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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, MARCH, 1901. No. 8

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.

HAMILTON, ONT.

PURITY, PRICE, PROMPTNESS

Three characteristic features of our business which make it profitable to send your business to us.

We would appreciate an opportunity of submitting prices and samples of Insect Powder, Hellebore, Paris Green, Blue-stone, Copperas, Chloride of Lime and other Spring and Summer goods. Let us hear from you.

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**DOMINION DRUG Co,
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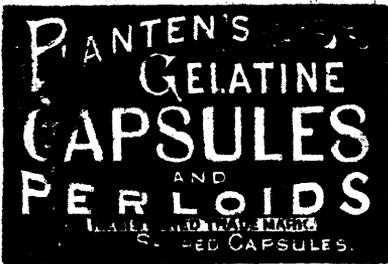
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Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KILLS EVERY TIME.

"Common Sense Exterminator"

Once sold always recommended.

Rat Ext.		Roach, Bed Bug and Moth Ext.	
4 sizes		3 sizes.	
15c.	\$1.00 per doz.	25c	\$1.75 per doz.
25c	1.75 " "	50c	3.50 " "
50c	3.50 " "	\$1	8.00 " "
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At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores.

COMMON SENSE MFG. Co.,

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RED MARKS ON:

25 Imp. Gills. Whole barrels.
12 1/2 " " Half barrels.



FOR SALE BY DRUG IMPORTERS.

"BY SPECIFYING OUR LABEL YOU SECURE THE BEST."

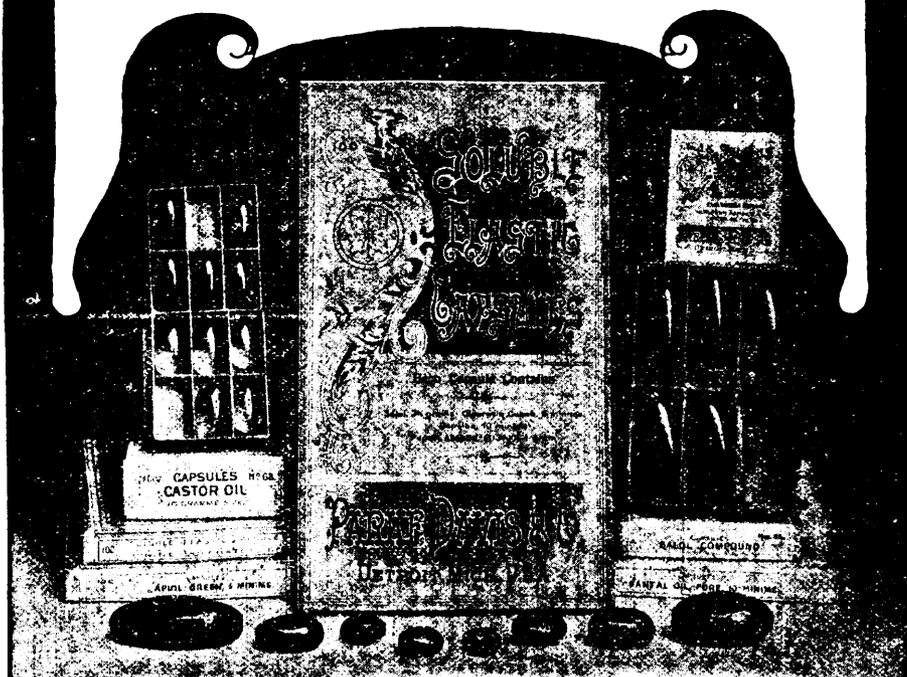
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A pleasant and superior means for the administration of remedies possessing pungent, acrid, or oily properties. When such substances are enclosed in an envelope of flexible gelatin, you not only avoid giving offense to the palate, but are enabled to administer them with greater ease and in larger single doses. Soluble Elastic Capsules are prepared from the finest French gelatin. We have a complete line—seventy-five staple formulas—put up in boxes containing 1 doz., 2 doz., and 100 capsules. See our price list, and write us for literature. Great is the demand for the following formulas; you will be pleased if you try them:

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Beechwood Creosote, - - - 2 mins.	Salol, - - - - - 3 1-2 grs.	Methylene Blue, - - - 1 gr.
Oil Eucalyptus, - - - 2 mins.	Copaiba, - - - - - 10 mins.	Copaiba, - - - - - 1 1-2 mins.
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THEY ARE EASY TO SWALLOW.



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NEW YORK, KANSAS
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Address all communications to us at Walkerville.

Robert Gibson & Sons,

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Manchester and London, England.



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

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil, to preserve them from atmospheric influence,
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Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children Eat Them With Delight.

Every Wholesale House in or out of London can supply or
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the

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RETAIL

DRUGGIST

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THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct
from Calcutta.

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

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CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.**

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

THE

Atlantic Refining Co.,

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Phone 2033

TORONTO.

Important To The Trade.

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

"Chewstick Dentifrice"

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

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

For Sale by the Manufacturers,

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

30 Wellington-St. E.

TORONTO.

Now

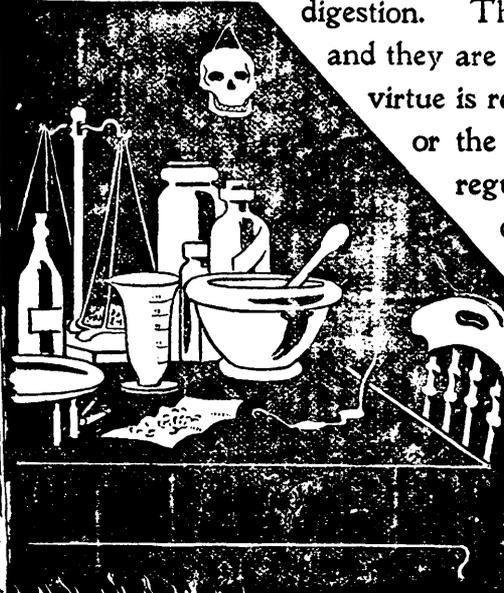
Medicine methods differ with those of long ago. The old-fashioned paraphernalia of bottles, pestle and mortar, etc., with their mystic symbols, no longer create any impression on the people. The world has advanced.

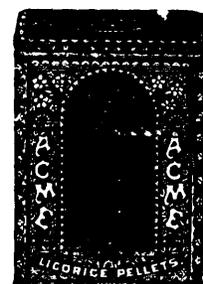
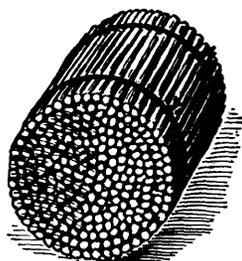
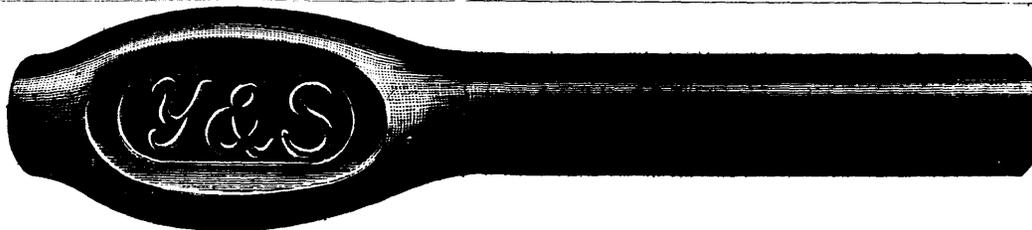
Medical science is enriched with new discoveries, and the people are educated. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Hutch

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

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





Y. & S. Stick Licoric, 4s, 6s, 8s, 12s and 16s to lb. Put up in 5 lb. boxes; also packed in bulk, cases of 25, 50 and 125 lbs. net.

Acme Licorice Pellets, in 5 lb. tins; also put up in 5c. packages, 40 packages to the box.

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

Powdered Extract and Powdered Licorice Root in convenient packages.

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

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Established 1845.

YOUNG & SMYLYE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.



We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our

"FAULTLESS"

quality **RED** Rubber goods.

A printed guarantee accompanies each bottle.

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

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THE J. STEVENS & SON Co.,
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Agents for J. STEVENS & SON :

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78 LONG LANE, LONDON. E. C.

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

THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Dried Vaccine	{	Ivory Points.....	10 for	\$ 1 00
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Fluid Vaccine	{	Lymph Tubes " " 1	"	10 for 1 00
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All orders for Vaccine, or letters containing enquiries as to prices should be addressed to the nearest one of our Shipping Offices.

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Is as deservedly popular as its name-
sake—made from a fine blend of
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“It’s a Winner.”

MANHATTAN 10c. GIGARS

Is well known as the best smoke
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Do You Handle Pipes and Smokers’ Sundries? We have them
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Henry K. Wampole & Co.

Specialists In Progressive Pharmacy.

To the numerous lines of preparations we manufacture, appealing to the retail trade, we have added an unusually varied assortment of these put up in packages, with the purchaser's or a fictitious stock name appearing on the label, circular and carton, or wrapper.

For this newer class of goods, FIRST and FOREMOST we claim that in their composition are used the purest drugs and chemicals obtainable, and further that in manufacture, the same care and accuracy and close attention to each and every detail of manipulation is given, as in the manufacture of those products which we supply under labels bearing our own name.

The duties, nowadays, of the modern retail pharmacist, are so manifold and complex that he has not the time, and often not the facilities for the manufacture of preparations of this class; consequently he cannot do it as cheaply as we can.

We are able, therefore, to save him time, money and annoyance by furnishing goods of common needs of every household.

We invite the most critical examination and comparison as to quality, piece and purity of finish.

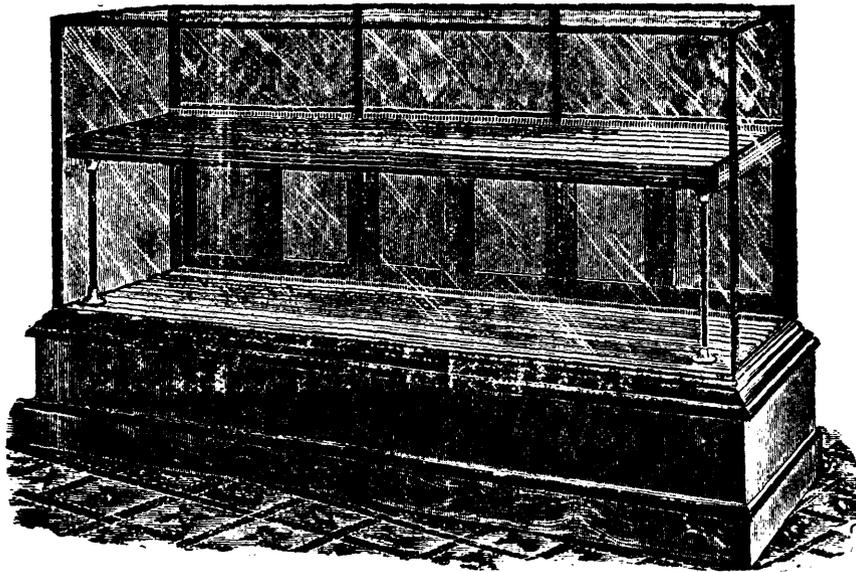
When about to purchase, at least give us the opportunity to show sample and submit quotations—both will interest you,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists.

Main Offices and Laboratories:
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory,
TORONTO, ONT.



The _____
SILENT SALESMAN.

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

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

Our Other Lines Are: Drug Store Fittings, Prescription
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Write for Estimates and Prices to the

Dominion Show Case Co.,

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The Best Dentifrice.

Ewing's Corks.

SEE OUR SAMPLES
BEFORE BUYING.

For all particulars of quality and prices address:

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MONTREAL.

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Toronto.
Western Agents.

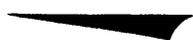
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Flys won't thrive
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Sweet Fly Poison Discs.

Very neatly put up.
3 discs in each envelope.

100 Envelopes, packed in attractively labeled wood box which also contains a number of decorated tin plates for holding Disc when moistened.

Price, with druggist's
name, \$2.00 per box.

The 
TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.,
Limited,
Toronto and Montreal.



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

ROCHESTER,
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TORONTO, ONT.
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... Originators of Concentrated Fruit Syrups made by Cold Process ...

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

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

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

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THE GREAT.

Dyspepsia Remedy

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

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

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5 CENTS A HUNDRED

and from that, as high as 35c.

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| Bay Rum, | Catarrh, | Mouthwash |
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| Castor Oil, | Headache, | Tooth Powder, |
| Cascara, | Hypophosphites, | and Paste |
| Comb Bags, | Liniment, | Toilet etc., etc. |
| Cough Cure | | |

Drop Post Card for Samples...

LEVY & CO.,

DRUGGISTS PRINTERS, &c.

19 Leader Lane, TORONTO.

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



"THE NEW CENTURY" Silent Salesman Case.

Silent Salesman Show Cases.

We make eight entirely different designs in any size.

OUR FOUR LEADERS.

- "The New Century" The finest floor case made. The latest design, as cut above.
Price per foot \$12 to 16.50, according to material.
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Price per foot 10.00 to 12 00, according to material.
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Price per foot \$8 to 10, according to material.
- "The Freight Saver" Made especially for shipment for long distances. The only Canadian
"Knock Down Case. Price per ft. \$5.50 to 9, according to material.

Our Standard Show Cases are unequalled in Price or Quality.

Our INTERIOR FIXTURES are the best made.

JONES BROS. & Co.,

Manufacturers of Interior Fittings and Show Cases.

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Factory, 102-104 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO.

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Charles E. Frosst & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists.

ELIXIRS,
SYRUPS,
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COMPRESSED
TABLETS and
LOZENGES,

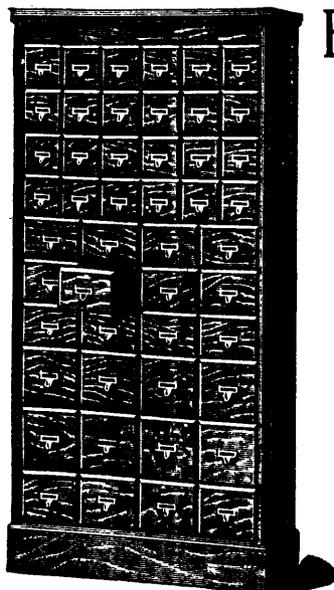
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BENNETT'S
DRUG
CABINET
DRAWER.

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

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

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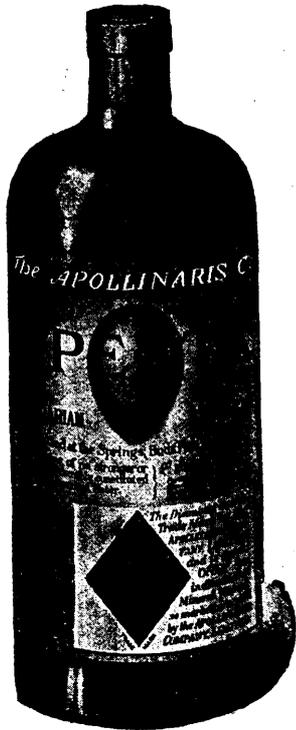
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Letter orders given special attention.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

Wholesale : Druggists,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.



“ APENTA ”

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles
 \$8.50 “ 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the

well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**
 of the APOLLINARIS CO., Limited.

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

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

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

Maltine M’f’g Co.’s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).
 MALTINE Ferrated.
 MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
 MALTINE with C. L. O. and Hypophos.
 MALTINE with Creosote.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine.
 MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
 MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
 MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia.
 MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.

MALTINE with Peptones.
 MALTINE WINE Pep. and Panc.
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 MALTINE with Coca Wine.
 MALTO-YERBINE.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.’s

Blaud’s Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
 NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
 NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

The Safest :
 : and Best



Preparation :
 : of Opium.

PRICES:

In 1 lb. Bottles	-	-	per lb.	\$3.00		In ¼ lb. bottles	-	-	“	3.20
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Can be ordered from any of the Wholesale Houses, or (if required immediately) will be sent direct “charges paid” on receipt of price.

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Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MARCH 1901.

No. 8

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

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

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

MR. WATTERS' LETTER.

Elsewhere in the JOURNAL we publish a letter from Mr. Henry Watters, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the O. C. P. We are pleased to receive the letter and give it publicity.

It is the first evidence furnished that our "pounding" at the subject dealt with has produced any effect on those in authority in the College.

The letter further locates the responsibility for the present course of teaching and affords an opportunity to know just "where we are at."

Regarding the manner of our criticisms, we have nothing to apologize for. What we have said we have said, and the only change we can promise is to pass from criticism to condemnation, unless a change is made from present methods.

The criticism referred to by Mr. Watters occurs

in an article headed "Ontario Standard of Matriculation," in our January issue, page 256, and is the second paragraph, which reads as follows:

"Someone in authority in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, whether the Dean or the Educational Committee we cannot say, appears to think that the progress in that direction (elevating the standard of pharmacy) can be made by piling more subjects on the students during their college term."

This does not require comment; it is plain enough to be understood, and is a conclusion arrived at deliberately from knowledge of the course being pursued at the school. True, we assume that the purpose for which the college exists is to "elevate the standard of pharmacy." If not for that, and that only, then close it up quickly.

Now we regret exceedingly that the time since receiving Mr. Watters' letter has been too limited in which to secure, in detail, the information necessary to comply with his request for a "specific statement of additions made to lectures in recent years, and in what respect a hardship has been imposed on students."

We would, however, direct Mr. Watters' attention to the deputation from the class of 1899-1900, who waited on the Council at its February meeting a year ago with a strong plea for a reduction in the work given.

The case for the class was stated in a speech by Mr. R. A. Douglass in a manner clear and unmistakable, as was admitted by more than one member of the council at the time.

The statements made by Mr. Douglass remain uncontradicted and unanswered to this day, and this being the case we consider their truthfulness established; here are his exact words taken down verbatim.

"Too much work is given the students to be accomplished in the limited time at their disposal. Over one hundred (100) lectures have been added and no extension of time."

This is surely specific enough to satisfy the most exacting, and if not in accordance with facts should have been met with a contradiction at the time instead of an evasion such as emanated from the Educational Committee in response.

Regarding the hardships imposed on the students by present conditions we name one, for which hardships is a mild term, iniquity or outrage is more correct the "Quiz Classes" or "Grinds," by which the present class has been held up to the tune of nearly \$1800.00. This is rendered possible by the unreasonable amount of work imposed on them, which they find impossible to accomplish in the regular way, and so are forced to seek extra means at extra expense. Another hardship is that students are subjected to a six months "cram" instead of a six months course of instruction.

We will take this matter up in our next issue and go more into particulars, and would be pleased to receive communication from any persons who may have opinions to express on the subject. We are anxious to get at the facts in the case, even though they may not accord with our opinions or conclusions. In the meantime we beg to refer Mr. Waters and the Educational Committee to our first editorial in March number, 1900.

THAT RESOLUTION.

The members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy have received the minutes of the semi-annual meeting of the Council held in February, and those who take the trouble to open the pamphlet will find somewhere between its leaves a copy of a resolution passed at the meeting on Feb. 7th, which reads as follows:

Resolution of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Passed February 7th, 1901.

"As there is no provision in the Pharmacy Act whereby the funds of the College may be set aside for the purpose of the work of the Divisional Committee we are desirous of knowing whether you would be willing to contribute Two Dollars (\$2.00) annually for a work such as is proposed by the National Association of Retail Druggists."

Reply as early as possible to

Isaac T. Lewis,
Reg.-Treas,
42 44 Gerrard St.,
Toronto.

A reference to this circular will be found on page 23 of the minutes, last clause of Divisional Committee Report.

It appears to us that if the object of the Council was to defeat the purpose of this resolution they could scarcely do more than take their present course to insure such a result.

How many members reading only the circular and the reference to it in the report would have a proper conception of the object sought to be attained.

The majority we fear will only view it as another

scheme to relieve them of two dollars of their hard earned money. Some person should "rise and explain."

The few members of the College who have attended the Council meetings and followed its discussions are conversant with the object sought by the authors of the resolution.

In short, it is to conserve and protect as far as possible the commercial side of pharmacy.

It is impressed on the minds of a number of our councillors that there are occasions when the commercial interests of the members should be looked after by some official body or organization with sufficient funds at its command.

At present the Council is the only organized and representative body in existence in the province, and according to the College solicitor's opinion it has no authority to expend any funds now under its control for other than the purposes named in the various clauses of the pharmacy act. Commercial purposes are not among those enumerated and consequently the Council, no matter how willing, are prohibited from such expenditure.

Now the object of the movement is to provide a fund, under the control of the Council, from which to draw when occasion would warrant such an expenditure.

It was thought by the movers in the scheme that as the annual fees have been reduced by two dollars (\$2.00) the members would be willing to contribute that amount toward a fund for the bettering of the conditions of pharmacy throughout the province.

It remains to be seen what is thought of the movement by the members of the College.

Let there be a ready response either yea or nay.

Later.—Since writing the above we have received a letter from Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, which will be found under "Correspondence."

AMONG THE SEARCHERS.

FIRE PROOF GLASS.

For some years the Pilkington Glass Works in Lancashire have been conducting a series of experiments designed to produce fireproof and burglar-proof glass, and to-day for the first time these experiments were crowned with success. To the molten glass a powerful wire was added, and this composition resisted all inroads of fire or other violent agencies.

Doors of this material proved unbreakable, and when subject to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit, remained unaffected, while ordinary doors grew red-hot.

The new composition is expected to be a great commercial success.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Professor H. B. Hilprecht, who is conducting the University of Pennsylvania expedition to excavate the Ancient City of Nippur, in Babylonia, estimates that judging from present progress it will require one hundred years to complete the undertaking. From reliable data already secured he says: "I do not hesitate therefore to date the founding of the Temple of Bel as the first settlement of Nippur somewhere between 6000 and 7000 B. C., possibly earlier.

ANTI TYPHOID SERUM.

An Austrian medical paper states that a physician named Joy has discovered an anti-typhoid serum which he has applied successfully in fifty cases. The serum is not injected, but is drunk by the patient.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi continues to extend the field over which he operates wireless telegraphy, and now claims to have solved the problem of transmitting messages across the Atlantic. The high mast difficulty has been solved and 200 feet will be the extreme limit now required. The new process discovered enables him to lengthen the waves to any desired extent, these waves travel close to the surface of the water thus smoothly following the curvature of the earth's surface.

WIRELESS LIGHT.

Nikola Tesla claims to have solved the problem of producing electric light without wires. The special advantages of his light are economy in production, its high hygienic properties, that it is the nearest approach to sunlight yet reached by artificial means, and that it improves vision.

WIRELESS DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY.

Professor Fleming, of London, is experimenting on the distribution of electrical energy, and it is said has discovered means by which power can be transmitted without wires by utilizing ether.

SUBMARINE SIGNALING.

Arthur J. Mondy, associated with the late Professor Elisha Gray, completed an invention for submarine signaling, and on the last day of the old century gave a practical demonstration of its efficiency. The appliance consists of a bell submerged twenty feet below the keel of a boat; this bell is fitted with an electric hammer, operated from a dynamo on the vessel. The experiment was conducted over a field ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 miles, and the sound produced by the bell was heard distinctly at the latter distance. By the use of an electrical receiver sounds could be heard at even greater distances.

AGED.

An Egyptian mummy has been discovered which Egyptologists declare to be that of an Egyptian aborigine dating some 8000 B. C.

YELLOW FEVER.

Drs. Durham and Meyers were a commission sent to South America to study tropical diseases. They have reported to the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine that in yellow fever there is present a minute bacillus which causes the disease. They add that yellow fever is not conveyed by the mosquito as in the case of Malaria.

THE NEW STAR IN PERSEUS.

Astronomical circles have been in a flutter of excitement for the past three weeks over the discovery made by Dr. Anderson of Edinburgh. The Dr. is a patient observer of the heavens and about the middle of February observed a new celestial visitor in the constellation of Perseus. When first seen it was somewhat faint, but rapidly grew in brilliancy until reaching a star of first magnitude, since then it has waxed and waned and otherwise indicated great changes taking place. The visitor receives keen interest from all classes of star gazers.

A VALUABLE GIFT.

Dr. Larratt W. Smith has presented to the council of the Toronto Astronomical Society his valuable three inch refracting telescope. The gift was favorably accepted by President Lumsden on behalf of the society and the Dr. thanked in appropriate manner and presented with an illuminated address.

ENTERIC FEVER SPECIFIC.

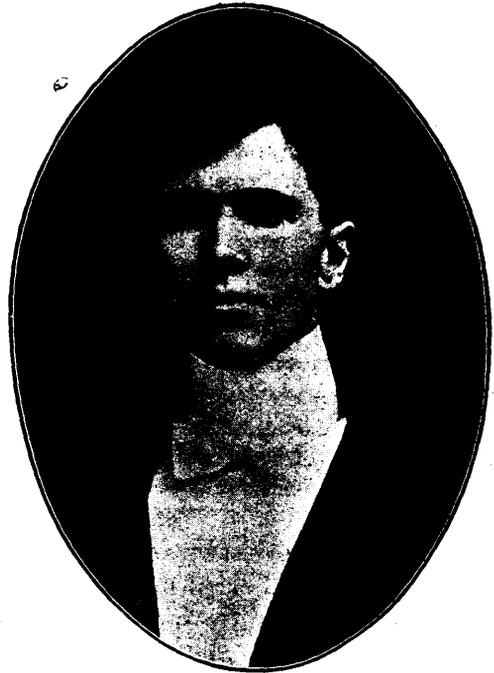
The terrible fatalities from enteric fever during the South African war has stimulated bacteriologists to put forth efforts to discover some effective germ destroyer in drinking water. Dr. Samuel Redéal recently read a paper before the Epidemiological Society, giving the results of a course of experiments and recommending sodium bisulphate as the most effective means discovered by him. It not only kills the disease germs but turns the water into a pleasant thirst quencher. His suggestion is that the soldier be provided with a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb of 6 grain tablets, three of which are sufficient to sterilize a pint of typhoid infected water, tablets to be added to the water fifteen minutes before drinking.

Tanglefoot.

To quote the boy, "nuff said," everybody knows it and everybody loves it but the flies on the wall, and they dread it. The thrifty housewife loves it because it is the enemy of her enemy; her industrious husband loves it because it permits him to enjoy his summer morning snooze; the boys love it because it allows the blinds up, the windows open and the sunlight in the house; the girls love it because it saves cleaning fly-specked woodwork and dirty glass; finally, druggists love it because it is a ready seller and money maker.



MR. H. BALL,
Class President.



MR. W. R. VINING,
Class Secretary.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

ANNUAL CLASS BANQUET.

The dining-room of The Arlington, Toronto, presented a scene of enjoyment and gaiety on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 27th. The occasion was the Annual Class Banquet of the O. C. P.

The decorations of the cosy dining-room were appropriate and tasteful, the college colors predominating, backed by a liberal display of Union Jacks.

The menu card provided was a work of art reflecting credit on the designer. The cover of dark grey was relieved on the front by an embossed Death's head and cross bones with the inscription "Ontario College of Pharmacy, Feb. 27th, 1901," in white, and on the back by a broad band of red, yellow and black diagonally across it. The menu and toast list were in brown ink on white, and the whole neatly held together with a bow of brown cord.

At nine o'clock President Bull, Dean Heebner and the faculty with the class and their guests to the number of one hundred and fifty sat down to the repast provided by Mine Host Ward of the Arlington.

Among the guests were Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. Dr. Talling, Dr. Smith, President of the Veterinary College, Dr. McPhedran, P. Saunders, W. S. Elliot, John Hargreaves, J. T. Lewis, L. G. Amsden, G. E. Gibbard, of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Chas. D. Hay, of Lyman Bros., and C. D.

Daniels. The table decorations were palms and ferns. Needless to say the company did ample justice to the good things provided, which were served with dispatch and neatness.

At 10.30 the president in a few appropriate remarks introduced the toast list, which he requested Secretary Vining to preface by reading the letters of regret received from a number of invited guests who were unable to be present, among them one from His Worship Mayor Howland, who had been called unexpectedly to Ottawa on business.

"The King" was duly honored by the National Anthem, three cheers and a tiger."

"Education," proposed by the chairman, received an appropriate response from the Rev. Dr. Talling, in which he impressed upon the boys the fact that in true education the end of the college term was the beginning of the students life.

"Canada and the Empire," proposed by Mr. Vining in an eloquent little speech was coupled with the name of the Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. The hon. gentleman's rising to respond was the signal for an ovation from the company, lasting several minutes. Mr. Ross complimented the students on the success of the function and referring to Mr. Vining's speech said that there were good orators as well as good pharmacists in the school.

Speaking on the subject of the toast, the Premier

gave as his reasons for the long life of the British Empire, its continuity, its unanimity and its unity. Its continuity was shown in the fact that the British King carried in his veins the blood that made English sovereignty great since the time of Alfred the Great. There had been no gap in the strain of imperialism so far as royal blood was concerned. No other flag waved dominant over those little islands since the days when the Romans left them, save the flag which now floated over Windsor Castle. (Cheers). His argument was as true of England's constitutional history as of its national history; the continuity of the constitutional form of government had never been substantially broken. Britons, too, showed their strength of character in their calmness in time of stress.

Canada had led the way in the federation of the colonies, and now to be a Canadian was to be a citizen of a country whose possibilities no one could tell. He did not expect to see the same features represented in the Canadian character as were represented in the British character, yet he hoped that Canadians would look the future in the face with British calmness and dignity. As the Premier concluded his speech, the students jumped to their feet and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and cheered enthusiastically.

The balance of the toast list with the gentlemen who responded was as follows: "Our College," Mr. J. Hargreaves, member of the council, and Mr. H. F. Foot; "The Faculty," Dean Heebner; "Board of Examiners," Dr. Sneath and Mr. Geo. A. Evans; "The Medical Profession," Dr. Fotheringham; "Retail Drug Business," Mr. Alfred A. Cox; "The Wholesale Trade," Mr. Chas. D. Hay and Mr. C. D. Daniels; "Our Athletes," Messrs. Smith and Fisher; "Sister Colleges," Mr. Pearson. Trinity; Mr. McKay, Toronto Medical; Mr. W. C. Gordon, McMaster; Mr. Grant, U. C. C.; Mr. McKay, Dental College; Mr. Argue, Normal School. Messrs. Judd and Beattie responded for the ladies. The speeches brought out by the toast list were appropriate and thoughtful, the younger men particularly acquitting themselves most creditably.

The musical part of the programme was supplied by Messrs. Wm. Somerville, Oscar Wenbourne and J. A. Carnahan.

The members of the faculty present, in addition to the Dean, were Messrs. J. T. Fotheringham, M.D., A. Y. Scott, M.D., and W. A. Kendall, Phm.B. The committee who carried the dinner through to its most successful conclusion were: Messrs. H. Bull, Chairman; W. R. Vining, Secretary, and H. Yarnold, F. T. Butland, J. A. Buckingham, E. Candow, J. A. Miller, T. M. Doyle, C. A. Hamlin, A. M. Sutherland.

BEHIND THE COUNTER.

Evidence is supplied every month that more care is required on the part of pharmacists in the sale of poisons and poisonous compounds. A pharmacist's duty does not consist solely in entering a sale of poison on the register and securing the purchaser's signature. More important than either is it to see that the purchaser is properly protected against the damages of his own ignorance or carelessness. Liniments in beer bottles and carbolic acid in flavoring extract bottles should be indelible offences, while a carbolic acid label over an old label on a bottle deserves penitentiary.

"Thought it was whiskey," and "drank liniment by mistake" is the record of two cases during the month, both preventable accidents by a little carefulness on the part of the pharmacist. A poison guard or a poison bottle should be made compulsory by legislative enactment. Trusting to the pharmacist's training or thoughtfulness appears to be a flat failure. Human life is too precious to be sacrificed at the altar of penuriousness or carelessness.

A lad recently startled a city pharmacist with an order for "5 cents worth of jumps" This was a "knockout drop" with a vengeance. The order was, however, filled. What did the kid want?

RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

SUCCESS CROWNING THEIR EFFORTS.

If perseverance and continued activity means ultimate success, then we can prophesy success ahead for "The Retail Merchants Association of Canada." From a small beginning and almost unsurmountable difficulties in the way, it has forged ahead until now it stands out as one of the largest, if not the largest, commercial organizations in Canada. The Toronto Branch held its annual meeting in the Temple Building on the 18th of last month and they had a crowded meeting, every seat in the room occupied with many standing.

President W. B. Rogers occupied the chair and reviewed the work done during the year. He advocated closer relationship between all retailers and more co-operation in their dealings with one another and with organized labor. He explained the progress of the Association and touched on several important matters which he desired to see advanced in the interests of the members, and which would be of benefit to the city and province.

Mr. John Hargreaves brought in a very satisfactory report on behalf of the "Drug Section," Mr. S. R. Hanna on behalf of the "Boot and Shoe Section," Mr. John Wilmot the "Butchers Section,"

and Mr. S. Corrigan on behalf of the "Merchant Tailors Section."

E. M. Trowern, the secretary, presented his annual statement which showed an immense amount of work done during the year, and which presented a very promising outlook for the future. "The Credit Reporting and Collecting Department" was also explained by him and good work is looked forward to in this department.

Ald. Thos. Urquhart addressed the meeting on the advantages of Municipal Telephones and a unanimous resolution was passed supporting municipal phones. A strong resolution was also passed supporting legislature to be brought in to prevent the use of Trading Stamps and all such schemes.

The following officers were then elected:

President, W. B. Rogers, re-elected by acclamation.

1st Vice-President, W. Dineen, by acclamation.

2nd Vice-President, J. Willmot

Treasurer, G. E. Gibbard.

Secretary, E. M. Trowern.

Representatives on the Exhibition Board, W. Dineen and G. J. St Leger.

The meeting was the most largely attended of any since the Association's inception.

A HARD KNOCK FOR TRADING STAMPS.

Unless Trading Stamps possess the proverbial nine lives of a cat they will scarcely survive many such doses of "knock out drops" as was administered to them in the reception room of the parliament buildings, Toronto, on the forenoon of March 7th. From their introduction to the country we have looked upon trading stamps as a pure swindle devised for relieving honest men of their hard earned money, and beneficial solely to the promoters who are desirous of living on the fat of the land and intensely willing that others shall pay for the luxuries which they enjoy. We have fought trading stamps to the extent of our ability, and although they still exist in some places and flourish in others, we are neither dismayed nor in despair, and if Thursday's event means anything it augurs of speedy return to common sense ways by business men and an early demise and an unwept grave for the fake. The event to which we refer was the visit of a deputation of Retail Merchants from all the leading towns and cities of Ontario to the parliament buildings, where an interview was held with Premier Ross and an emphatic demand made for legislative action by parliament for the suppression of the iniquity. The deputation assembled under the auspices of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada. Mr. G. P. Graham, M. P. P. of Brockville, stood sponsor for the deputation, and W. B. Rogers, Esq., presided.

One of the delegates from each of the towns and cities represented presented their views on the matter, and a largely signed petition praying parliament to pass the bill presented by the Retail Merchants' Association. After the deputation had received an excellent hearing Mr. Graham arose and stated that he had much pleasure in stating that he would introduce the Bill prepared to abolish stamps and hoped that it would become law. The Premier complimented the delegates on the manner in which their case was presented, and said that he thought from the enthusiasm exhibited that their measure looked as though it was already carried.

Several members of the House were present and advocated the claims of the merchants. Among them were Col. F. B. Leys of London, A. Lumsden, R. J. Joynt, Hon. J. Dryden, E. Jessop, F. G. McDiarmid. Other delegates were present from Brockville, Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Thomas, Peterborough, and a number from Toronto.

Thus the first nail has been put in the coffin of the Trading Stamps Companies scheme, and it now rests with every merchant in the province to impress upon his member the necessity of voting for the abolition of this evil. A meeting of the delegates and members was held in the office of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada," 155 Bay St., at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and organization work was fully discussed, and it was the unanimous conclusion of all present that Retail Merchants' Associations must be organized in every city and town in the province and dominion, all acting in unison, if possible, with the central executive committee.

We trust that druggists will give this work their especial consideration and support, and any information we can give to further the cause will receive our prompt attention.

EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD SIGN THIS PETITION.

According to a unanimous resolution passed at the annual meeting of "The Toronto Branch" of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada" to bring in a legislative measure to abolish Trading Stamps and all such schemes, the following petitions are being sent all over the Province, and when they are presented we hope every druggist will sign them. If you are not troubled with these revenue collectors in your towns remember there are others who are and it is the duty of all merchants to help one another, you may want something that other merchants can assist you in.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario:

HON. SIRS:

The petition of the undersigned residents and

electors of the municipality of — doing business in the said constituency, humbly sheweth as follows:

WHEREAS, There has been introduced into this country by so-called Trading Stamp and Coupon Companies, a system by which these Companies furnish to Merchants (in consideration of five (5%) per cent. of their cash sales) a number of stamps to be given by merchants to cash purchasers, in proportion to the amount of goods purchased, which stamps the Trading Stamp and Coupon Companies afterwards redeem from the purchasers by giving them certain showy articles.

The value returned to the customers is estimated at about half-half or one-third of the price paid by the Merchants for the stamps.

Your memorialists submit that the whole system is pernicious and a large profit is claimed by the Trading Stamp and Coupon Companies and no adequate return is made, either to the Merchants or their customers. It is an imposition upon trade for the purpose of inciting false competition, encouraging many Merchants to raise the price of their wares to meet this speculative craze on the part of many purchasers, and it leaves the customers entirely in the hands of these Companies, to place whatever price they may choose upon the wares these Companies carry in stock as they are paid for by the Merchants who purchase these stamps before the articles are delivered to the customers.

Some Merchants adopt this system who are entirely indifferent to methods of commercial morality, and by their adoption other Merchants follow much against the inclination, in order to strive and preserve their trade, and thus business is demoralized and the welfare of the public is endangered. Your memorialists therefore ask that Section 583 of the Municipal Act may be amended by adding thereto, the following:

Trading Stamps, Coupons, etc.

By the Councils of Cities, Towns and Villages.

For prohibiting the giving, selling or receiving of trading stamps, coupons or other similar devices, and for prohibiting the giving, selling or dealing therewith by any person, firm or corporation, engaged in trade or business; and for imposing fines on persons, firms and corporations infringing such by-laws; and for levying the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender; and for the imprisonment of such offenders for any term not exceeding one month.

Stearns & Co. To Supply Chicago With Vaccine.

The contract for furnishing vaccine virus to the city of Chicago has been awarded to Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, after months of active competitive tests on the part of the Chicago health department. The first order, 5,000 tubes of glycerinated virus, has been shipped to Chicago from the Detroit factory, and the contract means an immense number of tubes during the year. The competition over the Chicago contract was keen not alone because of its financial returns, but because the Chicago health officials are known to health departments over the country as being hyper-critical in their tests.

Correspondence.

The College Course.

To the publisher of the Can. Pharm. Jour.:

Sir,—In a recent issue of your journal there appears a criticism of the Dean, or Education Committee of the O. C. P., or somebody for alleged increased lectures crowded on to the students. Now, will you be good enough for the benefit of your readers to state specifically to what extent lectures have been increased, and in what respect a hardship has been imposed on the students. As for responsibility for conduct and control of the lectures, I beg to inform you that the Dean is in no sense a participant, and I would add that I am prepared on behalf of the Committee on Education and Council to accept all responsibility and if needful defend the Committee in its administration of the teaching department of our College. The stronger your criticism the better it will be for our College, but let it be honest, manly criticism, the outcome of full knowledge of all the circumstances involved in the discussion, when I shall be content to leave the verdict with those interested in the welfare and advancement of our college. It is only fair to my committee that you should allow these lines to appear in your columns with such comment as you deem proper.

HENRY WATERS,
Chairman,
Committee on Education,
O. C. P.

What the \$2 is for.

Paisley, Ont., March 6th, 1901.

To the Editor and Druggists of the Province of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—There has been a printed circular enclosed with each copy of the last Council minutes which should be received by every registered druggist, but Mr. Editor, if you would permit me as chairman of the Divisional Committee and as the promoter of a "Divisional Committee" to take up space for a short explanation of that circular, I feel that replies might be more promptly and favorably sent to our worthy secretary.

First. The divisional committee is really a committee to look after or attend to commercial interests, but to have it more in harmony with a highly professional institution like the Ontario College of Pharmacy, some of the members of the educational committee objected to the use of that "vulgar" word "commercial" and it was agreed to allow it to be called and become a standing committee under title of Divisional Committee.

Second. The Divisional (or commercial) Com-

mittee proposed organizing somewhat along the same lines as the National Association of Retail Druggists has been formed. The organizing was to be done in each electoral district and each electoral district might appoint proxies or delegates to meet at a provincial gathering.

This organization work would cost money; who should pay for this?

I believe the only body who have or should have the authority to spend money, so that as each druggist receives benefit each should pay equivalently, is the council of the College of Pharmacy, of which every druggist in good standing is a member and has a right to say how these funds should be spent.

The College is in a very good financial position. Would you, Mr. Druggists, support a movement to enlarge the College building? Do you wish it sold, at a sacrifice of course, and a larger, more modern building erected? Do you favor more attention and money devoted for educational work? Do you first wish the commercial interests of our craft to receive an earnest, hearty and honest consideration at the Council?

Your reply to that circular should be firm and prompt. You should see to it that your neighboring druggists reply Yes, Yes, if you wish the commercial interests to receive fair treatment.

If the council have no power to do commercial work, put a council there who will get power or authority to do commercial work.

Get out your circular and mail your reply at once. Asking your pardon, Mr. Editor, for such a length of space, believe me, sir, as a druggist,

Yours sincerely,

JAMES M. HARGREAVES.

The Elliot Manufacturing Co.

This company for some time past has been adding plant and preparing to cater to the needs of the drug trade in all lines of paper boxes, cartons and packings. Their line of boxes includes round, square and slide pill boxes, Seidlitz boxes, Impervious Ointment boxes, printed cartons. Perfecting a process for the manufacture of Corrugated paper has occupied the attention of the management for some time past, and only within the past month has success crowned their efforts, and now, for the first time in the history of Canada, this very necessary commodity is manufactured within its border. An advertisement of the company will be found on another page of the JOURNAL, and druggists would do well to communicate with them before placing orders.

The attention of manufacturers and jobbers is specially requested to the line of Corrugated packers.

Mrs Wiggles—Does your husband have a “den?”

Mrs. Waggles—No, he roars all over the house.—
Somerville Journal.

N A R D Notes.

Chicago, March 4th, 1901.

It is a pleasure to state that since the publication of Bulletin No. 9, on August 10th last, the “Tripartite Plan” has been adopted by the following proprietors: Allcock Mfg. Co., New York City; Brandreth Co., New York City; Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.; Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; Lakakola Co., New York City; Malt-Diastase Co., (Maltzyme), New York City; Maotine Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Medico-Malt Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Theo. Metcalf Co. Boston, Mass.; A. C. Meyer & Co., Marshall, Mich.; Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Tonsoline Co., Canton, O.; Trommor Co., Fremont, O.; Vapo-Cresoline Co., New York City; Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.; B. O. & G. C. Wilson, Boston, Mass.

A complete list of proprietors who have adopted this plan (they number now nearly a hundred) will be furnished upon application to the secretary of the N. A. R. D. “Each of these proprietors has individually stated that he will confine his sales at best prices strictly to a uniform list of jobbers whom he has selected as his distributing agents; and that his wholesale agents must not sell his goods at any price to aggressive cutters or brokers, either directly or indirectly. The penalty prescribed by each proprietor for the violation of his terms in this or any other respect is his refusal to longer supply his goods to any jobber who may be found guilty of such violation. It is also hoped that the operation of this plan will be extended to proprietary medicines generally by each jobber individually.”

To any who may be inclined to doubt the efficiency of the tripartite agreement, we commend the following extract from the recent letter of a prominent eastern proprietary manufacturer. “There is never a week passes but some party not recognized by your Association as a jobber, comes to us, money in hand, offering to buy as much as 100 gross of our preparation, but no amount of money or influence can change us from our course. As you well know there are various underhand ways in which people with easy consciences evade agreements, but there is positively no way to buy our preparation direct except to pay the fixed price, and the purchasers’ name must appear upon the confidential list issued with the consent and knowledge of your organization. We are with you from beginning to end.”

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws containing all the changes made by the Association at its last convention will be sent by the secretary, free of expense, to associations or individual druggists desiring them,

In accordance with the usual custom at the beginning of the year, the Secretary is collecting new statistics of the affiliated associations. Prompt attention to the matter of supplying those statistics will be greatly appreciated.

As a result of recent vigorous work on the part of the N. A. R. D. a number of aggressive cutters have become convinced that it is to their interest to desist from the hurtful practices hitherto indulged by them and are now co-operating with neighbors in the trade for mutual advantage.

The work of organization is proceeding in an encouraging manner in all sections of the country. Since last report sixteen local societies have become members of the National Association.

The fourth by-law adopted by the National Association at its Detroit Convention is as follows: "The fiscal year shall be identical with the calendar year, and the dues of the affiliated associations shall be payable at the beginning of the fiscal year. The collection of dues is placed in the hands of the Executive Committee." As the Executive Committee is now planning its work for the coming spring and summer a knowledge of the financial resources it may rely upon is essential. It is hoped prompt attention will be given by associations to this important matter.

Gratifying reports are being received from many points where the good effects of N. A. R. D. mediation are being felt. A leading druggist of Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "We are getting along finely here. Druggists are maintaining prices to the letter." Knoxville was formerly one of the worst cut rate towns in the South. The following is from Kansas City, Mo., where for years the druggists have had their own troubles with price cutting: "We have accomplished great work here and every one is feeling good over the prospects. Aggressive cutting has been eliminated and the word 'cut-rate' has been, we think, erased from our dictionary." We hope the good work will become contagious over the country and that the N. A. R. D. will meet with glorious victories everywhere.

Pan-American Advertising.

Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of the Woodward Chemical Co., has an interesting story regarding the advertising of Hutch at the Pan-American Exposition.

At their offices at Buffalo there will be a special room set aside for druggists who visit the Exposition. He will have stationery and a stenographer at their disposal free of charge. They will also have information regarding places of interest and boarding places for any druggist who may visit the Pan-American.

A very extensive line of advertising is now being done in and about Buffalo on this particular preparation.

Selected Papers.

For Better Relationship.

In the movement inaugurated by the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. to bring about a better understanding between physicians and pharmacists, we clip from *The Bulletin* the following set of rules which have been adopted by a joint committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and recommended for adoption by the two associations, accompanied by the expressed belief that "a faithful adherence to them will conduce to the advancement and best interests of the two professions, and will give the public better service and secure for it more satisfactory results." The rules are as follows:

First.—Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts, where the sending of prescriptions to be filled by pharmacists is impracticable.

Second.—The substitution of one article for another or one make of article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

Third.—It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

Fourth.—Whenever a physician, for any reason, objects to the refilling or copying of his prescription, he should plainly indicate his wishes on the prescription itself.

Pharmacists should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them, when so instructed by the prescriber.

Fifth.—Copies should not be placed upon containers unless ordered to be placed thereon by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should any word or label, like "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., be used unless specifically ordered by the writer of the prescription.

Physicians prescribing poisonous substances should add such directions as will indicate the use for which they are intended, and, if necessary to protect patients, should authorize the use of such labels as they may deem necessary. When unusual doses are prescribed, pains should be taken to indicate to the pharmacist that the quantity prescribed is understood.

Sixth.—In case of a suspected error or substitution by pharmacists in the compounding of prescriptions

physicians should always satisfy themselves by conferring with the pharmacist as to the true state of affairs, and in no case should the pharmacist be condemned by the physician, either to the patient and family or in the press, without previous careful investigation.

Whenever there is a doubt in the mind of the pharmacist as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the physician, in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness and should not attempt to make any changes without such conference.

Seventh.—Pharmacists should never discuss physicians' prescriptions with customers, nor disclose the composition thereof to them.

Notes on the Manufacture of Perfumes.

BY GEO. C. DE LESSING.

In preparing perfumes with real flower odours the perfumer is obliged to use primary matter in which the odours of natural flowers are preserved. On flower farms in the South of France this object is attained by saturation of specially prepared melted fat with the odours of various flowers, or by the process of enfleurage. Such fats or pomades are sold to the perfumer and he extracts corresponding odours from them with spirit, by the aid of special machines called agitators or pomade-washers in triple consecutive washings of each batch. In factories all three pomade washings are preserved, and generally the third washing is used again instead of fresh alcohol, as the first washing of the next lot of the same kind of flower pomade. All those pomade-washings retain a part of the fatty or oily matter from the pomade, and are subjected to the freezing-process, with the object of eliminating all troublesome elements. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to have in a perfumery factory not only quite elaborate pomade-washing machines for quick work, but also some good refrigerating arrangements. It has also to be observed that after compounding the various essences from pomades a second chilling is necessary to remove all traces of fatty matter.

This system of pomade-washing is good, and manufacturers who have adopted it are not easily persuaded to discard it, many having on their establishments thirty or more pomade-washers, of 100 litres capacity, continually working; but the exhausted fatty matter always gives them trouble. Now, about eight to ten years ago there appeared on the market the preparations known as "concrete" or solid natural perfumes containing no fat. These I have tried, and after five years' experience I can state that they give satisfactory results. They are offered in two consistencies—hard (jas-

mine) and soft (rose). They are able to give, like pomades, three washings: they contain no fat, and only in case of those having a soft consistency do they require lowering of temperature by artificial means before filtering. With solid perfumes all processes are simpler, and in my opinion their use enables manufacturers on the small scale (like chemists and druggists) to have some perfumes of their own make. The *modus operandi* for treating the concrete essences is as follows: Take 6 dr. of the concrete perfume (any odour except violet) for 128 oz. of 90-per-cent. alcohol. In the case of violet use 4 dr. for 128 oz. of alcohol.

Put the concrete essence in a large mortar, add about 1 dr. of alcohol and triturate, making first a thick paste and breaking all lumps. Add more alcohol and triturate well, adding alcohol until about a pint of liquid is produced; transfer to a 2-gal. jar and wash out the mortar with alcohol to make 128 oz. of essence. Shake many times during twenty-four hours. This constitutes the first washing, and it is now ready for separation from the mass by filtering. The undissolved portion is collected on a filter and shaken with another 128 oz. of alcohol, filtered after twenty-four hours, and the process repeated a third time. Each washing is preserved and marked as first, second, and third washings.

For retail business seven leading odours are necessary—viz, cassia, jasmine, orange, rose, tuberose, lily of the valley, and violet. In compounding the perfumes the whole value of the washings is calculated in first washing, and second and third washings are used for adjusting price to the demands of trade. The great advantage of having second and third washings is that instead of ordinary rectified spirit (with its alcohol odour) generally used for reducing the cost of perfumes, the manufacturer is enabled to use an alcoholic menstruum having a certain flowery odour. On the larger scale and for more proficient work specially-constructed shaking machines are available. I give examples of the application of above products in formulæ for inexpensive perfumes.

WHITE ROSE.

Jasmin, concrete, washing No. 1. 2 lbs. 5 oz.
 Violet, concrete, washing No. 3. 2 lbs. 7 oz.
 Violet, concrete, washing No. 1. 1 lb. 2 oz.
 Oil of neroli (synthetical).....10 gr.
 Oil of patchouli or asarum can-
 dense.....20 gr.
 Oil of rose-geranium ½ dr.
 Esprit rose oil (1 per cent.).....1 ½ lb.
 Tincture of orris root..... ½ oz.

All by weight. Mix all well, let stand for two or more hours, and then add 1 lb. of rose or ordinary water in small quantities, shaking well after each addition. Let stand for twenty-four hours,

and filter through linen and finely powdered fullers' earth.

HELIOTROPE BOUQUET.

- Orange, concrete, washing No. 3. 8 lbs.
- Heliotropol. 3 9-16 oz.
- Oil of ylang-ylang (synthetical) . . 80 gr.
- Oil of neroli (synthetical) 27 gr.
- Esprit rose oil (1 per cent.) ½ oz.
- Ionone (10 per cent.) 43 gr.

Mix well, and keep in stock as "oil of heliotrope."
To make inexpensive heliotrope bouquet, take by weight—

- Oil of heliotrope. 120 oz.
 - Rose, concrete, washing No. 3. . . 100 oz.
 - Rose or ordinary water. 180 oz.
- Mix well. Let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter, using finely powdered fullers' earth.

JOCKEY CLUB.

- Cassie, concrete, washing No. 1. 4 lbs.
- Jasmin, concrete, washing No. 1. 10 lbs. 10 oz.
- Tuberose, concrete, washing No. 1 9 lbs. 9 oz.
- Tincture of ambergris (1 per cent.) 9 lbs. 9 oz.
- Tincture of civet (1 per cent.) . . . 9 lbs. 7 oz.
- Esprit musk baur (1 per cent.) . . 12 oz.
- Tincture of orris-root. 60 oz.
- Tincture of Peru balsam 3 oz.
- Tincture of storax. 6 oz.
- Esprit rose oil (1 in 64). 10 lbs.
- Esprit vanilin (1 in 64) 1½ lbs.
- Oil of bergamot. 11 oz.
- Oil of cloves. ½ oz.
- Oil of lavender (French). 1 oz.
- Oil of neroli (synthetical). 11-16 oz.
- Oil of san'al. 1 ⅛ oz.
- Esprit heliotropol (1 in 16). 4 ½ oz.
- Orange, concrete, washing No. 3. 20 lbs.
- Rose or ordinary water. 2 lbs.

Keep this mixture for some days, shaking occasionally. Label "oil of Jockey Club."

To make inexpensive Jockey Club bouquet take—

- Oil of Jockey Club. 2 ¼ lbs.
- Cassia, concrete, washing No. 3. 3 ¾ lbs.
- Rose or ordinary water. 2 lbs.

VIOLET BOUQUET.

- Jasmin, concrete, washing No. 3. 3 lbs.
- Esprit orris oil, concrete, (1 per cent.) 12 ¼ oz.
- Esprit musk baur (1 per cent.) . . . 7 ⅞ oz.
- Oil of lignaloe. 8 gr.
- Oil of bergamot 8 gr.
- Oil of lemon 12 gr.
- Rose or ordinary water. 49 oz.

Mix well, and after two or three days filter through finely powdered fullers' earth.

WHITE LILAC.

- Rose, concrete, washing No. 3. . . 10 lbs.
- Tuberose, concrete, washing No. 3. 10 lbs.
- Lily of the valley, concrete, washing No. 3 10 lbs.
- Orange, concrete, washing No. 3. 10 lbs.
- Jasmin, concrete, washing No. 3. 4 lbs.
- Oil muguet (Dessire) 1 15-16 oz.

- Oil of rose-geranium. 34 gr.
 - Oil rosezone (artificial rose oil) . . 128 gr.
 - Esprit cedar-leaves oil (1 in 64) . . 1 ¼ oz.
 - Esprit musk baur (1 per cent.) . . 64 gr.
- Mix, and after three days filter.

APPLE-BLOOM BOUQUET.

- Oil of ylang-ylang (synthetical) . . 1 oz.
 - Oil of lignaloe. 8 oz.
- Mix well, and keep in stock for some time.
Label "oil of apple-bloom."

To make an inexpensive bouquet take—

- Violet, concrete, washing No 3. 79 oz.
- Oil of crab-apple. 2 oz.
- Tincture of cloves. 2 oz.
- Esprit musk baur (1 per cent.) . . 4 oz.
- Water 41 oz.

The above directions are given for the preparation of cheaper articles, but so-called oils can be used in greater quantity than suggested, to produce a suitable article.

I consider it is necessary to give explanation about such articles as heliotrope and rosezone (artificial rose oil). They are prepared in Switzerland, and of specially good quality. Rosezone gives a beautiful effect in mixtures as a producer of natural rose petal odour.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The Little Things That Affect Credit.

BY GEORGE G. FORD.

It has long been a profound conviction of the writer's that in the fullest sense the value and importance of an untarnished commercial credit is greatly underestimated by a much too large number of the tradesmen of our country. It, unfortunately, is not uncommon to find those who, while jealous of their rights as citizens, proud of an honorable family record and rejoicing in the esteem of their fellowmen, are seemingly unconscious of the fact that commercial integrity is something to be equally proud of and that credit is a sacred thing.

Character and credit are synonymous. Neither can be smirched and be fully restored. A single mistake in a lifetime has ruined many a man's character and likewise the commercial honor of many a business man has been so stained by a single departure from what is just and honorable that never again has he enjoyed the full confidence of his fellowmen. How true indeed the oft-quoted lines :

"Ever thy credit keep
'Tis quickly gone,
Obtained by many actions,
Lost by one."

Sharp business practices that are morally wrong, although legally safe from attack, have been so frequently indulged in and so often condoned and even looked upon as evidences of business acumen, that

the standard of business morals in our land is far from elevated and it is a misfortune that the same stigma which attaches to those who seek to evade the payment of honest debts in some of the European countries does not follow similar acts here. It is, however, not the purpose of this article to consider the methods of the dishonest trader, but to refer to the great mass of well meaning merchants, who seek success and gain, through honorable means, but who may be unconsciously indulging in practices hurtful to their credit.

It will probably be admitted that many little and comparatively unimportant things are permitted in business transactions to-day, which could not be squared to the golden rule or even pronounced just or honorable, and outside of business, in other walks of life, would be scorned by the same man who practices them in commercial transactions. They have, however, become so ingrained into business custom, that the wrong is not realized and here it is, the writer believes, that many well-intentioned merchants, little by little, undermine their credit.

The view point from which these statements are made is that of the wholesaler as touching upon his relation with the retail merchant and it is hoped that a consideration of the subject may cause all who chance to read this article to cherish more deeply that priceless boon, a high commercial credit.

KEEPING BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS.

The methods employed by the merchants are conceded to be strictly his own affair, but the effects thereof are more far-reaching. To illustrate: The man who is known to keep books of accounts, not necessarily an elaborate set of books, but something from which he or others may obtain a correct and intelligent idea of the condition of the business, must command more confidence than his neighboring tradesman, who does not keep books, or does so in such manner as to be worthless as a record of business conditions and it does not matter whether the business is conducted on a cash basis or not. Careful bookkeeping cultivates system and accuracy, both invaluable accomplishments in a business man.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS.

Confidence in his ability to pay his debts will also be directly affected by the manner in which (if he does a credit business) he trusts out his merchandise and collects his debts. This is the one stumbling block over which thousands of merchants have fallen into financial ruin, and its importance as a factor in business must not be overlooked. It must be remembered that a certain class of accounts is not as good an asset as merchandise, and that the proportion existing between the merchant's stock on hand and the amount standing out will have much to do in determining his desirability as a credit risk.

FREQUENT INVENTORIES.

The connection between this and credit may not at first be apparent, but when it is remembered that a carefully taken inventory acquaints the owner with his stock in trade and helps him to determine what goods are undesirable and should be sold and because of this knowledge helps him to buy intelligently, not exceeding his actual needs, then it may be readily seen how much this means to those who are lending him credit. Over buying has been the first step toward bankruptcy in a great many instances.

INSURANCE.

This is an extremely important matter. A proportionate amount of insurance to stock in trade is an evidence of prudence. Too much insurance excites suspicion and too little indicates a lack of appreciation of the risk involved. The right amount always kept in force creates confidence in the sagacity and ability of the merchant.

ANSWERING CORRESPONDENCE.

Neglect in this direction is hurtful because it cannot but fail to convey the impression that negligence is a habit and applies equally as well to matters of more importance. Business letters should receive prompt and courteous reply and particularly requests for the settlement of matured obligations. If a few days' extension seems desirable it may almost without exception be obtained if asked for when bills are due and reasons therefore stated.

MAKING SIGNED STATEMENTS.

It is unfortunate that there are merchants who have a prejudice against making a showing of their affairs over their signature because the refusal is so naturally and so justly construed as a desire to conceal existing conditions, and the inference can only be that those conditions are not favorable to the obtaining of credit. If it could only be borne in mind that the willingness to state facts begets confidence, while evasion and refusal excite suspicion, there would be less trouble in obtaining signed statements. What harm indeed can follow a simple telling of the truth. A merchant's position in regard to this question makes or mars his credit in a high degree.

UNJUST CLAIMS.

At the beginning of this article reference was made to practices prevailing in business which could not be looked upon as fair or honest. Among these may be mentioned: Making Unjust Claims, Returning Goods, Taking Excessive Discounts, Refusal to Pay Interest, Countermanding Orders after Goods are Made, etc. There is much to be said on both sides in reference to these questions, but the principle involved is much the same and its application here may be made in a few words. The habitual practice of these things will not only gain for the mer-

chant an unenviable reputation as a man, but will positively impair his credit, and just in proportion to the extent that he is found committing these little acts of commercial piracy; while on the other hand, he who avoids these things and in all his affairs keeps ever in mind that which makes for honesty and uprightness and fair dealing, is building for himself an unsullied credit and insuring to himself an honored name. — *Pharm. Era.*

The Unsuccessful Business.

BY HENRY B. BLACK.

In most business failures, the liabilities are much in excess of the assets, the discrepancy in some cases being so marked that it is a source of wonderment as to how so much credit could have been obtained on so slender a basis. The business is abandoned because there is no other alternative; it is, in most instances, a case of being forced to the wall. The question which this article will discuss is: Is it best to let matters reach this stage?

It will be generally admitted that the troubles of the average mercantile house are insidious rather than sudden. It is possible to conceive of a business being overwhelmed by some utterly unexpected misfortune, but this is not usually the case, and it is not such that are in question.

Take for instance an imaginary case of a house which from being on a paying basis has degenerated until its assets are sufficient to pay only half of its debts. No matter how lax the system of accounting that has been employed, the time must have come when the person in charge of such a business realized that it was losing ground. It would not require any knowledge of book-keeping to ascertain this; there would be indications which even the most dense could not fail to perceive. For example, stock would diminish, and there would be no money to replace it; the bank account is an almost unfailing business barometer.

The proper course in such a case is to take a cold, calm view of affairs, from the standpoint of an outsider; to secure an accurate statement of the actual status of the business; to ascertain the cause of the falling off. It may be that the depression is only temporary, or that by a lopping off of expense here and there profits can be re-established, or that a change in the policy of the business would rehabilitate it. If so, so much the better. But suppose the outlook is at best dubious.

The honest man, and the average American business man is honest, will be confronted on one hand by the fact that he knows that he has no moral right to incur debts which he is not sure of being able to discharge, and on the other by natural disinclination to admit defeat before it is absolutely necessary. The

hope that is at the bottom of every Pandora's box of trouble will also spur him on to further efforts. Suppose he decides to continue; a business with a downhill impetus is a mighty hard thing to stop. Its credit is naturally impaired, and it is not possible to buy to the best advantage, either as to quantity or price. Perhaps there is borrowed money with interest to pay. It is hard to hold trade with an inferior stock such as the embarrassed man will naturally have. One can easily see the immense disadvantage he labors under, and that the probabilities are that instead of recouping the losses the last condition of that business will be worse than the first.

This might seem a pessimistic view, but the point is this: is it not better for a man when he sees the tide turning against him to save what little he can for a second venture rather than to stake his all on one throw? This is not intended to mean that a man in such a predicament should await the course of events without taking any action. He should fight, fight, fight. But the axiom of the battlefield, he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day, is applicable to the business world. The general who retreats does not receive the meed of praise accorded to the victorious commander, but he may win great laurels another day on another field. The parallel is sufficiently plain. A man at present absolute owner of a manufacturing business, who is several times a millionaire, made a dismal failure of a retail business.

It doesn't always pay to stick to the ship till the last plank sinks; save a little of the wreckage to float to shore on. — *Spatula.*

Nose Breathing the Citadel to Physical and Mental Health.

When an organ of the human body is not used as nature intended that it should be, it becomes useless and too often diseased. I believe that atrophied and hypertrophied conditions of the nasal passages are intensified because we use our mouths to breathe through instead of the nose. The long moist nasal passage intercepts dust, germs and various impurities. The air is fairly alive with floating dust and bacteria, as often seen in streaks of sunshine, and at the same time, the air is warmed and tempered for the lungs. But when the breathing is through the mouth, the dust is carried right into the delicate cells, and trouble ultimately follows. The unfortunates who inhale and exhale the breath through the mouth have but little lung power, and easily become victims of diseases because they are not using the physical machinery given them for that purpose. By not breathing properly, the lower cells in the lungs are unaired and unswept year after year. Is it any wonder human beings so neglectful become

anemic and consumptive. The lungs can be termed the engine of the body, and must be kept in good order; and this good order is only to be maintained by full, deep and regular inhalations through the nose. Few persons who use the nose appreciate the fact that they are less liable to various diseases than those who have allowed the nose to become closed. Few persons, too, understand how beneficial a simple breathing exercise is. Ten minutes of steady and deep breathing right down in the abdomen will, in many cases, cure nervousness and irritability. It sends newly vitalized blood to every part of the body. Consumptives can increase their chest measurements by daily exercise of this kind, and add years to their lives. Semi-invalids can paint roses in their cheeks by taking regular and systematic inhalations of fresh, pure air, but the breathing should be through the nose, and, if the nasal passages are closed because of disease, the growths therein must be removed and nature given a chance. Another thing that proper breathing will do, and that is to allay a cough. Nothing more irritates a cough than coughing, and much of it can be obviated by right breathing. When there is a tickling in the throat draw in a full breath through the nose, and hold it in until it reaches and warms and soothes every air cell. It is said that the nitrogen liberated and confined in the cells acts as a sedative to the irritated membranes, and in some manner controls the desire to cough. Whatever the philosophy is, there is no doubt that a person can help cure a cough by regular and full breathing to the extent of expanding the lungs, "expansion" without political significance, and holding the breath in until every cell gets its full share of new air. And in closing let me impress upon all the importance of full breathing and of keeping the nose open and using it as nature intended. The unused nose is as prone to abnormal and sometimes dangerous growths as the spark is to fly upward; therefore let us keep our noses open and clean.—O. W. Archibald, M. D., in *Northwestern Lancet*.

A Hundred Years of Healing.

BY DR. WM. OSLER, JOHN HOPKINS' UNIVERSITY.

(Continued.)

REVIVALS OF HYPNOTISM.

Hypnotism introduced by Mesmer in the past century has had several revivals as a method of treatment during the present century. The first careful study of it was made by Baird, a Manchester surgeon, who introduced the terms hypnotism, hypnotic and nervous sleep; but at this time no very great success followed its use in practice, except perhaps in the case of an Anglo-Indian surgeon, James Esdaile, who, prior to the introduction of anaesthesia, had performed 261 surgical operations upon patients in a state of hypnotic unconsciousness. About 1880 the French physicians, particularly Charcot and

Bernheim, took up the study, and since that time hypnotism has been extensively practiced. It may be defined as a subjective psychological condition, what Braid called nervous sleep, resembling somnambulism, in which, as Shakespeare says, in the description of Lady Macbeth, the person receives at once the benefit of sleep and does the effects or acts of watching or waking. Therapeutically, the important fact is that the individual's natural susceptibility to suggestion is increased, and this may hold after the condition of hypnosis is usually itself induced by suggestion, requesting the subject to close the eyes, to think of sleep, and the operator then repeats two or three times sentences suggesting sleep, and suggesting that the limbs are getting heavy and that he is feeling drowsy. During this state it has been found that the subjects are very susceptible to suggestion.

HAS ITS LIMITATIONS.

Too much must not be expected of hypnotism, and the claims which have been made for it have been too often grossly exaggerated. It seems, as it has been recently well put, that hypnotism "at best permits of making suggestions more effective for good or bad than can be done upon one in his waking state." It is found to be of very little use in organic disease. It has been helpful in some cases of hysteria, in certain functional spasmodic affections of the nervous system, in the vicious habits of childhood, and in suggesting to the victims of alcohol and drugs that they should get rid of their inordinate desires. It has been used successfully in certain cases for the relief of labor pains, and in surgical operations, but on the whole, while a valuable agent in a few cases, it has scarcely fulfilled the expectations of its advocates. It is a practice not without serious dangers, and should never be performed except in the presence of a third person, and its indiscriminate practice by ignorant persons should be prevented by law.

WHAT CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IS.

One mode of faith healing in modern days, which passes under the remarkable name of Christian Science, is probably nothing more than mental suggestion under another name. "The patient is told to be calm, and is assured that all will go well; that he must try to aid the healer by believing that what is told him is true. The healer then, quietly but firmly, asserts and reiterates that there is no pain, no suffering, that it is disappearing, that relief will come, that the patient is getting well." This is precisely the method which Bernheim used to use with such success with his hypnotic patients at Nancy, reiterating and reiterating, in a most wearisome way, that the disease would disappear, and the patient would feel better. As has been pointed out by a recent writer (Dr. Harry Marshall), the chief basis for the growth of Christian Science is that which underlies every popular fallacy. "Oliver Wendell Holmes outlined very clearly the factors concerned, showing (a) how easily abundant facts can be collected to prove anything whatsoever; (b) how insufficient 'exalted wisdom, immaculate honesty and vast general acquirements' are to prevent an individual from having the most primitive ideas upon subjects out of his line of thought, and, finally, demonstrating 'the boundless credulity and excitability of mankind upon subjects connected with medicine.'"

Victorian Pharmaceutical Formulary of Unofficial Preparations.

Compiled under the authority of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia for use in Victoria, with the object of securing uniformity in dispensing.

N B.—Avoid making use of fancy or coined names, such as :—

Tabloid for Tablet,
Lanoline for Wool Fat,
Hazeline for Witch Hazel,
Vaseline for Petroleum Jelly, &c.

This avoids monopoly by any one firm, and all these preparations are made of official or other recognized standard by different firms.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO.

℞ Calcii Hypophos. ʒ i., gr. iv.
Potass. Hypophos. ʒ ii., gr. viii.
Sod. Hypophos. ʒ ii., gr. viii.
Strychninæ Hydroch. gr. iv.
Ferri. Pyrophos. ʒ i.
Quin. Hydrochlor. gr. xxxii.
Sacch. Alb. Xtal. qs.

Dissolve the first three ingredients in the smallest quantity of *cold water*. The Ferri. Pyrophos. in ʒi. of warm, mix the solutions and filter through kaolin. Dissolve the Quin. Hcl and Strych. Hyd in ʒ i. diluted alcohol. Make a strong syrup to allow for solutions and clarify by white of an egg or felt filtering bag (and kaolin), and add enough to produce ʒ lxxiv. of Syr.

SYR. QUININÆ HYDROBROM.

℞ Quininæ Hydrobrom gr. lxxx.
Ac. Hydrobrom dil. ʒ iii.
Syrup Aurantii (R. P., 1898) ad. ʒ x.
Dose.—ʒ i. to ʒ ii. in water.

MIST. PEPSINÆ CO. C BISMUTHO.

℞ Pepsine (scales 1-3000) gr. cclvi
Tr. Nucis. Vom. (B.P. 1898) x., mxxl.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. ʒ iv., mxxvi.
Liq. Carmini ʒ ss.
Aq. Puræ. ʒ viii.
Liq. Bismuthi. ad. ʒ xvi.

Dissolve the Pepsine in water, and add the Liq. Carmini *last*. Filter per talc. if necessary. Each ʒ i. dose contains :—

Pepsine gr. ii.
Tr. Nuc. Vom. m v.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil m ii.

Dose.—ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. in water.

N.B.—Liq. Carmini must be *filtered perfectly bright* before use.

LIQ. CARMINI.

℞ Carmini gr. xx.
Liq. Ammon. Fort. m xx.
Glycerini ʒ i.
Alcohol 90 vel Sp. V. Rect. ʒ i.
Aq. ad. ʒ i.

Dissolve Carmine in water and Ammonia, filter, and add Glycerine last.

LIQ. PEPTICUS.

℞ Pepsin (scales 1-3000) ʒ iv.
Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. ʒ iii.
Glycerini ʒ iii.
Alcohol, 90% ʒ i.
Ess. Rennet ʒ viii.

Av. ad. ʒ xx.

Dose—ʒ i,

Filter through talc. if necessary.

ESSENTIA RENNET.

℞ Rennet (freed from salt and chopped fine) ʒ vi.
Salt ʒ iv.
Alcohol 90 or S. V. Rect. ʒ x.
Aq. ad. ʒ xi.

Macerate 4 days, add Vin. Xericum ʒ v. After a day or two strain, then add :—

Glyc. Ac. Tannic gtt x.
Fuller's Earth ʒ i.

Shake and set aside for a week. Decant clear sol. and filter the sediment.

VIN PEPSINÆ.

℞ Pepsin. (scales 1-3000) gr. cxxviii.
Glycerin ʒ i.
Acid Hydrochlor. (fort.) ʒ ss.
Vin. Xerici ad. ʒ xvi.

Mix the water, Glycerin and Acid. Add the pepsine and when dissolved add enough wine to make ʒ xvi. Filter through Talc.

LIQ. EUONYMIN C. PEPSIN.

℞ Tr. Euonymi. ʒ ii. ss.
Pepsin (scale (1-3000) ʒ iv.
Ac. Hydrochlor. dil. ʒ iii.
Glycerini ʒ iii.
Aq. ad. ʒ xx.

ʒ i. for a dose.

N.B.—Tr. Euonymi :—

℞ Fort. Rad. Euonymi 4 oz.
Alcohol 90 vel S. V. R. ad. ʒ xx.
(Bark in 20 powder, and percolate.)

MIST. TUSSI RUB. CONC.

℞ Ac. Hydrobrom. m xv.
Tr. Chlorof. et. Morphinæ (B.P. 1898) m vi.
Liq. Carmini m ii.
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. m i
Syr. Pruni. Virg. ad. ʒ i.

Dose—ʒ i. to ʒ ii.

N.B.—Let stand for a day, then filter through paper.

LIQ. COPAIBÆ (SOLUBLE), P.F.

℞ Balsam Copaibæ ʒ xx.
Liq. Potassæ ʒ xxx.
Aq. ʒ x.

Boil Copaiba and Potash for an hour; add the water and mix thoroughly; set aside till cold and well separated; draw off clear liquid from upper oily portion and sediment, and evaporate to ʒ xxxviii.; add Liq. Potas. ʒ ii.

MIST. BROMOFORMI, P.F.

℞ Bromoformi m xvi.
Alcohol 90 vel S. V. R. ʒ ii.
Tr. Card. Co. ʒ iii.
Glycerin ʒ i. ss.

Dose (to be gradually increased).—ʒ i. every four hours for whooping cough of children 1 to 3 years of age.

—*Australian Jour. of Pharmacy.*

(To be continued.)

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

THE SKY-SCRAPING TOWER OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

People travelling to the Pan-American Exposition from the direction of Niagara Falls will get their first view of the Electric Tower from a distance of 12 or more miles. From the river side of the steam or electric cars, the Electric Tower is seen looming up in the southern sky high above all other objects on the horizon. As the tower nears completion, the eyes of passengers on the trains and trolleys feast upon its magnificent height of 391 feet and obtain an impressive intimation of the mammoth proportions and beauty on which the Exposition is being built. The magnitude of the Electric Tower and its graceful lines cannot fail to impress all with the conviction that when it is illumined with the thousands of lights given light by the transmitted energy of the wonderful dynamos of Niagara, it will be a truly gorgeous spectacle, surpassing in its royal beauty anything of the kind ever erected by man. It will delight every eye that sees it. It will stir the hearts and minds of all with admiration for the men that conceived it and carried the plans to such glorious perfection. In every department the Pan-American will portray the progress of the Americas up to the present time, and when people view the electrical splendor of the Exposition they will feel satisfied no matter what the century has in store in the way of additional progress, to live in an age when such results were possible of accomplishment. In these results the old and young will find education and entertainment, and their admiration of it all, which they will express on their home-going will be simply reflective of the wonderous electric effects.

The Market in Staples.

SPONGES.

Lower prices cannot be looked for in sponges but rather the reverse. Unfavorable conditions which demoralized the fishing industry in all parts of the world appear not to have run their course. Latest advices from both Florida and the Bahamas report stormy weather, which has seriously interfered with the fishing. In Florida especially it has proved almost a complete failure. We cannot see how the tendency of prices can be other than upward.

QUININE.

"Higher Quinine" is a pretty safe prediction at the present time, and one likely to be fulfilled in the near future, in fact the upward movement has already set in; conditions are all favorable to the seller. The net reduction of quinine and bark in

London during the past year is given by one authority as equal to 1,213,000 ozs. of the former. From the same source we learn that the consumption has overtaken the production. Java has not come up to expectations either in quantity or quality of bark. Under the circumstances a purchase of quinine at present prices should be a good investment.

BUCHU.

The South African war has materially affected this drug. Unsettled conditions there have completely paralyzed the "gathering industry." This is done by up country natives, who exchange the leaves with country storekeepers for food and wearing apparel. The rigors of martial law have prevented this trading, and it is doubtful if any quantity of leaves are left on the market. Prices have already advanced and will go higher.

IPECAC.

Stocks of this drug are so limited and held in so few hands that higher prices are sure to prevail. At the last London drug auction, a range of from 6d to 8d higher was recorded.

GLYCERINE

Shows an upward tendency. Manufacturers are content with present prospects, and are not booking for future delivery.

English Teething Syrup.

The British Chemists Company placed this preparation on the market for the financial benefit of themselves and the legitimate retail drug trade of the country.

The policy of the company outlined at the inception was that no departmental store or aggressive cutter should be allowed to handle the preparation unless they purchased it at full retail price and sold again at a loss.

This policy has been adhered to closely during its business career and its intention is that the future shall be but a repetition of the past.

Pursuing conscientiously such a policy, the company feels that it is entitled to and should receive from the druggists of Canada a hearty support and that its goods should receive fair treatment at their hands.

Not only should the spirit of reciprocity prompt such a treatment from the druggist, but there are strong financial reasons for pursuing such a course. English Teething Syrup gives a large margin of profit to the distributor, and is not like many other competing preparations sold at cost.

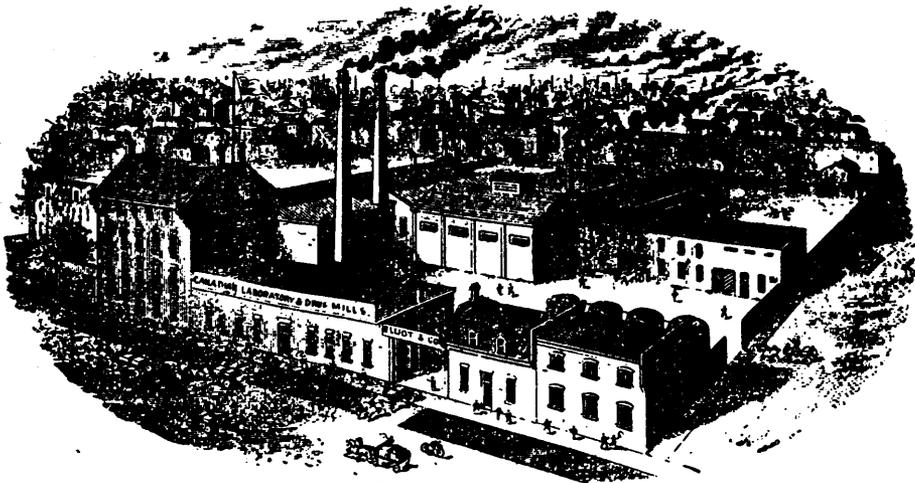
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if supplied to your customers will give perfect satisfaction and bring continued custom to your store. Our reputation is your guarantee. The flowers are reduced to powder in our own mills, and are turned out without admixture or coloration. Have you marked the exceeding fineness of our powder? A very fine powder is half the battle. The same remarks apply to our **HELLEBORE**.

We solicit your enquiries and booked orders for the above, and for

PARIS GREEN, **BLUESTONE,**
CAMPHOR, **MOTH CAMPHOR,**
WHITE LEAD and **METALLIC WHITE**

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ITS ADVANTAGES

COVERING CAPACITY fully 15 per cent greater than Lead,
PERMANENCY OF COLOR in presence of gases.
DURABILITY—Makes a good elastic coat.
TINTS are brighter and more lasting.

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Cheap, Harmless, and Effective.

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

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

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

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

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

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

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

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Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Winnipeg, Man.

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Is growing in popularity, and increased sales is a testimony to the quality of goods we produce.

*Athlete, assorted, Bermuda Fruit,
Our Bobs, Soda Mint,
Century Pepsin,*

Are all leaders. We are adding to our lines rapidly, and in all cases *as near perfect as possible* is our aim.

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Are enquired for throughout the Dominion, and every drug store should be stocked with them.

Reserve orders till you see our traveller; he'll call in a few days.

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YOU DON'T WANT THIS KIND

THERE'S THE KIND that sends its victim to bed with a fever and the arm is badly swollen and very painful. You get vaccine virus all right, but you get a whole colony of germs you did not bargain for.

YOU DON'T WANT THIS KIND

THERE'S "THE KIND THAT TAKES." Produces the characteristic vesicle without any complications, absolutely pure and always potent—that's STEARNS' Glycerinated Vaccine. A vaccination shield goes with each tube of virus. Each package complete within itself.

THAT'S THE KIND YOU WANT

After a most impartial and searching COMPARATIVE TEST of all prominent makers of vaccine, the Chicago Board of Health awarded the contract to Frederick Stearns & Co. for their Glycerinated Vaccine Virus.

"SERUM THERAPY," a comprehensive booklet sent to any druggist on application. Sample and prices for the asking.

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OF TORONTO.

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Established 1896.

Next Class April 8, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among our specialties will be

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

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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

OPTICAL LEGISLATION.

Several States in the Union are on the brink of optical legislation. In some the optical societies are endeavoring to make the practice of optics a close corporation by appointing a board of opticians to make examinations and dispense licenses to practice optometry, while in the State of New York the physicians are fathering a bill, making a criminal offence of supplying any instrument or apparatus for the relief of physical disabilities, such as artificial limbs, eyes, trusses, etc., unless on a physician's prescription.

Although no mention whatever is made of spectacles, it is presumed that the whole bill is aimed at this one particular industry. It is not probable that the bill will become law, but it indicates the extent to which a class already in possession of exclusive privileges will go in pursuit of more.

Although no similar movement is discernible in this country, still it is not to be expected that we can always remain in this happy condition. The politics of our neighbors must extend, in moral effect, at least, to our community; and if a bill of this nature should happen to pass in New York State, it is safe to assume that a similar bill would be attempted in our own country.

It is the custom for opticians in conventions, or similar occasions, to bewail the present lowly, unprofessional condition of the optical business, and discuss ways and means of securing legislation for its improvement.

Such an endeavor is worthy of all praise; but I have yet to find a case where this effort has extended far beyond a desire to secure legislation to curtail the number of opticians by shutting out the poor ones, or the undesirable ones, by raising some mystical standard of entrance.

The ordinary optical course of two or three weeks is unanimously condemned as being totally inadequate to impart even a small portion of the required knowledge. This, in spite of the fact that practically all those composing these assemblies secured their

optical knowledge in this way; and the loudest talkers are usually the recent graduates. "These schools should be discontinued and long-term colleges, under Government supervision, should be substituted." This is the burden of their cry.

You do not hear of any united effort by opticians to form a school of this kind; nothing in the shape of donations or similar sacrifices is yet visible, without which a technical school of this kind is not to be expected.

The history of revolutionary legislation is, to a great extent, the story of tribulations. 'Tis rarely that radical legislation is resorted to until the evil it is intended to remove is presumably greater than the inevitable hardships which the act would create.

In short, the path to professional glory lies through tribulations and trials, just as surely as in the matter of things moral and religious. The old maxim is surely applicable to the opticians: "Know all things; but first know thyself."

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

A STUDY IN LENSES.

A lens has been described as a transparent object, so formed that it will refract light rays.

The refractive power of a lens will depend upon two conditions, the degree of density of the material of which it is constructed, and the obliquity of the angle of incidence.

A few years ago spectacle lenses were constructed largely of so-called "pebble," or Iceland Spar as the refractive power or rather index of refraction was high and the material was hard, rendering the surface capable of accepting a very high polish and not easily scratched.

Of late years the quality of the pebble has greatly deteriorated, while that of glass has equally improved until to-day practically all the lenses used in spectacleware are made of flint glass.

Assuming therefore that all lenses are made of glass with the same index of refraction the difference in refraction in the various strengths is a question

solely of shape or technically speaking, curvature.

Lenses for the correction of visual errors are either spherical or cylindrical, and are made with their surface either convex or concave.

Spherical lenses are so called because their surfaces are sections of spheres and are ground to the required curvature by means of cast-iron plates called "shells," which being turned by means of automatic lathes to the required curvature are covered with hot pitch into which the rough piece of glass is stuck, and after cooling and hardening this shell is attached to a shaft which revolves it slowly and a second shell concave to fit the desired convexity of the glass to be ground is attached to a second shaft, and resting on the glasses in the first shell they are, by means of emery sprinkled over them, ground to the curvature of the grinding shell.

They are afterwards smoothed and polished with fine emery and rouge.

In bi-convex or bi-concave both surfaces are equally curved. In Plano convex or concave one surface is flat and the other possesses all the curvature.

Periscopic lenses have a combination of convex and concave curvatures.

In the Periscopic Convex the inner surface consists of a concave curvature, which in standard American lenses is always the same (1.25) curve, no matter what the strength of the lens and the front surface convex. Consequently the front surface will always be of a curvature representing 1.25 D. greater than the total refraction of the lens, as this amount is required to neutralize the reverse curvature of the inner surface.

In Periscopic Concave Lenses the front surface is always 1.25 D. Convex and the inner surface over curved to the same amount. The Concave surface is always placed towards the eye.

It is claimed for the Periscopic lens, which is the form in general use, that it affords a wider field of vision than either Bi or Planos.

Lenses, as already stated, are of two kinds, Convex and Concave, and are known by various other names, Positive, Converging and Plus (+) being used to indicate Convex, and Negative, Diverging and Minus (-) meaning Concave.

In this country the algebraic signs + and - are usually used prefixed to the number indicating the power of the lens.

(To be continued.)

A strange clock was made during the last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and the figures, being hollow, were filled with different sweets or spices. Thus, running his finger along the hand, by tasting the owner could tell the hour without a light.

OPTICAL ALLUSIONS.

Mr. Owen H. Bott, Calgary, has been taking a course in optics, has added a Geneva Retinoscope to his optical department, which is now the most complete in the West.

A. J. Logan, Alvinston, suffered a recent loss by fire.

The winter classes at the Canadian Ophthalmic College have been well attended and highly successful, the increase in the staff affording greater teaching facilities. This is the only optical institute in Canada employing on its staff experts in optics and medicine.

G. A. Burbidge and H. W. Cameron, two of Halifax's leading drug and optical men, have been increasing their optical facilities. The former has added a Chambers Inskoop Ophthalmometer and the latter a Geneva Retinoscope.

The next class of the Canadian Ophthalmic College, which will be held on April 8th, promises to be well attended. Those interested communicate without delay to Mr. L. G. Amsden, Principal.

The March Course of the Canadian Ophthalmic College opened with a large class, the new arrangement, by which the staff work is divided between Dr. Isaacs and the former instructor, Mr. L. G. Amsden, working advantageously and producing the very best results. Intending students would do well to apply early, as the number in each case is limited.

All things will come to him who waits,
But here's a rule that's slicker,
The man who goes for what he wants
Will get there all the quicker.

A man in Western Kansas keeps ten others at work digging snake root and rosin weed from the prairies for the drug trade. In the last eighteen months he has shipped 36,000 pounds, some of it to Europe.

Assistant—Madam, what shall be done with this bonnet which your pet dog chewed up?

Milliner—Put it in the window with a card reading, "Advance Parisian Novelty—\$85."—*From the Baltimore American.*

Mrs. Hedwig Heyl has started a cooking school for doctors in Berlin. More than a hundred prominent physicians from France, Germany, Russia and Italy are taking the course, and it is reported that branch schools will be started in other European capitals.

Photographic Department

A FRATERNAL VISIT.

Our photographic editor was very fortunate to be in Montreal on Feb. 23rd, and was the recipient of an invitation to an "at home" given by the president, officers and committee of the Montreal Camera Club, the occasion being the opening of the new club rooms, 44 Victoria St. The club leased the entire building immediately after the fire at the old club rooms and have made a model camera club, the studio especially being one of the finest in the city. On the ground floor are situated the janitor's quarters, two cosy reception rooms occupying the entire first floor. These rooms are tastefully decorated in dark green and terra cotta burlap, the walls being finished with a neutral ingrain paper. The developing and enlarging rooms are dreams, the former containing ten sections, but the haven of rest is the "locker room," which contains 60 lockers, with the owner's name on a silver plate on each, this is the room where the "boys" congregate every evening and have an interchange of opinions in photography and probably on other subjects. The membership of the club is at present 140 but it is now limited to 160, and judging from the amount of applications what have poured in since the official opening there will be a big waiting list. Quite a few of the Montreal chemists belong to the club, among whom may be mentioned, H. H. Wooton, apothecary to the Royal Victoria Hospital; J. H. Morrison, R. H. Bryson, H. H. Lyman, of Lyman Sons & Co.; T. Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co.; and Alex. B. J. Moore, chemist of Evans & Sons, Limited, who is also chairman of the rooms committee. The sub-committee who had charge of the fitting up of the new club rooms were Messrs. Cole, Ferns and Moore, and were the recipients of numerous congratulations at the "at home."

March 2nd was an evening devoted to the "boys" official opening, when about fifty members and guests had a regular free and easy. Mr. Moore ran the show, which consisted of an evening devoted to slides and refreshments; to say it was a howling success would be putting it mildly, and the unfortunate photo editor did not get back to his virtuous couch until the "wee sma hours." It is no idle joke to say that any of the Toronto Camera friends when they visit Montreal, be they druggists or otherwise, will always have a warm welcome from the members of the Montreal Camera Club.

"Doctor, I shall never forget that to you I owe my life." "Oh, no," replied the doctor, mildly; "you only owe me for fifteen visits I made you during your illness."

LANTERN SLIDES.

BY ALEX. B. J. MOORE, PH. G., MONTREAL,
LABORATORY SUPERINTENDENT EVANS AND
SONS, LIMITED.

A lantern slide to my mind is a thing of "beauty and a joy forever," and to some amateurs the making of a good slide is the "ultima thule" of photography. To those who have never tried their hand at the work I would say, begin right away and you will be surprised at the success of your efforts if you happen to possess any good negatives; this does not for a moment mean to infer that every good negative makes a good slide, as in a great many cases a negative which gives you good results with direct prints or enlargements is not at all suitable for slides. It is needless to tell the majority of amateurs that there are two processes by which a slide can be made, viz., contact and reduction, and a great many make their primary slides by the first method but very soon find out its disadvantages and try reduction, to which method they stick and get more fascinated as they improve in their results. Contact work has a great disadvantage inasmuch that your resulting slide is exactly the same size as your negative, and the possessor of 5 x 7 or even 4 x 5 negatives is lost unless he desires to take only a part of his negative as his subject. The first thing to decide on before making a slide is the brand of plates you intend to use. My advice is to ask any friend who has had success in slide making what plate he uses and having picked on the plate, stick to this one kind until you are thoroughly conversant with its workings, but use no other size but 3 1/4 x 3 1/4. The contact method is very simple and consists of placing the lantern plate in contact with the negative, so that one film touches the other, and exposing to the light for the necessary time, then take the plate and develop it in the usual way, but with a developer of a different strength to that used for negatives. With regard to the value of the light one must remember that the farther away you get from the light the longer the exposure, as if the correct exposure were to be 10 seconds at a foot from a gas jet at two feet it would not be 20 seconds, but 40 seconds or the original 20 seconds multiplied by two squared. A little practice will make the beginner quite expert on the question of exposure and it is better to waste a few plates in the beginning by experimenting and save time and plates as he advances in his work; he will then readily understand that the denser the negative the closer he should hold it to the light. With regard to the second method namely, reduction or even enlarging, space would not permit enumerating the hundred and one different styles of apparatus which are manufactured to meet its requirements, suffice to say that you can make as good a slide with your own camera and lens

as with any of the so-called necessary appliances. All that is required is a room where you can block out the light, leaving a portion to place your negative in, the light passing through the negative then through your camera and lens, and reproduced as a positive on the lantern plate. Any photographic dealer or photo druggist will in all probability be able to make a diagram for the prospective lantern slide fiend, and he will then realize the amount of scope which he has in the way of dodging his negative or printing on clouds in a landscape or marine view, which in the original negative has little or no artistic merit. We now come to development and this part of the process is without doubt the vitality of a finished slide. It is frequently advocated to use only one developer, but with this I do not agree, although of course we must acknowledge that hydroquinone is without doubt the king of developers for the majority of slides and its use as an all-round developer is to be recommended to beginners, yet a slide of one particular subject developed with Hydroquinone "is not in it" with one of the same subject developed with Pyro, and vice versa. A good formula for a normal developer of Hydroquinone in two solutions is as follows: No. 1. Hydroquinone, 90 grains; Acid Sulphurous, 50 minims; Pot Bromid, gr. 25; Aqua dist ad. 8 ozs. No. 2. Soda Caustica, grs 90; Sod Sulphite Cryst, gr. 450; Aqua distil, ad. 8 ozs. To develop take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of each solution and mix with 1 oz water. A properly exposed plate will develop in 2 or 3 minutes and give good black tones; to vary the tone to brown, purple or red the exposure must be greatly increased, the developer diluted and a little of a restrainer added, the development will then be prolonged; a good restrainer consists of 5% solution of Bromide and Carbonate of Ammonium. After development the slide must be washed thoroughly for a few minutes then transferred to an acid fixing bath and allowed to remain in same for five minutes after being apparently fixed, then washed in running water for at least one hour. We now come to Pyro, which certainly has no peer, the formula is a two solution one as follows: No. 1. Acid Pyrogallic, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; Sod Sulphite Cryst, 2 ozs.; Acid Citric, grs. 60; Aqua dist, ad. 8 ozs. No. 2 Ammon Bromide, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Liq. Ammon fort, 3 drs.; Aqua distil, ad. 8 ozs.; equal parts of each solution is used. After development wash well and fix in a 20% Hypo. bath and finally wash well to eliminate all traces of hypo; another developer which I find works beautifully is Amidol, and as it does not keep in solution I find it very convenient to work thus, a 20% solution of Sulphite of which take one ounce, dilute with 3 oz. water, add 10 or 12 grains of Amidol and thoroughly dissolve, and add 10 to 30 drops of 10% solution K. Br. as occasion demands. To fix use an acid fixing bath as with Hydroquinone. Amidol

is coming more into favor every day and the results obtained certainly entitle it to rank as one of the best developers. To those who prefer a brownish colored slide I can confidently recommend Ortol and the formula which I use is as follows: No. 1. Ortol, gr. 50; Potas Meta bisulph. grs. 25; Pot Brom, gr. x; Aq. dist, ad. 10 ozs. No. 2. Soda Carb Cryst. 1 oz; Sod Sulphite Cryst, 1 oz.; Aqua, ad. 10 ozs. To develop use equal parts No. 1 and No 2; to fix use the acid bath. After the final washing each plate should in all instances be gently rubbed with a tuft of wet cotton and if possible finally rinsed in a little distilled water. After the slide is thoroughly dry, one has to consider the masking and binding and herein lies the making or spoiling of a good slide; judgment has to be shown in the style of mask suitable to the subject. Masks of every conceivable shape are to be procured from any photographic dealer, a variety of which you must have on hand to suit your requirements; the same applies to the binding strips, and after a little practice at covering and binding you will be surprised at your finished slide.

Toning a slide is in a great many cases necessary and for nice warm tones Uranium is the most acceptable to work with, while for strong red colors Copper will be found convenient. The formula for each will be seen below, but it must be remembered when using Uranium that the slide must be thin as it will intensify in the process of toning, while the opposite applies to the ferricyanide of copper. After toning the slides are well washed, dried and finished in the usual manner, but care is necessary with the uranium as prolonged washing will remove the toning.

URANIUM TONER.

Uranium N tras, gr x.
Potass Ferricyanide, pur gr. x.
Acid Acetic, B.*P., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Aqua distil, ad. 10 ozs.

COPPER TONER.

Cupri Sulph, pur, gr. x.
Potass Ferricyanide, pur, gr. ix.
Potas Citras, gr. 70.
Aqua distil, ad. 4 ozs.

If any amateur, who has not heretofore made a slide, will look over his negatives he will probably find a mine of untold pleasure locked away in some old box which can be forcibly demonstrated to him by getting a slide or two made from his apparently discarded negatives, and when thrown on the screen he will stand open-mouthed and say "what a lot I have missed."

"Are my photographs finished?" enquired Miss Lokutt, who had had a sitting in her new ball gown.
"No, miss," replied the photographer, "we started to finish them yesterday, but there was too much exposure, and—"

"Sir!"—

Philadelphia Press.

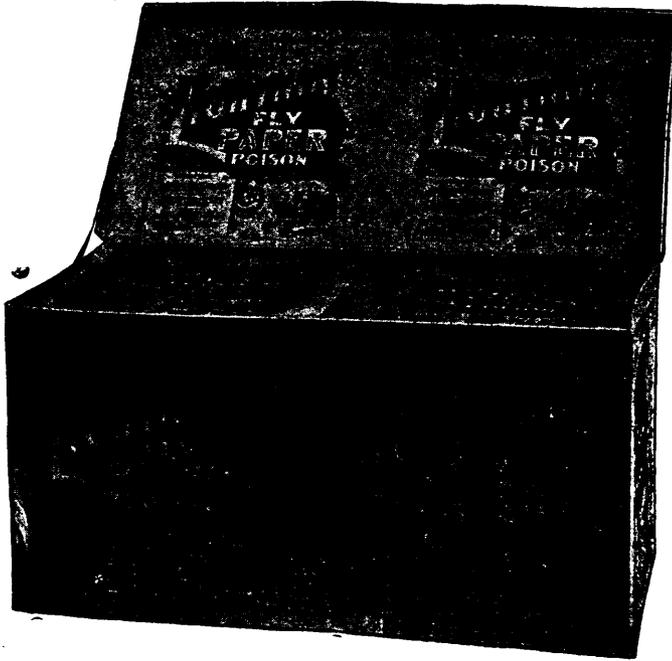
Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison.

SEASON 1901.

Best
Fighter,

Best
Seller,

Best
Killer.



Kills all
Rivals,

Kills all
Flies,

Kills all
Prices.



6 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
10c.



3 papers
in a
packet
retails
at
5c.

Ask For LYMAN'S. Take No Other.

THE **Lyman Bros & Co., LIMITED.**
Wholesale Druggists. TORONTO.

O. P. C. NOTES.

Who threw those bottles?

The banquet was a success—vocally.

It is the growing time for pharmaceutical oratory.

The poor old college building came in for another scoring.

That reference to the "May interview," by Examiner Pepper, was a cruel joke to spring in a company whose sole object was enjoyment.

Rev. Dr. Talling scored a bullseye when he remarked that "the boys were learning to mix medicines with the purpose of making money."

We merely rise to remark that Mr. G. A. Bingham is President of the Toronto Drug Section, and that Mr. C. D. Daniels is not a wholesale man.

PERSONALS.

Mr E G Swift, Canadian Manager of Parke, Davis & Co, paid the city a visit on Monday, March 4

Mr Jno Heppler, for some years first assistant in the Rossin House drug store, has accepted a position as city sundry man with Lyman Bros & Co.

Mr M B Hall, of Osgoode pharmacy, has been in the hospital for some weeks, suffering from rheumatism. We are pleased to know that he is improving and hopes soon to be back at business.

Mrs Mallon, of the Evans & Sons office staff, has

been missed from her accustomed place, and we regret to learn is seriously ill.

The Elliot & Co firm is again complete with three generations in it, the wife of Mr W S having supplied the third member at Grace Hospital on Sunday, February 24.

The wife of A M Dow presented her lord and master with a sweet little daughter on February 10th.

Mr Walter Latimer paid the city a visit on Feb. 26. Mr Latimer is resting at Eugene.

Mr Cl. as McCurry, of the Lyman Bros staff, has been a grip victim, but we are pleased to hear that the veteran hopes soon to be at his post again. Mr. McCurry has been in the employ of the firm for almost sixty years.

Mr J J Swift, Manager of Parke, Davis & Co, eastern depot at Montreal, spent a day in Toronto on his way east from headquarters.

Mr Hanover, the genial and popular representative of Messrs Bauer & Black, Chicago, has been calling on friends, who are always pleased to welcome him.

Mr W S Elliot, of Elliot & Co. is at his desk again after a week's wrestling with grip.

Mr J H Hallett, of Queen street, was called to Orono on March 4th by the death of his mother, Mrs Hallett had been ailing for some time and the event was not unlooked for.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., President of the Montreal Board of Trade, paid Toronto a visit on March 5th. His visit was in connection with the new Board building to be erected to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

McLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

"Real Fruit" Juices

Crushed Fruits and Supplies

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

\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon!

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

MAKE A TEST!

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

J. J. McLaughlin,

Manufacturing Chemist,

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street.

TORONTO.

NEWS ITEMS.

Wallace Dawson, of Montreal, is reported in difficulty.

G. H. Edmison, of Woodstock, Ont., is out of business.

D. Cholloner, of Digby, N.S., is offering his business for sale.

C. W. Hunt, Indian Head, was damaged by fire on March 7th.

Joseph Dilworth has removed from Hastings, Ont., to Welland.

D. J. Sutherland, of Chesley, Ont., has gone out of business.

A. W. Bleasdale has moved from Fort Steele, B. C., to Fernie.

Holgate, Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated as dealers in drugs.

W. P. McLaren, of Waterford, Ont., has sold out to J. W. McLaren.

W. A. DePencier, of Thamesville, Ont., has assigned to Jno Coutts.

H. W. Smith, of Niagara Falls, Ont., had a fire loss during the month.

W. B. Brocking, of Steveston, B.C., was burned out about the first of February.

W. A. Hendrie, Montreal, has assigned, and a meeting of creditors is called for 14th.

The Queen Medicine Co. of Montreal has been registered with A. W. Moffatt as owner.

Odelbert Gauvreau is registered as owner of the Pharmacie du Marche Massicote, Montreal.

The stock of Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., was damaged by fire on February 8.

F. R. Curry was a sufferer from smoke and water during a fire in Brockville, Ont., on February 8th.

Maria J. Beaudry is registered as the sole owner of Haubureau Co., manufacturers proprietary medicines, Montreal.

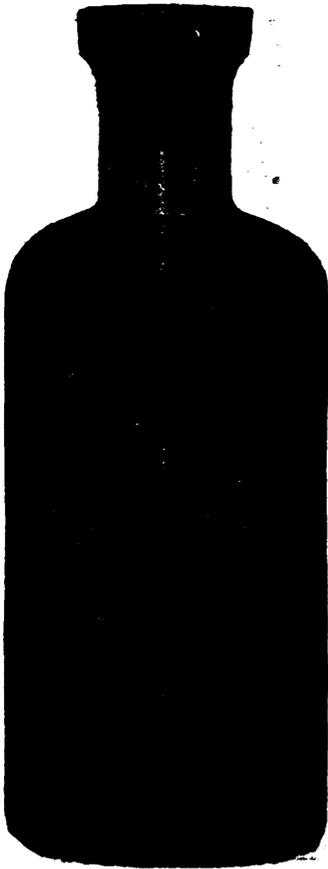
The drug and stationery business of Frank Barnard, Armstrong, B.C., has been acquired by R. and G. Burns.

The stock of A. J. Logan, Alviston, Ont., was damaged by fire on February 24. Loss covered by insurance.

W. Evans, of Allenford, Ont., was among the victims of a fire which occurred in that village on February 7th.

Geo. McGowan, a shipper in the employ of Messrs Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, was arrested on Feb. 21, and admitted having stolen \$1,000 worth of stock from the company.

"Murdie" is a great favorite in the west and



TO PHARMACISTS.

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

LISTERINE.

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

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

LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, Gen. Agt.

Yours Respectfully,

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

with the increased opportunities which the new firm will give him he should have no difficulty in adding to his already large business.

The green house of the Sydenham Glass Works was destroyed by fire on February 19. The bursting of an oil pipe in the engine room started the blaze. Loss heavy, but covered by insurance.

Mr. Murdoch McLennan, a well known and popular figure in drug circles in Western Ontario, and who for the past thirteen years has represented the firm of Jas. A. Kennedy & Co., London, has severed his connection with the above firm and will in future be the representative of the Dominion Drug Co., Limited, Hamilton, over the same territory.

Mr. Wm. Stewart, who for the past two years has been representing the Dominion Drug Co., Limited (late Archdale Wilson & Co.), over the North-west portion of Ontario, has taken a position in the house as superintendent of the goods department. Mr. Stewart having had a wide experience in both wholesale and retail business, and as he will have the supervision of all shipping and checking, the patrons of this enterprising firm can feel certain of getting their orders even more carefully and promptly attended to than in the past. His experience on the

road will be of great assistance to him in his new position and there is no doubt that he will be a valuable addition to the already efficient staff of this well known firm.

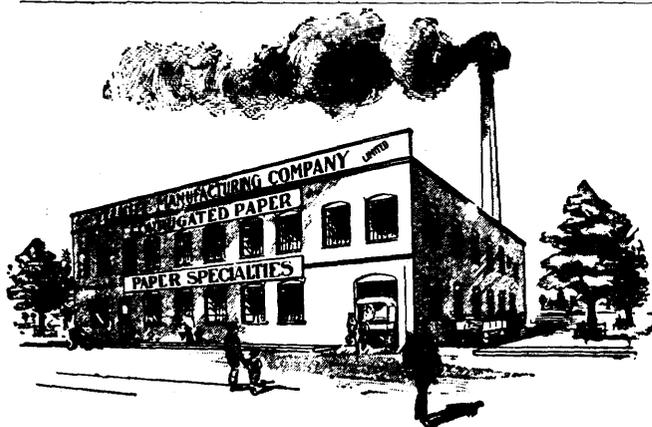
TORONTO NEWS.

Peace and harmony has prevailed in trade circles during the month. The majority of druggists have been fairly busy, changeable weather delays the exit of the grip, and cough remedies are still in demand.

No changes of proprietorship are reported, which indicates prosperity and satisfaction. We have heard of only one city pharmacy as in the market.

There are rumors of interesting times where all is not brotherly love within the charmed circle of the promoters of the physicians' cooperative supply house.

The cases of prosecution against druggists for prescribing promises an early collapse. Mr Du Vernet piled up a formidable array of objections against the convictions which so impressed Mr. Curry, who is acting for the Medical Council, that he asked for a week's delay to look into them.



The Elliott Mfg. Co.,

LIMITED

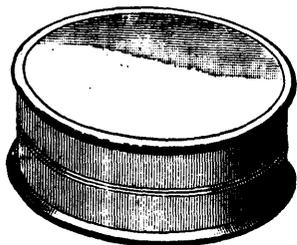
OFFICE: 231 Richmond St. West.
 FACTORIES: 74, 76, 78 Nelson Street,

Toronto.

Corrugated Paper

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

DRUG BOXES



DRUGGISTS
 LABELS.



It looks as though a dismissal on technicalities rather than an interpretation of law would be the result.

The wholesale trade have financially supported the retailers in this case with more than their usual liberality. May such good feeling always exist.

It is whispered that a "palm garden" will be an adjunct of a down town pharmacy during the coming season. It is the growing time in the light refreshment trade.

On Saturday afternoon March 2nd, in the warehouses of the Lyman Bros. and Co., a very popular presentation was made to Mr. R. R. J. Lennox, the sturdy goal keeper of the L. B. & Co's. hockey club, which has achieved much fame in hockey circles. The present was a very handsome medal suitably inscribed, and was presented on behalf of the members of the club by their honorary president, Mr. Geo. H. Leslie, the veteran stick handler who did himself and club proud in a very neat speech, and after scoring a few points on goal, wound up the game a draw, amidst great applause, and attached the medal to Mr. Lennox's manly breast. The hockey club will be heard from later if the ice keeps good.

A change in the firm name of The Lyman, Knox & Co. has taken place, and it now is Lyman, Knox and Clarkson, Limited. There is no change in the personnel or management. Mr. Clarkson, who is so popular with the patrons of the Toronto house, continues in charge. The change introduces Mr. Clarkson's name, who has been for some time on the directorate of the company.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Frank Woolley is rejoicing in the advent of a little Miss Woolley, who recently arrived to bless his home.

Mr. McGarrity of Kerr, Watson & Co's. staff, who has been in the hospital for some time past, is again able to be about.

F. G. Forque, who has recently been head clerk with Mr. Henri Lanctot, has bought out the stock of Dr. Aylen, and will open on the corner of St. Catherine and D siré.

There is some talk here of forming a mutual fire insurance company. The regular companies have adopted such high rates that many think the time is ripe for the formation of fire insurance company.

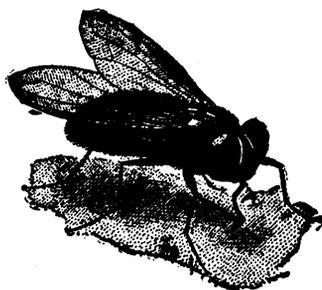
A subscription list has been sent around by the Grocers Association and pharmacists have been asked to subscribe towards a fund for sending a delegate to Quebec to press the department store taxation bill. Some subscriptions have been collected.

Mr. Romeo Casgrain of the Central Pharmacy was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Eddonilda Racicot. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Rev. Curé Larocque at the church of St. Louis of France on Feb. 8th. Our best wishes for a long and happy life are tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain.

Mr. M. J. Morrison, L.L.B., of the law firm of Quinn & Morrison, is to deliver two lectures to the students of our college at the end of the present term. The first lecture will be devoted to commercial law and the second to the pharmacy act, and the relations of the pharmacist to the public, such as responsibility of errors, ownership of prescriptions, adulterations, etc. We presume that pharmacists and others besides students may attend the lectures, as some of the questions to be discussed are but little known or misunderstood by many in the profession.

Mr. Clem. Newton, one of the Transvaal veterans, has settled down again to the prosaic, hum-drum life of a drug clerk. Mr. Newton was one of the Canadian Mounted Rifles and went through the whole campaign with his regiment; was never sick a day nor missed an engagement, and returned to Canada in better trim than he left it and does not regret his experience. His chum, Chas. M. Hoy, formerly of Lyman, Knox & Co's. staff, remains in Africa, as he was offered and accepted a very lucrative post in the Government laboratory at Pretoria. Ex-Trooper Newton is now with Mr. T. J. Quirk, of St. Catherine St.

Tanglefoot SEALED, STICKY FLY PAPER.



Stops the fly in his mad career. Also catches the filthy load he is carrying, thus preventing the danger of contagion.

**LONG LASTING.
A CASH ASSET.
ORDER FROM JOBBER.**

The O. W. THUM & Co., Manfrs.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., U. S. A.

BRITISH NEWS.

In South Australia there are fourteen eucalyptus oil distilleries operating. The value of exports in this line during 1899 was £2,224.

The Cocaine habit has assumed alarming proportions in Bengal, E. I.; even school children are addicted to it. Betel sellers at the bazars have been allowed to sell the drug.

A large tract of land in Travancove, E. I., is under cultivation with a variety of products. Among them are cinchona and cardamons, and it is intended soon to include rubber.

Warehouses at the Cape, S. A., are crammed with immense stocks of goods of all kinds waiting the close of the war to go forward. "After the war" there will be a rush north of men and goods.

A week's reported poisoning cases in England number 16. The means employed were laudanum, 3 cases; carbolic acid, 2; oxalic acid, 2; corrosive sublimate, arsenic, chloroform, cyanide of potash and strychnia, one each.

The compensation commission in South Africa have settled with the two chemists of Mefeking for the damages sustained by them during the siege by the Boers. Messrs. Lennon, Limited, get £489, 19s., 2d. Mr. W. W. Cooper, £41, 10s.

The Chancery Court in England has decided that the word "Uneeda" cannot be registered as a trade mark in the Kingdom. The learned Judge held that it was not an invented word but a combination of three words "you need a" and consequently could not be registered.

The chemists were amongst the first to volunteer on the town guard of Cape Town when an invasion was feared by the raiding Boers who had crossed the Orange River. Proprietors are holding positions open for any assistants who join the force. Fifty seven have already enrolled.

A Manchester Coroner's Jury has brought in an open verdict in the "arsenic in beer" poisoning cases. The verdict attached blames the brewers, the manufacturer of the sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of the glucose supplied to the brewers, the regular chemist employed in the glucose factory and a London consulting chemist.

A correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* tells of a woman among the working class who cured all her own and neighbor's children of measles by simply wrapping them in a red shawl and placing them in front of a large fire. The correspondent wonders if there is any efficacy in "red rays."

The *Chemist and Druggist* correspondent at the Cape sounds a note of warning to British exporters to look after their trade in South Africa. While the importer prefers to import from the Motherland

still the proverbial conservatism of the Britisher and his slowness to supply notions and novelties will afford more wide awake people a foothold and a basis upon which to build a trade.

The High Court in England, Justice Buckley presiding, rendered a decision on February 12th that the word "Vaseline" is not a proper word for a trade mark and has ordered it expurged from the register. The ground of the decision is that vaseline is a descriptive word for the product, a patented process for the purification of petroleum jelly. This patent having expired the word becomes common property.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The schedule price appears to be well maintained in New York. Reports from the canvassers and chairmen of committees send in most encouraging reports.

Slot directions will soon be a feature of Philadelphia drug stores. That city is following Chicago's example. As usual there is a divergence of opinion in the craft.

The graduating class of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy are endeavoring to induce the trustees to sanction the cap and gown, claiming that they are as justly entitled to don such raiment as graduates of other colleges.

A bill before the Massachusetts State Legislature to prevent misleading advertisements has been reported adversely by the committee having it under consideration, as in their opinion it would prevent goods not just as represented from being sold.

Philadelphia druggists held a progressive euchre party on Feb. 19th, at which 1200 players competed for prizes. 500 prizes were competed for, ranging in value from 75c. to \$225.00 each. Over \$1000 profit was realized and this entire sum will be turned over to the N. A. R. D.

The Michigan Drug Clerk's Association has a bill before the State Legislature, the provisions of which limit the working hours of a drug clerk to ten a day in two terms of five each, and no more during the twenty four hours. Proprietors are not opposing the bill and consequently it is likely to become law.

A Philadelphia Criminal Court Judge delivered the astounding decision that "human life was of less importance than the obeying of a summons of a court, its dignity being paramount, and further fined a physician \$10.00 for contempt of court in not leaving the bedside of a diphtheria patient in response to a summons.

Carrie Nationism is spreading rapidly in the country. The mania has spread north-west from

Chicago, where it took on a new form, the lunatics, instead of saloons, devoted their attention to drug stores. South Dakota had an attack and so serious was the situation that the druggists of one town had to protect against the raiding petticoat brigade with barricades and shot guns.

Illinois is also to the fore with a shorter hour bill for drug clerks. An act curtailing the hours of work to 70 in a week was introduced into the Legislature about a month ago. Proprietors are offering no opposition to the bill. Mr. Ebert thinks the law as at present framed will be valueless, as no penalty for violation is named, neither is its enforcement provided for.

American beer makers are stirred up because Dr. Arthur C. Langmuir stated before a meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry that he had found arsenic in minute quantities in American beer. Two of the experts giving their opinion of Dr. Langmuir's statement assert that the test used by him "would reveal arsenic in the maternal font at which the babe nestles for nourishment, and in the heart of the rose at which the bee delves for glucose. Honey being glucose pure and simple."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Finland women have petitioned the government for permission to practice pharmacy with all privileges enjoyed by men.

A Manilla druggist has been arrested by the U. S. authorities for communicating with Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader of the Nationalist party.

In the new tax schedule contemplated by the Brazilian Government, the Minister has under consideration a stamp tax on physicians' prescriptions.

A fire in the Pathological Institute, Berlin, recently destroyed the entire Virchow collection. This collection was most invaluable, containing many documents of universal interest.

The Russian Minister of Interior has granted permission to the Moscow Medical Association to establish special courses of instruction to female pharmacists. After two years course they will be permitted to enter for University examinations.

The Paris Academy of Science recently resolved to present annually a gold medal in memory of Lavoisier, the great chemist. It will be given for distinguished chemical research, and is likely to become greatly prized by chemists. The die for the medallion is being prepared, and one side will be simply a profile of the chemist and under it the name "Laurent Lavoisier," on the reverse "Institut de France, Académie des Sciences, Médaille Lavoisier."

An Antwerp physician, administering medicine in cachets, observed a decided poisonous symptom. On discontinuing the medicine the symptom disappeared and again reappeared when the medicine was re-commenced. On examining the cachets he found the pharmacist's name stamped on each in aniline ink. He thereupon opened the cachets and administered the medicine in powder form, when no re-occurrence of the symptom was observed. This naturally leads to the conclusion that the aniline was poisonous.

Toronto Drug Co.

The Toronto Drug Co., Limited, whose affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver on the retirement of Messrs. McLarty and Stevenson from its management, has been reorganized and a new directorate and management has acquired the plant and stock in trade. The specialties of the company were favorably received by the trade, and it is the intention of the new management to extend these lines.

Effervescent salts will receive special attention and the list will be extended to include a number of medicines not manufactured previously by the company. Citrate of magnesia, for which the firm enjoyed a merited reputation, will continue to receive particular attention.

The drug grinding department is receiving an addition of the latest and most approved machinery especially adapted for the preparation of drugs for percolation and manufacturing purposes.

It is the intention of the new management to add a line of non-secret remedies put up in an attractive style and generally cater to the needs of the legitimate trade, from which they hope to merit and receive a fair share of patronage.

The Removal of Warts.

The removal of warts by caustic applications occasionally results in the formation of ulcerous sores and disfiguring scars. Salicylic acid may be used for that purpose without the slightest harmful effect. The following is an excellent combination which any one can use:

Mercuric chloride.....	5 grains.
Salicylic acid.....	1 drachm.
Collodion.....	1 ounce.

Apply once a day, the upper crust of the previous application being removed before a fresh one is made.

After a few applications the wart may be painlessly removed by gentle traction.

Colored globes in the windows of chemist shops were first displayed by the Moorish druggists of Arabia and Spain.

WEST & PATTERSON,

TEL 520. 61 FRONT ST., EAST.

Dealers in Druggists' Specialties
and Druggists' Sundries.

A full line of SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Goods
always on hand.

10 per ct. discount on orders of \$10 or over.

Send For Price List.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

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

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

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
of Wallaceburg, Limited.

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

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

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

TORONTO DRUG CO.

Chewstick Tooth Paste.

We feel like saying some complimentary things,
well deserved, about this meritorious addition to
our list of toilet perquisites. The best we could
say is to secure a sample and try it as we have
done, and you will be convinced that you can safe-
ly recommend it to your most fastidious customer.
The flavoring is delicate, there is an entire absence
of anything like grittiness, and its saponacious
qualities are just right. Already it has caught on,
and an order has been filled for the Bahamas,
the home of the "Chewstick." Turn to the ad-
vertisement of Messrs. Saunders & Evans (pro-
prieters) and read their announcement.

Ipecac: What noise is that I hear!

Senna: Oh, that is the peel of the lemon —B. &
C. Druggist.

PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JAN. 10, 1901.

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

Acetanilid,	lb	\$0	40	\$0	45
Acid, Acetic,	lb		10		13
Arsenious, lump	lb		25		27
Commercial	lb		8		9
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoïn)	oz		15		20
German	oz		7		10
Boric	lb		10		12
Carbolic, Crystal, super. ..	lb		35		40
Commercial	lb		23		27
Crude	gal		50		80
Citric,	lb		50		55
Gallic,	lb	1	10	1	20
Hydrobromic	lb		30		32
Hydrocyanic,	oz		8		10
Lactic, concentrated	lb	1	10	1	25
Muriatic,	lb		4		5
chem. pure	lb		18		20
Nitric,	lb		10		14
chem. pure	lb		20		25
Oxalic,	lb		10		12
Phosphoric, syrupy	lb		35		40
dilute	lb		12		15
Salicylic	lb		65		70
Sulphuric,	lb		2		5
chem. pure	lb		16		22
Aromatic,	lb		60		65
Tannic,	lb		85		90
Tartaric, powdered,	lb		30		35
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash	gal	4	52		00
by gal	gal	4	90	5	00
Methylated	gal	2	00		00
Alcohol, wood	gal	1	25	1	50
Allspice,	lb		11		13
Powdered	lb		13		15
Aloin,	oz		15		20
Alum,	lb		2 1/2		3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o	lb		10		12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb		55		60
Bromide	lb		85		90
Carbonate,	lb		11		13
Chloride, gran.	lb		9		10
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb		25		35
Iodide,	lb	5	50	6	50
Nitrate,	lb		35		40
Amyl Nitrite	oz		15		20
Antipyrine,	oz		00		40
Antimony, black, powdered ..	lb		10		18
and potas, tart,	lb		35		40
Liver,	lb		20		25
Apomorpha,	gr		5		5
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb		30		45
Jamaica	lb		14		15
Aristol,	oz	1	85	2	00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution ..	lb				30
Fowler's solution	lb		7		8
Atropine Sulphate	dr		70		00
Balsam, Canada,	lb		40		50
Copaiba	lb		55		65
Peru,	lb	2	00	2	50
Tolu,	lb		70		75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered ..	lb		15		18
Canella Alba	lb		15		18

Cassia,	lb	15	20	Ether, Acetic	lb	60	70
ground	lb	18	28	Nitrous, Spirits	lb	47	95
Cascara,	lb	15	00	Sulphuric, 725,	lb	30	35
Cinchona, Red,	lb	50	60	Eucalyptol,	oz	15	00
powdered,	lb	60	70	Exalgine	oz	1 20	1 25
Calisaya, yellow	lb	20	25	Extract Belladonna, Fol	lb	1 25	1 50
pale	lb	35	50	Colocynth, Co	lb	1 00	2 00
powdered	lb	30	35	Gentian,	lb	50	60
Elm, selected,	lb	15	00	Hemlock, Ang.,	lb	1 25	1 50
ground.. .. .	lb	18	22	Henbane, "	lb	4 25	5 00
flour, packets	lb	28	30	Jalap,	lb	2 00	2 50
Prickly Ash,	lb	20	25	Logwood, bulk	lb	13	14
Sassafras,	lb	17	18	pockages,	lb	15	18
Soap Tree, cut	lb	13	15	Mandrake,	lb	1 75	2 00
" " grd.	lb	18	20	Nux Vomic,	oz	25	35
Wild Cherry	lb	10	12	Opium,	oz	75	85
Bean, Calabar	lb	45	50	Rhubarb,	lb	4 00	5 00
Tonka,	lb	1 00	2 75	Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb	1 00	1 20
Vanilla	lb	9 00	12 00	Sarsa. Jam. Co.,	lb	2 25	3 00
Berry, Cubeb.. .. .	lb	15	20	Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb	75	80
powdered	lb	25	30	Flowers, Arnica,	lb	15	20
Juniper	lb	6	8	Chamomile,	lb	30	35
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	oz	2 90	3 25	Lavender,	lb	15	20
Ammonio Citrate	oz	00	30	Formalin,	lb	30	50
Iodide	oz	00	45	Fuller's Earth, powd.	lb	5	6
Salicylate,	oz	20	00	Fustic, chips	lb	3	4
Sub-Nitrate	lb	2 70	2 80	Galls,	lb	21	25
Liquor,	lb	30	35	powdered,	lb	25	30
Borax,	lb	5	6½	Gelatine, Cox's 6d	doz	1 20	1 25
powdered,	lb	5	7	French,	lb	30	60
Butter, Cacao.. .. .	lb	75	80	Glycerine, s.g. .260	tin or	18	22
Caffeine	oz	40	45	Price's,	lb	60	65
Citrate	oz	35	40	Grains Paradise, powdered	lb	20	25
Camphor, English.. .. .	lb	85	90	Green, Paris,	net	16	20
American,	lb	85	90	Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb	16	25
Cantharides,	lb	1 00	1 25	Aloes, Cape,	lb	16	00
powdered,	lb	1 25	1 50	powdered,	lb	27	30
Capsicum,	lb	18	20	Socot,	lb	50	60
powdered,	lb	25	30	powdered,	lb	70	75
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	18	20	Arabic, select,	lb	45	60
Cerium Oxalate,	lb	80	1 00	" powdered	lb	50	90
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10	sorts,	lb	25	30
Precipitated	lb	10	00	powdered	lb	25	35
Prepared,	lb	5	6	Asafoetida,	lb	25	20
Chloroform, purç.. .. .	lb	1 10	1 20	Benzoin,	lb	50	30
D. & F.. .. .	lb	2	00	Catechu,	lb	17	75
German	lb	50	55	powdered,	lb	25	35
Chloral hydrate,	lb	1 10	1 20	Gambog,	lb	60	00
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz	23	25	Guaiacum,	lb	30	75
Sulphate,	oz	27	30	Myrrh,	lb	40	45
Cinchonidia, Sulphate	oz	45	00	Opium,	lb	4 25	4 50
Cloves,	lb	12	15	powdered,	lb	5 50	0 00
powdered,	lb	15	20	Scammony, powdered	lb	6 00	0 00
Cocaine, Mur.,	oz	8 00	8 75	Shellac, orange	lb	25	35
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60	bleached	lb	30	40
Black,	lb	50	55	Storax,	lb	45	75
Codeine	oz	4 75	5 60	Tragacanth, flake,	lb	90	1 00
Collodion,	lb	60	65	common,	lb	65	75
Confection, Senna.. .. .	lb	25	30	Herb, Chiretta,	lb	35	00
Copper, Sulphate.. .. .	lb	6	8	Goldthread, in ozs	lb	80	90
Copperas,	lb	¾	2	Horehound, in ozs	lb	00	20
Cotton, absorbent.. .. .	lb	32	70	Lobelia,	lb	00	20
Cotton Seed Oil	lb	85	90	Honey, Canada, best,	lb	12	13
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb	21	24	Hops,	lb	15	18
Di-Thymol Di-Iodide	oz		40	Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz 7 25			
Ergot,	lb	80	1 00	" " " " No. 1 X. doz 5 00			
				Ichthyol	oz	00	35
				Indigo, Madras,	lb	80	85
				Insect Powder, pure	lb	25	27
				Iodine, commercial,	lb	3 75	4 00

Resublimed	lb	4	50	5	00	Oxide, yellow,	lb	1	60	1	70								
Iodol,	oz	1	40	1	50	Milk Sugar,	lb	20	30	Morphia Acet,	oz	2	00	00			
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated	lb	13	14	Saccharated,	lb	35	40	Mur,	oz	2	00	00					
Saccharated,	lb	35	40	Chloride, solution, B.P.,	lb	12	15	Sulph,	oz	1	90	00					
Chloride, solution, B.P.,	lb	12	15	Citrate and Ammonium	lb	50	55	Morphia Tartrate	oz	2	25	00					
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	oz	12	16	" " 10 per cent.	oz	14	20	Moss, Iceland,	lb	15							
" " 15 per cent.	oz	22	25	Irish,	lb	12	15	Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz	40	00	00					
"Quinine and Strychnine	oz	35	00	Canton,	oz	60	70	Naptha, Wood,	pt	00	90						
and Strychnine,	oz	20	00	Napthol, Beta,	oz	10	00	Nutmegs,	lb	60	80						
Dialyzed, solution,	lb	50	60	Nux Vomica,	lb	8	10	powdered,	lb	18	20						
Iodide, Syrup,	lb	40	45	Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz	45	60	" " artificial	oz	10	00						
Pyrophosphate,	lb	75	80	" Sweet	lb	35	45	Amber, rectified,	lb	45	60						
Sulphate, pure,	lb	8	10	Anise,	lb	2	25	2	50	Bergamot,	lb	3	50	4	00		
Iodoform,	lb	5	00	5	50	Caraway,	lb	3	00	3	25	Cassia,	lb	1	50	1	75
Jalapin,	oz	65	70	Castor,	lb	10	1/2	17	Cedar,	lb	40	80					
Japonica,	lb	7	8	Citronella,	lb	45	1	10	Cloves,	lb	90	1	10				
Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanæ)	lb	60	90	Cod-liver, N.F.	gal	00	1	00	Norwegian,	gal	1	10	1	25			
Lead, Acetate, white	lb	10	12	Cotton Seed,	gal	85	90	Croton,	lb	1	70	2	00				
Iodide,	oz	30	35	Cubeb,	lb	1	50	1	75	Eucalyptus,	lb	80	1	00			
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb	10	12	Hemlock,	lb	40	65	Juniper wood,	lb	40	65						
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb	25	30	Lavender, English,	oz	1	50	0	00	French, pure	lb	6	00	0	00		
Buchu,	lb	35	40	Garden,	lb	90	1	00	Lemon,	lb	1	50	1	60			
Coca,	lb	35	40	Limon,	gal	78	86	Linseed, Raw net	9 lb.	gal	78	86							
Digitalis,	lb	18	20	Boiled,	gal	81	89	Male Fern	oz	25	00						
Eucalyptus,	lb	15	20	Neatsfoot,	gal	1	10	1	25	Neroli, Bigarde	oz	3	25	4	00		
Hyoscyamus,	lb	25	30	Olive, common,	gal	1	10	1	25	Salad,	gal	2	00	2	40		
Jaborandi,	lb	25	30	Orange,	lb	2	80	3	50	Origanum,	lb	40	75				
Matico,	lb	60	70	Pennyroyal,	lb	1	75	1	90	Peppermint, English	lb	16	00	16	50		
Senna Tinnevely	lb	12	25	American,	lb	1	70	2	00	Pinus Sylvestris,	lb	1	25	1	50		
" India,	lb	13	17	Rose, Virgin,	oz	7	50	10	00	Rosemary,	lb	70	75				
Stramonium,	lb	25	30	Sandalwood,	lb	4	50	6	00	Sassafras,	lb	70	80				
Uva Ursi,	lb	10	15	Seal, pale,	gal	75	85	Sperm, Winter Bleached	gal	1	20	1	35				
Leeches,	doz	1	00	1	50	Tansy,	lb	1	75	2	25	Wintergreen,	lb	85	2	60	
Leptandrin,	oz	40	50	Wormwood, Opt,	lb	7	00	8	00	Ointment, Mercurial,	lb	60	70				
Lime, Chloride,	lb	3	4	Citrine,	lb	40	50	Opium.—SEE GUM.						
packages	lb	6	10	Opium, —SEE GUM.	Orange Peel,	lb	12	15						
Hypophosphite,	lb	1	40	1	50	Pepsin, 3000	oz	60	80										
Phosphate,	lb	20	25	Saccharated,	lb	1	25	2	00										
Sulphite,	lb	12	15	Pepper, Black,	lb	16	17												
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb	45	50	powdered,	lb	17	18												
Pignatelli,	lb	35	38	White powdered,	lb	26	27												
Y. & S. Pellets,	....	....	lb	40	00																
" Stick	....	....	lb	35	00																
Other Brands	....	....	lb	30	35																
Lithium, Bromide,	....	....	oz	25	00																
Carbonate,	....	....	oz	00	35																
Citrate,	....	....	oz	00	25																
Salicylate,	....	....	oz	20	25																
Logwood,	....	....	2 3/4	4																	
Extract	....	....	11	18																	
Lye, concentrated,	dz	75	1	00																	
Madder, best Dutch	....	....	lb	12 1/2	14																
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz	....	....	lb	16	20																
Calcined,	....	....	lb	45	50																
Citrate, gran	....	....	lb	30	75																
Sulphate, best	100 lbs	1	90	00																	
Manganese, black oxide,	....	....	lb	4 1/2	6																
Manna,	lb	3	00	4	00																
Menthol,	lb	5	00	6	00																
Mercury,	....	....	lb	90																	
Ammoniated	lb	1	20	1	30																
Bichlor,	lb	0	00	1	00																
Biniodide,	lb	3	75	4	00																
Bisulphate,	....	....	lb	85	90																
Chloride,	lb	1	10	1	15																
Chalk,	....	....	lb	50	90																
Nitric Oxide,	lb	1	25	1	35																
Oleate,	....	....	lb	75	90																



DURING MARCH and APRIL

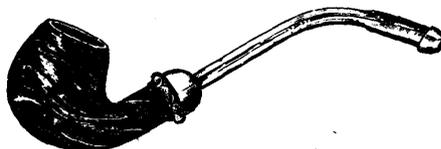
We are selling out certain brands of Cigars and Pipes regardless of cost. When in Toronto, call and examine and be convinced. We are up to our word in bargains.

Don't fail to handle our S.&H. and Silent Drummer Cigars. Cannot be equalled.



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LIMITED.

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THE W. H. STEELE Co.,
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Pipes, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Snuff,
Canes, Smallwares, Fancy Goods, Sundries.

P.S.—See our Silent Drummer price list.

THE W. H. STEELE CO.,
LIMITED.



Johnson's

Belladonna Plaster

Prepared by

Johnson & Johnson

NEW YORK

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

BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

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

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

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an increased action and more immediate effect.—
[NO. V, SHOEMAKER, M.D.

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

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

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

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

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

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

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

Palisade Manufacturing Co's Preparations.

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

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent.

88 WELLINGTON St., West.

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Lyman's Confectionery,

In 5lb glass stoppered bottles.

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



Wild Cherry Cough Drops	) in 20 lb. pails	
Menthol " " "		at
Cough drops light and dark		12 cts. per lb.

Aberdeen Butter Scotch	35c. doz.	3 doz.	\$1.
Lyman's Mint Jujubes			at \$1.20
" Assorted Jujubes			per box

Order a sample lot with your next goods.

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