster.

The next regular meeting of the Council was held at Nanaimo, on December 10th, 1891. The Secretary reported that he had made application to the Colonist Lithographing Company for the custody of the stones on which was engraved our certificates, but had been refused on the grounds that it was not customary for the stones to be removed from the office and that the tender was for the work alone.

Mr. A. C. McAlpine, of Victoria, having made application to the Council for registration as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, it was decided that as he had not taken advantage of the time clause in the Act, the Council had no alternative but to refuse the registration.

The President and Secretary were instructed

to interview Dr. Milne, M.P.P., in regard to having the 5th line of Section 28 of the Act, as printed with our by-laws, amended, by striking out the word "registration" and substituting the word "examination" therefor; thus making the Section read as follows: "Nothing in this Act shall prevent any duly qualified member of the medical profession or surgeon from engaging in or carrying on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, without examination under the provisions of this Act."

The next regular meeting of the Council was held in Victoria, on March 10th, 1892.

The Secretary stated that he had been cited by the Supreme Court to appear at New Westminster, to show cause why a certificate as Licentiate of Pharmacy should not be issued to Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Montreal, of the firm of T. A. Muir & Co., of New Westminster, and that he had attended at the time mentioned as required, but the Judge not putting in an appearance, he swore out an affidavit, setting forth the facts of the cause of refusal of this Association to grant such certificate and that the case had since been tried and decided in favor of the Association with costs, but that the plaintiff had appealed the case to the full court, and it would come up shortly.

The last meeting of the Council was held in Vancouver, on the afternoon of June 9th.

The Secretary stated that the appeal in the case of Wm. Henderson vs. the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association, had been tried in Victoria and was dismissed with costs, and the action of the Council sustained.

The Secretary also reported that Dr. Milne, M.P.P., had brought up the amendment to the Act, as requested, in the House, and it had been passed, so that now, physicians and surgeons carrying on a drug business in incorporated towns of the province, are required to register as such.

The Secretary also stated that at the last session of the House, an act had been passed prohibiting the use of the Provincial Coat of Arms, except by the Government, and as the diploma of this Association has the Provincial Arms engraved thereon as well as the seal of the Association, he had, by the advice of the President, written to the Provincial Secretary, asking if it was illegal for this Association to use such Coat of Arms, and the reply was that the Act did not allow it.

The Secretary then wrote asking permission to use it for the year as allowed by the Act, but had not as yet received a reply.

The Board of Examiners reported that they had held an examination on April 6th and 7th, at which Mr. Joseph H. Emery was examined in the various subjects, and that he had passed a creditable examination, and it therefore ordered that a diploma as Licentiate of Pharmacy be issued to him.

They also reported that they had examined the diplomas from other examining boards of the following gentlemen, and found them qualified to register as Licentiates, viz. :—J. L. White, W. S. Terry, C. J. Quinman, Henry Proctor, Geo. E. Price, Herbert R. Stratton, P. F. Von T. Jochnussen, and H. Rogers, and authorized the Secretary to issue certificates as such to them.

Respectfully submitted,

M. G. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

On motion the report of the Council was adopted.

The next business before the meeting was the statement of the Registrar for the year, as follows :

REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to herewith present the annual statement of my work as Registrar for the past year.

The total number of Licentiates of Pharmacy on the register up to April 30th, 1892, was 65. Of these 48 were registered as in business on their own account, or, as having been so engaged previous to the passing of the Pharmacy Act

1891, and 17 were acting in the capacity of clerks.

These were divided as follows :

Victoria	17	in business...	9	clerks
Vancouver	13	"	6	"
New Westminster ...	9	"	1	"
Nanaimo	3	"	0	"
Chilliwack	2	"	0	"
Kamloops	1	"	0	"
Revelstoke	1	"	0	"
Ainsworth	1	"	0	"
Nelson	1	"	0	"
Esquimalt	0	"	1	"
	48		17	

There were also 18 apprentices in Pharmacy. These were located as follows :

Victoria	9
Vancouver	4
New Westminster	4
Nanaimo	1

The registration year having ended on April 30th, I then opened a new register, and have at this date 65 Licentiates of Pharmacy on the roll, of whom 42 are in business and 24 are clerks. These are located as below :

Victoria	18	in business...	12	clerks
Vancouver	12	"	9	"
New Westminster ..	6	"	1	"
Nanaimo	3	"	1	"
Kamloops	1	"	0	"
Ainsworth	1	"	0	"
Chilliwack	1	"	0	"
Esquimalt	0	"	1	"
	42		24	

There are also 12 apprentices registered, of whom 4 are in Victoria, 5 in Vancouver, 2 in New Westminster, and 1 in Nanaimo.

The difference in the number registered as in business for the year, is due to two causes, viz. : Some of those who were not actually carrying on business at the time of the passage of the Act, but who had been before that period, were dropped by their request, and also some of those who were located outside the incorporated towns of the Province, have decided not to re-register.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. G. BLANCHARD, Registrar.

The report of the Registrar was on motion adopted.

The Treasurer then presented his annual statement, as below :

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—I take pleasure in submitting this statement of my work for the year ending April 30th, 1892.

Statement of cash received and paid out for the year ending April 30th, 1892.

RECEIVED.	
Registration fees for 1891-92 ..	\$589 00
Registration fees for 1892-93 ..	61 00
Registration fees received but returned to unsuccessful applicants	83 00
For discounts on cheques	75
Examination fee	20 00
Registration fee—still under examination	5 00
	<hr/> \$758 75

DISBURSED.

Stationery, postage, P. O. orders disc., etc	\$ 33 35
Printing and lithographing	174 95
Refunded fees to rejected applicants	83 00
Expenses of members to Council meetings	173 00
Secretary's expenses to New Westminster re Wm. Henderson	11 00
Salary of Secretary to February 27th, 1892	75 00
Fees paid to examiners	80 00
Expense Mr. Henderson to examination	10 00

Expense incurred for rent, etc.	
of room	5 00
Advertising spring examination in Colonist	10 00
	\$605 30
Balance on hand	\$153 45

M. G. BLANCHARD, Treasurer.

The auditors, Messrs. J. N. Henderson and D. E. Campbell, then reported that they had examined the books and cash balance sheet of the Treasurer and found them correct.

The members then on motion adopted the report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

Next in the order of business was the President's address, which was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It is now in order for me to make a few remarks as the first president of this Association, and I do so with much diffidence, though I feel honored in being able to retrospect the first year of good solid work of the British Columbian Pharmaceutical Association. Years will roll on into years, and there will come a time when Pharmacists will look back over the records of this year's work, for memory will have failed; but I assure you, gentlemen, the result of this twelve months will be evergreen.

Most of you are familiar with the arduous labor involved in getting the Pharmacy Act of 1891 into its present shape. It was not the effort of a month or a year, but the outcome of years of mature thought and untiring, persistent effort. There are gentlemen with us to day who took an active part in this matter, and they are to be congratulated upon the most satisfactory result of their labors. I will not particularize, but I feel I must in duty bound express our appreciation of the valuable aid we had from Dr. G. T. Milne, M.P.P. He very kindly took charge of the bill and against much opposition finally gained its passage. To Mr. T. M. Henderson, our fellow druggist, honor should be accorded, for in him the doctor found an able prompter and zealous worker in placing the claims of the druggist before Parliament. It is not necessary for me to enumerate other workers, they are known and their work appreciated.

And so the Pharmacy Bill became law: the druggist made his bow anew to the public, now in a new sphere, his profession having gained its proper recognition by law. It has been in active operation for over a year, and, need I tell you, the test has been highly satisfactory? I repeat, it is with pardonable pride that I to-day review the work of this infant society—an infant in which unmistakable signs of growth, life and vigor are evident, and for whom I confidently predict a most brilliant future attained by the hearty co-operation of its members.

In bringing the Act into operation, we anticipated some slight hitches, consequent upon misconceptions, etc., but I am pleased to be able to report that with but one exception, the ball has rolled along merrily. And this was as it should be—the druggists recognized that the Act was not to cripple their business or deprive them of any privileges they might enjoy, but to give a double protection—protection to the druggists from designing ignoramuses, with more cash than knowledge, from starting in business, and protection to the public in that it gives assurance of experience and ability on the part of the druggist. So I am not surprised that the druggists lost no time in becoming legally connected with the Association. Our druggists are men of experience, employing competent assistants, and the public is assured of the maintenance of this system of affairs by the searching practical examinations which bar the way and tests the ability of aspirants to pharmaceutical honors. And here, by the way, our Association will do well to give attention. Let the examinations be fair, practical tests of the candidates' ability, and let means be provided for making these tests complete. Now, touching some of the business we have transacted as a Council, a few remarks are necessary. We have visited each

city, according to law, and at each meeting something was done to strengthen the Association. Our meetings were pleasant ones, the several cities vying with one another to make our stay as enjoyable as possible.

Prominent among the first transactions of the Council is the appointment of Messrs. Yates & Jay as solicitors for the Association. I believe the appointment to have been a good one, for on more than one occasion their advice has been of considerable value to us, and we have always found them willing to give us all the assistance that lay in their power. Expenses have as a consequence been kept down and no action taken that was not considered to be a perfectly lawful one.

The certificate of this Association deserves more than a passing notice. I have heard some very high encomiums passed upon it, and I felt that it merited them. It may be necessary to make some slight changes in it in the near future, though, I trust such will be not the case. The passing of the Act regulating the use of the Provincial Seal of course affects our certificate as it stands, but, seeing that it is a legal document, and of unusual character, I think it is more than likely a concession will be made by this Association by Parliament at its next sitting. In the meantime, I believe, we may continue to use the certificates as they are.

One suit only has been instituted against this Association, and it may be regarded as a test case. I regret that it should have occurred, for the law with reference to the matter is very clear and explicit. The Association in this case was supported in its decision by the Court. I know that now no unkindly feelings are abroad and that the best of harmony prevails with us.

An examination was held in April, this year—the first of the Association—and as a result one druggist was ushered into the pharmaceutical world.

The year has been an eventful one—a year long to be remembered by the druggists of the Province, and, now with so much to encourage us at the close of the first year, we should be better equipped; the more intensely desirous of making the present year to eclipse in lustre its predecessor. And we can do it. We can profit by the experiences of the year. There is much room for improvement in many departments, yes, I may say all round, and surely we will see to it, that as the defects come to light, they are eradicated, the cause removed and the Association strengthened thereby. We desire to make this Association the pride of the West. We believe we have gentlemen in the Province, who, if they would only take sufficient interest, can build up the finest Pharmaceutical Association on the Pacific Coast. Let us not lose sight of the fact that we are banded together for a twofold purpose—as a protection to the public and for mutual help—a purpose all will appreciate when fully understood. To this end let us then cultivate fraternal intercourse. Our profession is necessarily seclusive, but, there is no excuse for any gentleman to persistently avoid social intercourse or to refuse the enjoyment afforded by the society of fellow druggists. Each city ought to have an Association of its own, which should meet at stated times and discuss business interests. Prices could be arranged at these meetings and matters pharmaceutical discussed at length. Seeing that there is no School of Pharmacy here, or within many miles, such meetings could not fail to have an interest for those desirous of knowing all there is to be known in their business. I am not a reformer by any means, but I am anxious that we shall keep pace with our sister Associations in the Dominion. Here is the thought, then, gentlemen, which I trust will be fruitful in your minds and that the result may be—action.

But, gentlemen, we have not passed through a year with unbroken ranks. The angel of death has twice broken into our midst, and two of our fellow-druggists, both highly respected citizens, have passed to the great beyond. On February 19th, George Morison, one of the oldest Victorian druggists, after a lingering illness, passed away. Mr. Morison was born in St. John, N. B., in the year 1820, and came to this country about 1860. He was always a prominent man

in local enterprises, and at the time of his death was a Justice of the Peace. As a druggist he was very successful and built up with 25 years' standing, a good business in the city by his careful attention and honest dealing. We also mourn the loss of a young man, with every prospect of a bright future before him, Mr. Geo. H. Blakeway. As a druggist he won general esteem, and during his stay in Victoria, Vancouver, and latterly Nanaimo, he gained for himself many friends. I had business relations with him personally, as he was associated with me for a time in the capacity of clerk and I found him a man of integrity and uprightness. We all regret the death of these gentlemen, and we recognize the necessity of so living with our fellow-men that the golden rule may be exemplified in our lives.

Before I close, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the worth of our Secretary-Registrar, M. G. Blanchard, Esq. He has worked untiringly throughout the year, and has cheerfully devoted much of his valuable time to matters of pharmaceutical importance. I have found in him an able fellow laborer, and one on whom I could always rely for assistance. I congratulate the Association in having so able an officer and feel that you are with me in appreciation of his services.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your attention, and trusting that we shall all meet a year hence, with a still brighter prospect on the pharmaceutical horizon, I wish you good luck, good prices, and a rush of business.

On the conclusion of the address, Mr. Reed moved, seconded by Mr. Henderson, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the President for his pleasant and able address. Carried.

The members then proceeded to the election of three members to the Council, to fill the vacancy resulting from the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. T. M. Henderson, D. S. Curtis and Charles Nelson.

The President appointed Messrs. A. W. Draper and E. Pimbury, scrutineers, who, after counting the ballots, announced that Messrs. T. M. Henderson, D. S. Curtis and Thos. E. Atkins had received the highest number of votes; upon which the President declared them elected as members of the Council for the ensuing two years.

The newly elected Councillors, then in a few words, thanked the members for their confidence in them, and promised to do their best for the welfare of the Association.

Under the head of miscellaneous business, the Secretary read the amendment to the by-laws, as proposed by the Council, of which notice of motion had already been given, and it was moved by Mr. T. M. Henderson, seconded by Mr. A. W. Draper, that the Association adopt the amendment as read which is as follows:

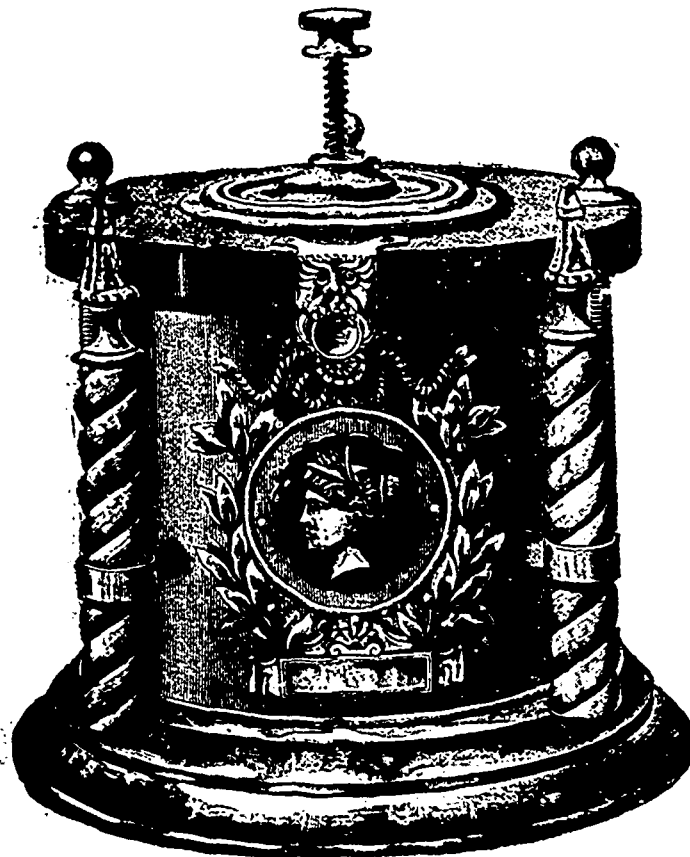
"The President and Registrar of the Association shall have power to grant Temporary Certificates as Licentiates of Pharmacy, until the regular meeting of the Board of Examiners, to persons who may present certificates of examination from other Pharmaceutical Associations, as required by Section 11 of the Pharmacy Act, 1891."

It being necessary to have a majority vote of the members of the Association to amend the by-laws, Mr. T. M. Henderson produced 16; Mr. Curtis, 2; Mr. Shotbolt, 2; Mr. McDowell, 1, and the Secre-

(Continued on page 8.)

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC M'F'G. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

FLIES! -- 10 Cents per Bushel.

Read this Unsolicited Testimonial.

ST. MARYS, AUGUST 3RD, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,—

The following may be of use to you : "A customer of mine who keeps a Butcher Shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over a bushel measure of flies.

Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON.

No other Fly Killer destroys such quantities as Fly Pads. Druggists can recommend them with perfect confidence.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 10th, 1892.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$1 03	\$1 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	70	1 00	COLLOIDON, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	2 25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	55	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Howland, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Levon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Elin, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HORS, fresh, lb.....	25	30
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	5 50	7 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50	GUM ALGEE, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoseyanus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 60
" Aene Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	ROXAN, lb.		9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.		10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.		8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.		20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.		45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.		95	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.		35	38
" Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.		5	6
MUSE, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.		10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHLORIDE, oz.		15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.		75	85
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colehiemum	75	80	Citron, oz.		75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.		50	1 75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.		25	30
OACUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.		15	20
OINTMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10 00
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	34	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.		7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.		65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1/2	COPPERAS, lb.		1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.		75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.		45	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	60	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash.	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.		25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODIFORM, lb.	6	00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODON, oz.	1	30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	LIQOR, by Hydrogen	1	00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.		15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	23	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.		35	40
White, lb.	34	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.		45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.		13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPELMACET, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.		90	1 00
ROSE, cut, lb.	30	35	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.		75	80
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3 00
Blood, lb.	15	16	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.		18	30
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.		13	15
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	WOOD, Gnaia, rasped.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.		50	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.		55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.		20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.		40	45
Colosh, Black, lb.	15	20				Syrup, lb.		40	45
Colehiemum, lb.	40	45				Lactate, oz.		5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22				Pernitrate, solution, lb.		15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1 30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40				Sulphate, pure, lb.		7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				Exsiccated, lb.		8	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.		80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.		85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.		13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Carbonate, lb.		7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25				Iodide, oz.		35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10				Red, lb.		7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15				One lbs.		6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.		40	45
Po., lb.	13	15				Carbonate, oz.		30	35
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28				Citrate, oz.		25	30
Po., lb.	28	30				Iodide, oz.		50	55
Ginseng, lb.	2 60	3 00				Salicylate, oz.		35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.		55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95				Carbonate, lb.		18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15				Citrate, gran., lb.		40	45
Indian Hemp.	18	30				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		5	7
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20				MENTHOL, oz.		30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60				MERCURY, lb.		90	95
Powdered, lb.	60	65				Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1 30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.		1 00	1 10
Licorice, lb.	12	15				Calomel, lb.		1 15	1 20
Powdered, lb.	13	15				With Chalk, lb.		60	65
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				Iodide, Proto, oz.		35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Bin., oz.		25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28				Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1 35
Powdered, lb.	28	30				Pill (Blue Mass), lb.		70	75
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45				MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.		50	55
Pink, lb.	75	80				MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	40	1 50
Parsley, lb.	30	35				Muriate, oz.		1 40	1 50
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25				Sulphate, oz.		1 50	1 60
Poke, lb.	15	18				PISINS, Saccharated, oz.		35	40
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20				PHENACETINS, oz.		50	55
Rhatany, lb.	20	30				PHLOCARINE, Muriate, grain.		5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50				PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45				PROSPERUS, lb.		90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55				POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.		55	60
Senega, lb.	55	65				POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.		35	40
Squill, lb.	13	15				Bicarbonate, lb.		15	17
Stillingia, lb.	22	25				Bichromate, lb.		14	15
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.		25	30
						Bromide, lb.		37	40
						Carbonate, lb.		14	16

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	ACRYLID, lb.	90	1 00
Glacial, lb.	45	50	ACONITINE, grain	4	5
Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3
German, oz.	10	12	Powdered, lb.	3	4
Boracic, lb.	20	25	AMMONIA, Liqueur, lb. 880.	10	13
Carbolic Crystals, lb.	25	28	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75
Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Carbonate, lb.	12	13
No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Citric, lb.	65	70	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45
Gallic, oz.	10	12	Muriate, lb.	12	16
Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Valerianate, oz.	55	60
Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.			AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
ties doz	1 50	1 60	ANTIPIYRIN oz.	1 00	1 10
Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25
Muriatic, lb.	3	5	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15
Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45
Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Muriate, lb.	12	16
Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Valerianate, oz.	55	60
Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18
Dilute, lb.	13	17	ANTIPIYRIN oz.	1 00	1 10
Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25
Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30
Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15
Bottles, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	White, lb.	6	7
Tannic, lb.	1 19	1 25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00
Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 75	2 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsteum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymicacid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	55	60

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS - OF - EACH - BRAND
Sold Annually.

"Cable" "El Padre" "Mungo" and "Madre e'Hijo" { S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

"PURITAN" PLUG CUT, "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

A New and Important Book on the
Manufacture of Ink, the only one
in the English Language.

JUST READY.

The Manufacture of Ink.

Comprising the Raw Materials, and the Preparation of Writing, Copying and Hektograph Inks, Safety Inks, Ink Extracts, and Powders, Colored Inks, Solid Inks, Lithographic Inks and Crayons, Printing Ink, Ink or Aniline Pencils, Marking Inks, Ink Specialties, Sympathetic Inks, Stamp and Stencil Inks, Wash Blue, etc. Translated from the German of SIGMUND LEINER, Chemist and Manufacturer, with additions by WILLIAM T. BRANST, editor of the "Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated. In one volume, 12mo, 230 pages, price \$2.00.

By mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

CONTENTS—I. Introduction. II. The Various Kinds of Ink. III. Writing Inks. IV. The Raw Materials used in the Preparation of Inks containing Tannin. V. Chemical Constitution of Inks containing Tannin. VI. Directions for the Preparation of Inks containing Tannin. VII. Logwood and Tannin Inks. VIII. Ferric Oxide Inks. IX. Alizarin Inks. X. Inks from Extractive Matter. XI. Logwood Inks. XII. Copying Inks. XIII. The Hektograph and Hektograph Inks. XIV. Safety Inks. XV. Ink Extracts and Ink Powders. XVI. Preserving Agents for Ink. XVII. Change in the Color of Ink in Old Documents, and Methods of Making Faded Writing Legible. XVIII. Colored Inks. XIX. Metallic Inks. XX. Solid Inks (India or Chinese Ink). XXI. Lithographic Inks and Crayons. XXII. Printing Inks. XXIII. Ink Pencils or Aniline Pencils. XXIV. Marking Inks. XXV. Ink Specialties. XXVI. Sympathetic Inks. XXVII. Stamp and Stencil Inks. XXVIII. Wash Blue or Laundry Blue. Index.

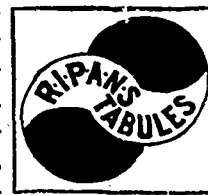
A circular showing the full table of contents of the above book sent free to any one who will apply.

Our New Revised Descriptive Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other Catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS.
310 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

THE RIPANS TABLES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Nausea, Nettle Rash, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scrofula, Sick Headache, Skin Diseases, Sour Stomach, Tired Feeling, Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Water Brash and every other symptom or dis-



case that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tablets is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross \$2, 1/2 gross \$1.25, 1/4 gross 75c, 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT!



THE

"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

Yields \$1.50 per Ounce.

Beautiful in Design.

Artistic Finish.

SIMPLE AND PERFECT IN OPERATION.

AN ORNAMENT TO ANY STORE.

EVERY CENT TAKEN IN BELONGS TO YOU!

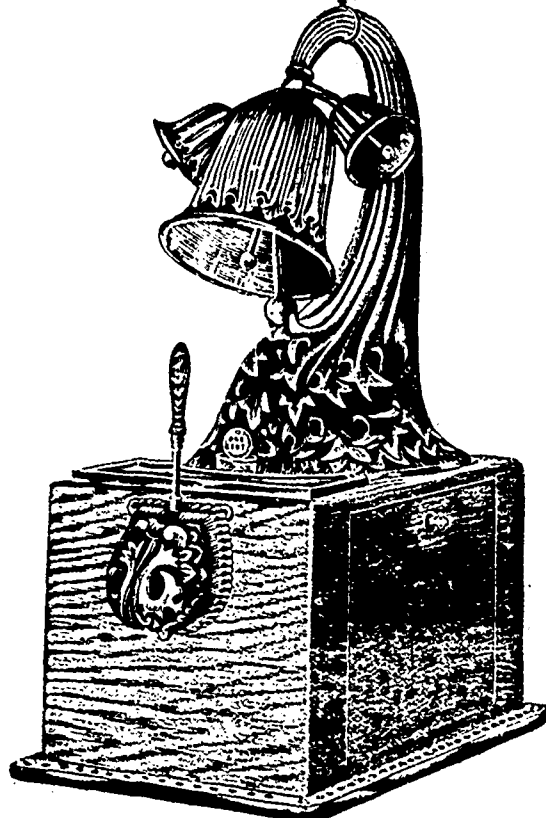
WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS!



Has lock and key, which
opens into the
mechanism and money
apartment.

Special 4 oz. bottle
furnished to
hold Perfumery.

Full Instructions with
every Machine.



Any child can understand
and operate it.

Every Machine tested
and guaranteed.

It is Fitted for the
Canadian
Cent.



12 inches long by 7½ inches wide by 18 inches high.

PRICE,

\$16.00 NETT.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.