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Vol. IX.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1897.

No. 8.

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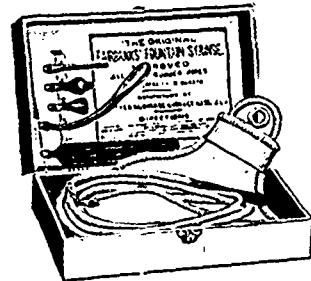
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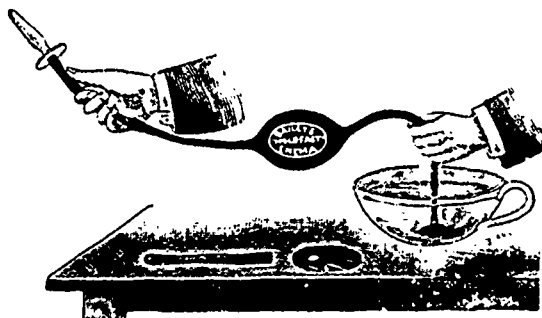
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Supercede
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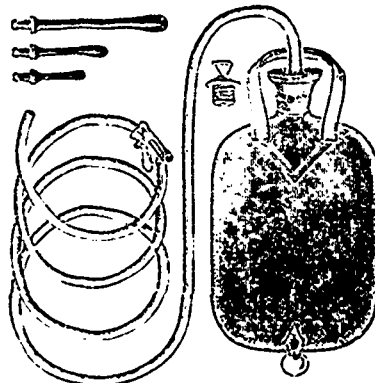
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SUMMER GOODS:

Bathing Caps

Sponge Bags

Travellers' Air

Pillows

ALPHA RUBBER CO.

(LIMITED)

MONTREAL, QUE.

Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. IX

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1897.

No. 8

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Buda Post, Hungary.

Under Eminent Scientific Control.

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"We know of no stronger or more
favorably-constituted Natural Aperient
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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT
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\$8.50 " 50 small " "
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WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the
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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

15 TORONTO STREET,

TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCIES:

London, England: 145 Fleet Street, E.C.

Paris, France: 19 Rue de la Grange Bateliere.

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DRUG REPORTS.

Apolysin is a whitish, crystalline powder
soluble in 50 parts of cold water, possess-
ing antipyretic and analgesic properties.
It is recommended in place of phenacetin.

Uniformity in Prices.

Of all efforts put forth to benefit the
retail druggist, none are of so much real
and permanent benefit as those which
bring about uniformity in prices. Some
eight or ten years ago the Toronto Retail
Druggists' Association, acting under the
animating energy of its president, Mr. G.
A. McCann, issued a price book which
had for its sole object the securing of a
degree of uniformity in prices. The
book sold for \$2.00 and, had it cost
ten times as much, its value would
have not been reached. This Price
Book, although issued a decade ago,
is to-day used generally throughout the
city of Toronto, and in many other
cities and towns in this province as
a guiding reference book, and we venture
to question if many of them could now be
procured at the original price. The con-
ditions which then prevailed have changed
considerably, and the standard of uni-
formity cannot be maintained on the basis
then established. It can, however, be
placed upon a new standard to suit exist-
ing trade if persons competent to arrange
prices can be secured to act. The old
book could be used as a guide and the
work of recompilation be lessened con-
siderably.

We believe that the executive com-
mittee of the Ontario Society of Retail
Druggists could not now engage in better
work than that here suggested. They
should be, and we believe are thoroughly
conversant with the prices which can
hereafter be maintained. It is clearly
evident that only two ways are open to the
druggist of to-day, to accept diminished
prices or diminished trade. Neither are
agreeable but no choice exists, so the best
must be made of the case.

The advent of unprincipled caterers
to the needs of the drug using public
need not demoralize the trade entirely.
The prices they advertise to sell at can
be met by the average druggist, provided
he adopts methods of purchase which will

reasonably increase his profits. Their existence does not depend upon their merits, but upon the fact that disorganized and therefore ineffective competition is all they have to contend with. They have nothing to fear from *individual* competition from the druggist, but when the competition can be so established as to create in the minds of the public the idea that any druggist will do as well for them, then the bread and butter of these caterers is gone and their retainers forced to seek new avenues of labor to insure a livelihood. We offer these suggestions in the hope that some energetic druggist may be induced to elaborate from them a plan which will free the drug trade from the lethargy into which it has fallen and from which we would gladly see it speedily escape.

Pharmacy in Canada.

Within the last few months the various Pharmaceutical governing bodies of the different Provinces of Canada have held their annual meetings, full accounts of which have appeared in these columns. And right here we might digress to say, that it is *only* in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, that full reports of the proceedings of all these bodies appear. Our readers being the druggists of the Dominion, we make it a point that our reports will embrace the whole of the provinces, thus being distinguished from contemporary publications.

In June the Pharmaceutical association of Quebec met in Montreal and the report then presented showed a gratifying state of affairs in that province. Not only does the financial statement show a large balance on hand, but the work done in the interest of Pharmacy was such that must please those whose interests the members of the Council so zealously guard.

This is the only province in which as yet, the Pharmacist has gained a decided victory over the departmental store, the test cases submitted in each instance having been decided in favor of the Pharmaceutical Association. The act in that province provides, what unfortunately it does not seem to in others, protection to the pharmacist.

The British Columbia Association held its annual meeting the same month. The custom prevails there of holding the meetings alternatively in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, a plan which we think might be adopted with

advantage in the other provinces. There can be no doubt that the centralization of such organizations tends in many cases to do away with the interest in the gatherings, and a change in the places of meeting creates a more intimate association of pharmacists with their representatives and a more united feeling in working for a common purpose.

Although the B. C. Association is small in numbers compared with some of the older provinces, yet it is not behind any in the interest taken by its members and in safeguarding the profession as well as looking to the general welfare of the public by judicious legislation. The association financially is in first-rate shape, notwithstanding that during the past year the fees have been reduced.

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society also makes a good showing for its last year's operations. Mr. Frank C. Simpson, the president of the society is indefatigable in his endeavors to help the cause of pharmacy, not only in his own province, but elsewhere, and he is ably seconded by the council over which he presides. The report presented by the secretary shows still further progress, and indications point to continued harmonious action on the part of the drug trade of the province.

The thirteenth annual session of the New Brunswick Society held at St. John, showed that activity in Pharmaceutical matters which begets success in every instance. During the year seven meetings of the council were held, thus lightening the labors of the registrar and preventing the accumulation of business. The financial statement shows a comfortable balance to the credit of the society. Matters apparently run smoothly in that province as there were no prosecutions for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. Legislation was obtained exempting druggists from serving on juries. Evidently there is fear of the "cutter" as this formed the subject of considerable discussion at the meeting. In the president's address allusion was made to the lack of interest taken by some of the members. How would it do to change the place of meeting as in B. C.? It is worth a trial. An interesting feature of the annual meeting of this society was the reading of two excellent papers by some of its members.

The Prairie Province, although having one of the youngest organizations of the kind in Canada, has a very active one. The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association has, from its inception, been the

means of very materially forwarding the interests of pharmacy in that province and the North-West. The annual meeting, held last month, was a particularly interesting one, as the report, which appears elsewhere this month, shows. In this province the number of druggists is increasing rapidly, but at the same time the population shows a rapid growth, and the present number in business cannot be said to be out of proportion. The next few years will undoubtedly witness a much greater development of this portion of Canada, and a very largely increased population, so that the future of pharmacy will be very much on the lines of what the present members make it, and careful anticipatory legislation should be one of the features to be looked after by the association.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy stands in relation to this province what the association does for the others. The Council of the College is the governing body in all matters pertaining to pharmacy, and all legislation is obtained by or through them. The report of the first meeting of the newly-elected council, which appears in this issue, is a very comprehensive one, and as nearly *verbatim* as possible.

Our special reporter is detailed to take full notes of the regular meetings of this body, as the minutes which are published by the council and sent to the druggists of the province in pamphlet form, give only the finished business of the meetings without any detail as to expression of opinions by individual members, a point most necessary in a body representing such a large number of druggists. Thanks to the large number of students who pay in their fees to the college, combined with the annual fees from the druggists of the province, the finances are in a flourishing condition.

The druggists own a college second to none on the continent in point of equipment and adaptability for the purpose, a piece of property situated in the heart of the city and valued, together with the fittings, etc., at over forty thousand dollars. On this there is a small mortgage, which, it is hoped, another year will see paid off—\$5,000 of it having been discharged during the past year.

In this province, more than in any of the others in the Dominion, have the evil effects of the "departmental stores" been felt. In nearly section of the province these hindrances to proper business methods exist, and nowhere are they as



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Are Acknowledged to be the Best in the MARKET.

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- Faultless PEPSIN and FRUIT CHIPS.
- Souder's SWEET WHEAT, AFTER DINNER, CELERY and PEPSIN, PINE-APPLE, Etc. GUMS.
- Souder's Ever Popular TOLU SUGAR PLUMS.

O.V. HAND: 1 RAPID ICE SHAVEN and BREAKER, (combined) worth \$16.00 for \$15.00. Just the thing for the hot weather. Order quickly.

Spiral Rib Nipples, Sontee Matches, French, Cave & Co's. Celery and Caffeine Bromide, Sweet Chimes Perfumes.

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38 Front St. E., TORONTO, Ont., Dom. Agts.

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Pure Powdered Drugs?

Send for Samples and Prices.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.

LIMITED

Toronto, Ontario.

TRADE



MARK

This registered mark, or our name upon any goods is a guarantee of excellence.



WE have recently issued a new handbook of our preparations containing many additions to lines comprised in former lists, and an entirely new line of medicinal elixirs. In inviting attention to our list, and comparison of its contents with those of other manufacturers, we beg to state that our productions are worthy of the utmost confidence; a statement which we base upon the skill and care expended upon their preparation at every stage of the varying processes, and one which we trust, by reason of the high reputation we have already so long enjoyed, will be accepted with readiness by physicians and chemists everywhere.

Our goods are more profitable to you than those of any other maker. Your particular attention is invited to the following:

- Pil. Anti-Diarrhoea, E. & Co., 3 gr. (100s)
R - P. Opii, Camphora, Catechu, Cardamomi, aa 1/4 gr., P. Ruci., Bisp. uti, Trisnit, aa 1 gr.
- Cathartic and Liver Granules (pink) (1000's)
R - Aloin 1.10 gr., Podoph. 1/5 gr., Jalapin 1.10 gr., Ext. Hyoscyami 1/20 gr., Ext. Nuc. Vom 1/20 gr., Ol. Res. Cascis 1/20 gr.
- Pil. Chalybeate (Ferringineus Bland's), 3 gr. and 5. gr.
- Pil. Chalybeate, Modified with Arsenious Acid, 5 gr.
- Pil. Chalybeate Compound, 3 1/2 gr.
- Elixir Adjvans. Intended as a vehicle for acid or saline remedies.
- Elixir Aromaticus (Simple Elixir). Pink and white.
- Elixir Aletris Co. Uterine Tonic and Restorative.
- Elixir Cascara Sag. Dose 15 to 60 minims.
- Elixir Kola Co. Kola, Celery, and Ceca... Etc., etc.
- Fl. Extract Bay Laurel, for making Bay Rum.
- Fl. Extract Buchu, miscible with water.
- Fl. Extract Cascara Aromat. Dose 30 to 120 minims.
- Fl. Extract Celery Seed. Nervine.
- Fl. Extract Glycyrrhiza. Demulcent.
- Distilled Witch Hazel, with 15 per cent. alcohol.
- Fl. Extract Hydrastis Aqueous.
- Fl. Extract Hydrastis, Colorless, does not stain.
- Fl. Extract Kola Co. Nervine, stimulant, for exhaustion.
- Fl. Extract Saw Palmetto. Nutrient tonic, sedative.
- Fl. Extract Tolu (soluble) for making syrup.
- Syrup Acid Hydriodic, 1 per cent., alterative, antipyretic.
- Syrup White Pine Compound, Obstinate coughs, etc.
- Syrup White Pine and Tar Compound, Obstinate coughs.

And full line of others.



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Excellent Quality



Copies of "Handbook" have been mailed to every address obtainable. If yours has miscarried, please advise us, and we will send another at once. Hoping for a careful inspection, and for your specifications of our preparations, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front St. E. = Toronto

much in evidence as in Toronto, where two of the largest in Canada carry on, in connection with their multifarious departments, regularly appointed drug stores, in which the prices from a few ounces of Epsom salts to the prescription containing costly ingredients, and necessitating the utmost skill in dispensing, are cut down to such low figures as to leave the well-known "druggists' profits" out of sight altogether. There is, however, no reason why the druggist, who thoroughly understands business methods and is correspondingly capable in the pharmacy, should not do well. There are possibilities for all, and the exercise of judgment and business tact, and a strict adherence to thoroughly honest as well as skilful work in the laboratory and behind the counter will ensure success, not, possibly, as easily or as quickly obtained as in years gone by, but as certainly, provided the qualifications we have named exist.

Taking Canada as a whole, the business outlook is promising, the country in all its various sections is on the eve, we believe, of a period of activity and commercial development, which bids fair to exceed anything in its history, and the influx of population and money must prove a wonderful stimulus to trade, a goodly portion of which must naturally fall into the hands of the deserving pharmacist.

Pharmacy in England.

Bergamot at 78 cents—Photographic Business and the Bicycle Boom—Dr. De Vrij and the Hanbury Gold Medal—Erythrol Tetra-nitrate, a New Vasodilator—Chinosol, a Successful Iodoform Substitute.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I suppose there is hardly a chemist who has not experienced difficulty in obtaining what he considers "pure" oil of lemons and bergamot. For years past it has been recognized as almost hopeless by the English wholesale trade, as it appeared as if no genuine oil was permitted to be exported from Sicily, even if it was produced. It has become such an accepted fact by the Italian manufacturer that a percentage of other bodies than genuine oil can be introduced for the export trade, in order to make fictitious prices, that they now confidently assert that the English trade do not require a pure article. Of recent years some attempt has been made to break down this extraordinary superstition, but genuine oil is always more difficult to obtain than cheap adulterated articles. A recent exposure, however, of oil of bergamot that had been offered to the trade at 78 cents per lb., should open the eyes of the chemist and make some of them insist on a guarantee or chemical analysis. This

article, that from the price was obviously not genuine, was examined by another competitor who announces that it contained only 25 per cent. of genuine oil of bergamot, the remainder consisting of turpentine and inferior oil of lemons! They clinch the matter also by detailing the following account of their transaction: After passing an order for a large quantity of this oil, they examined a sample taken on its arrival at the London docks, with the result above stated. They then declined to accept delivery, and the Sicilian manufacturer took it all back at his own expense. More than this it is alleged that an enquiry since addressed to this same 78 cent-a-lb. firm has been replied to by them lately, saying that genuine oil of bergamot is \$3.25 per lb. This seems a dead give away. But the whole subject is in a very unsatisfactory position, and the gross adulteration practised should receive attention at the hands of the Government.

The bicycle boom, although not so great this year as last, has hit the photographic business very severely. There are signs, however, that photography amongst amateurs is slowly on the increase, although there has not been the phenomenal enquiry that started some four or five years ago. Perhaps the photographic accessory manufacturers are themselves somewhat to blame as they placed very long prices on their specialties and kept their advertisement contracts down as low as possible. There can be little doubt that a good quarter plate hand camera, with a good lens, iris, diaphragm and arrangements for time and instantaneous exposure should be easily made to sell at a profit at a price somewhere about \$5, whereas all the good makers want at least double this sum and sometimes three times the amount. Again a good maker should surely guarantee his camera, just as the Dunlop Tyre Company do their tyres, and if an accident happen or anything go wrong, not the result of carelessness, etc., should undertake to put it right free of charge. I examined a well-known hand camera for a friend the other day and found that in at least twenty per cent. of the snapshots the shutter missed acting altogether. It only required a little adjusting, but the makers had declined responsibility, suggesting that the action must have been affected by the railway journey. Chemists are largely taking up the supply of photographic chemicals in England, and advertise a dark room as available to their customers. It is advisable that they should either be amateur photographers themselves or should have received some instruction in the subject, so that they can meet the numerous little questions that will crop up from those who are only feeling their way into the fascinating field of photography.

The conferring of the Hanbury Gold Medal upon Dr. de Vrij is a well-deserved, but somewhat tardy, recognition of the veteran quinologist's work. In his 85th year de Vrij holds an unique position re-

specting the history of the cinchona alkaloids, as for more than forty years his position as an authority has been unquestioned. It is true that some of his methods and tests have been attacked, especially by his younger German confrere, Dr. Hesse, another Hanbury Gold Medalist, but the name of de Vrij will always be associated with cinchona. He has been an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1856, and in 1880 was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire for his contributions to science. It is curious that the importance of quinine and cinchona is reflected by the fact that no less than three of the nine Hanbury Medallists have made their names in this subject—Howard, Hesse and De Vrij.

Erythrol tetra-nitrate is being prescribed by one or two prominent west-end physicians, and some enquiry as to its use, etc., has arisen. It was first brought prominently into notice by the Bradshaw lectures in 1895. It was there shown that erythrol tetra-nitrate has some distinct advantages over trinitrine (nitro glycerine) as a vaso dilator. Some idea appears to exist that, like nitro-glycerine, it is of an explosive nature. This is quite a mistake, and nitro-glycerine in the ordinary B.P. strength of 1 per cent. is also absolutely harmless. Some chemists appear to have declined to make up pills containing $\frac{1}{2}$ minim of nitro-glycerine solution under the impression that "something might happen."

Chinosol is one of the few iodoform and carbolic acid substitutes that has attained any degree of popularity. It is an oxy-quinoline compound, having aromatic odor and astringent taste. Its bright yellow color may have helped it in its competition with iodoform, and its free solubility in water is, of course, a great advantage. As usual, the earlier reports as to the extraordinary antiseptic strength of these bodies have been modified in the light of more extended bacteriological experience. It is claimed that a 1 in 10,000 solution is more effective than a 1 in 20 solution of carbolic acid. Be that as it may, authorities have suggested that when used in midwifery for rinsing the hands, a 5 per cent. solution, at least, should be employed. The fact that the solution does not stain, and is practically harmless to human and animal life, is all in favor of chinosol improving its position as an acknowledged antiseptic and bactericide. It is dearer than iodoform, and is manufactured in Germany, where the name was registered with an effective trade mark in the shape of three owls perched on a branch.

SOZOBOROL.—Is a mixture of aristol, soziodol, and borates, recommended as a "cold cure," or in the treatment of influenza, etc.

SANAL.—An ointment consisting of litharge, red bolus, calamine, balsam of Peru, yellow wax, and petrolatum, which is used in treating open sores, etc.



The Late Henry Lyman.

Death of Mr Henry Lyman.

One of Montreal's best and most honored citizens in the person of Mr. Henry Lyman, of Lyman, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, died in that city July 19th. He had been in poor health for some time, but no apprehensions existed of any immediate cause for alarm. His two sons, Messrs. H. H. Lyman and F. S. Lyman, were in Europe at the time of his death. From the *Montreal Witness* we take the following:

Born in Derby, Vermont, on October 4, 1813, Mr. Lyman came to Canada with his family at the age of three years, and received his education in Montreal and in the academy of Amherst, Mass. In 1829, at the age of sixteen, he joined the establishment of Hedge & Lyman, druggists, St. Paul street, the firm consisting of W. Hedge and W. Lyman. At the dissolution of that firm in 1836, the partnership of Wm. Lyman & Co., of Montreal, was formed, in which he shortly afterwards became a partner. He continued as such in the firm as the name changed successively to Lyman, Savage & Co., Lyman, Clare & Co., Lyman, Sons & Co. as it is at present. In conjunction with the late Mr. Benjamin Lyman he established the firm of Lyman Bros. & Co., of Toronto. Although he recently had retired from active business, Mr. Lyman was, at his death, a member of both firms. With the view to public usefulness, he early joined John Luckins' fire company, called the "Property protecting Fire Company," to protect portable property, and prevent pilfering at fires. He about the same time joined the "Philanthropic Society," a small club, formed for literary discussion. In 1837 Mr. Lyman joined the ranks of the "Montreal Rifles," under the command of Lieut.-Col. the late Henry Griffin, notary public, and both as private and commissioned officer saw active service during "the rebellion." He also commanded the eighth company in Col.

Routh's Royal Light Infantry, and retired with the rank of major at the end of 1866. He had assisted his brother and partner, the late Benjamin Lyman, in forming a volunteer fire engine company, the "Union," which proved a model company, and its improved engine, the first of its kind, by emulation led to substantial improvement in the then existing civic fire department.

Mr. Lyman took an active part in the establishment of the "American Free School," the late Rev. G. W. Perkins, of the American Presbyterian Church, taking the initiative in the movement. A government grant in aid was obtained from the Government of Lord Sydenham, and voluntary subscriptions provided the balance of funds necessary. The school supplied a crying want, was a success from the beginning, and continued its operations for many years, very quietly and without ostentation, but with increasing usefulness. In 1845 Mr. Lyman assisted in the direction of the "Montreal Building Society," which was the first institution of the sort in the city. The society was wound up under Mr. Lyman's presidency in 1856. In 1851 Mr. Lyman was a member of the local commission for the great London exhibition under the presidency of the late Prince Consort, and received a diploma and medal "for services." About this period, associated with others, all of whom have long since passed away, Mr. Lyman assisted in the formation of the "Canada Sunday-School Union," an organization for the promotion of mission schools in Upper and Lower Canada.

In 1853 Mr. Lyman was elected a member of the City Council from the West Ward, where he rendered yeoman service, more especially in the establishment of the then new waterworks, the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, which added to the value of all insurable property for all time to come, and also in the establishment of the Mount Royal Park, a boon of inestimable value to the citizens. Mr. Lyman represented the Centre Ward in 1867, and retired in 1870 with a vote of thanks from the Fire Committee and Council. In 1856 Mr. Lyman assisted as honorary treasurer for the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1863 he was vice-president of the Board of Trade, and represented it on the Harbor Commission. He filled the office of president of the Board of Trade in 1881-82. In 1867 he was elected a member of the board of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and succeeded the late Sir Hugh Allan in the presidency at his decease in 1881.

Mr. Lyman belonged to the Congregational Church, and as an earnest Christian had all his life been prominent in good works. He was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, a governor and vice president of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, and a life member of the Mechanics' Institute and of the Natural History Society. He

leaves a widow and family, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The funeral took place from his late residence to Emmanuel Congregational Church, and was very largely attended, many leading business and professional men being present to pay a last tribute of respect to one who had for so many years occupied a prominent position in the mercantile community of this city. There were no pall bearers. The chief mourners were Messrs. A. Clarence Lyman and Walter E. Lyman, sons of the deceased; Master Sydney Lyman, grandson; Charles Lyman, nephew; Arthur Lyman and Lyman Beard, grandnephews; George Lyman, P. Lyman, Harold Redpath, Clifford Redpath, Dr. Fisher, Roswell Fisher, A. B. Chaffee, A. H. Plimsoil, Charles McClatchie and J. E. M. Whitney. Major H. H. Lyman and Mr. F. S. Lyman, sons of the deceased, are absent in Europe, and although cabled for they were unable to reach Montreal in time for the funeral.

The staff of Lyman, Sons & Co., in this city, attended in a body, and Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto, were also represented.

American Perfumes.

By W. H. KING.

What does it mean, this prejudice in favor of imported perfumes? Let us take a look at the perfumers' laboratory. We see the same original packages of raw material, whether the shop be in Paris or Japan. The French, English or Japanese can only import their otto of rose from Bulgaria, as we do, their musk from China, orris root from Italy, neroli from Grasse, and so on for everything excepting some raw materials which are made to best advantage in the south of France: but even here the Parisian perfumer is compelled to stand on the same footing with the American. Conditions are the same, providing equally skilled manipulators or chemists are at the command of the houses manufacturing the same. To dispell an illusion universally accepted by lovers of perfumes, we would say that a distilled perfume, with the exception of eau de Cologne, is a myth. Of course the rose is distilled, so also is the orange, lavender and a large number of other flowers; but the product from the distilled flowers is an essential oil and not a perfume.

There was a time, twenty-five years ago, when American perfumery was not accepted as bottled breezes from Arabia, but during the period mentioned American manufacturers have, by their persistent efforts, dispelled the previous illusion with perfumers who have received their education and experience abroad. We would ask what advantages have the Europeans over the Americans? Have we not progressed in the art of perfumery as we have in painting, sculpture and music? In all the arts America stands prominent as was shown distinctly at the World's



The Retail Drug Trade

have to a large extent availed themselves of our offer to mail free two of our new

FLY PAD

show bills, of which this is a copy. The bill itself is 24 x 18 inches, handsomely lithographed in three colors.

The best part of the season for selling Fly Poison is yet to come, and we shall still be pleased to forward show bills to all retail Druggists applying for them.



Archdale Wilson & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Hamilton, Ont.

Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co.

LIMITED

OTTAWA, · ONT.

The Only Truss Manufacturing House in Canada.

The Only Silk Elastic Knitting Machines in Canada.

Save customs duty as well as the trouble of getting goods from across the line! Lose no more customers, but consult our catalogue and send orders to us. We make

The Wetmore Truss

Abdominal Supporters

Hard Rubber Trusses

Elastic Hosiery

Leather Trusses

Suspensory Bandages

Elastic Trusses

Shoulder Braces

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All Kinds, Sizes, Styles, and Patterns

PRICES about twenty-five per cent. lower than you have been accustomed to

Enamelled Letters for Windows. Etc.

300 Beautiful Stock Designs.

Advertising Calendars

including Photography in Natural Colors.

MARSLAND & TORRANCE
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The only Pills which purge without pain



BOISSY'S SAPONACEOUS PILLS
LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
Ph^{ce} BOISSY, 2, Place Vendôme, PARIS

Agent: M. DECARY, Pharmacist, Montreal.



Ezarina Complexion Powder

Contains no lead or other substances poisonous to the skin, but is a delicately pure and delightfully perfumed complexion beautifier. As a toilet powder it has no equal.

— IN FOUR SHADES —

White, Cream, Brunette, Flesh.

FRANZ JAHN, 73^{1/2} King St. W. TORONTO ONT.

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodine. Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1. Retail \$1.
Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2. Retail \$3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in but less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or more at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.

Maladies de l'Estomac

L'Antigastralgique Winckler est le remède le plus efficace connu contre les douleurs et crampes d'estomac, les digestions difficiles, les gastralgies, gastrites, dyspepsies, vomissements après le repas et pendant la grossesse.

Se prend à la dose de une ou deux cuillerées à bouche, généralement un quart d'heure avant le repas ou au début des crises.—Prix: 3 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, pharmacien, MONTREUIL (Seine).

Stimulant & Reconstituant

LIQUEUR HOR

Kola, Coca et Glycerophosphate de Chaux

Aliment réparateur, reconstituant du système nerveux et du système osseux.

Souverain contre Albuminurie, Neurasthénie, Phosphaturie, Neuralgies, Maladies de Poltrine, Faiblesse de l'organisme.

Prix du flacon pour la France: 4 fr. 50.

WINCKLER, Pharmacien Montreuil, pres Paris.

Mainer's Cough Drops



BROWN BLACK MENTHOL and ACID TABLETS

Will keep in summer weather. Ask your Wholesale Druggist for them

A. MAINER, - TORONTO.

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.



DOVES AND DECORATED
PLAIN, LACQUERED
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
IN THE MARKET

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED

TORONTO.

LYMAN'S COMP. REMEDY OF BLACK-BERRY and JAM. GINGER.

LOG CABIN ROOT BEER.

LIME JUICE, in Bottles and in Bulk.

LIGHTNING FLY PAPER.

Paris Green. Pure Insect Powder.

ARRIVALS.

Lactophenin.

Creasote Carb.

Pulv. Colocynth.

Acid Chrysophanic.

Bismuth Ammon. Cit.

Lanoline.

Cinchonidia Sulph.

Thymol.

Quinine, Howard's.

Quinine Salicylate.

Pot Pruss. Red Powd.

Zinc Chloride.

Phenacetine, Bayer's.

Pyrozone.

Pipe Clay. Blanco. Poroplastic.

Etherodyne. Lloyd's Euxesis. Salvacea. Resinol.

Milk Magnesia.

Perfumed Ammonia.

Imperial Embrocation.

English Veterinary Embrocation.

Paper Julep Straws.

Gem Jar Rings.

Sponges and Bath Towels.

Williams' Jersey Cream Soap.

Williams' Red Cross Soap.

Cape May and Brighton Sea Salt.

Fair in Chicago, when all the world exhibited with her. Why give preference to foreign perfumes when there are American houses, and many of them, which, with every facility in machinery, material and skilled labor, can produce and equal anything imported to this country?

The American who accepts French perfumes as symbolic of perfection little knows that which he is buying; the French perfumers make handkerchief extracts for Paris which are of the best; contents of bottles for American connoisseurs are altogether of a different nature, being loud, vulgar smelling odors which they suppose are adapted for this market, they taking it for granted that we are not as educated or refined as themselves, and the Franco-maniacs by continued purchase foster this idea. The selection of a perfume is entirely a matter of taste, and we would no more presume to dictate to a lady which particular odor she should use than we would to an epicure what wine he is to drink; to the nervous I would say use simple extracts of flowers which can never hurt you, in preference to compounds which generally contain musk and other heavy ingredients likely to affect the head. Above all, avoid strong, coarse perfumes, and remember that if a woman's temper may be told from her handwriting, her good taste and good breeding may as easily be ascertained by the perfume she uses. In view of the immense imports to this continent of late we would say that the American perfumers may read without much alarm the imposing statistics put forth by their French rivals, but the lively Gaul cannot surpass us in production of perfumes in packages.

Trade Notes.

C. F. Reid has opened a new drug store at Revelstoke, B.C.

O. Anderson is opening a new drug store at Regina, N. W. T.

J. A. Courtice, druggist, Havelock, Ont., has made an assignment.

G. W. McLaren, of Morden, has opened a drug store at Crystal City, Man.

F. A. Bartlett has purchased the drug business of J. Tuttle, Tweed, Ont.

A. Reid, formerly of Victoria, is opening a drug store at Ferguson, B. C.

J. T. Abey, of Revelstoke, has opened a drug store at Trout Lake City, B.C.

D. Calder, formerly of Winnipeg, is opening a new drug store at Golden, B.C.

H. J. Rogers has taken over the drug business of Atkins & Atkins, Nanaimo, B.C.

The Melita Drug Co. have taken over the stock of A. M. Pope, druggist, Melita, Man.

W. Young, of Winnipeg, has purchased the drug business of A. Young, Neepawa, Man.

E. F. Stephenson, formerly in business in Parkhill, Ont., has opened a drug store at Kaslo, B.C.

The Canada Drug & Book Co. have purchased the drug business of C. E. Arthur, Nelson, B. C.

Arthur Young has sold his drug store at Neepawa, Man., and will open at some point in Alberta, N. W. T.

A. F. C. Herring has closed his drug business at Rossland, B.C., and opened again in New Westminster, B.C.

P. C. Blaicher, of Blaicher & Rache, druggists, Hamilton, Ont., has retired from the firm. Mr. Rache will carry on the business alone.

The many friends of Mr. John Lewis, druggist, St. Catharine street, Montreal, will be pleased to hear that his health has greatly improved during his stay at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Montreal, represented the Montreal College of Pharmacy at the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association held recently at Manhattan Island Beach.

Montreal Notes.

Dr. T. D. Reed, Dean of the Faculty of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, was present at the annual Pharmaceutical Convention of the State of New York, which was held at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, July 13th to 16th. Every courtesy was shown to him by the pharmacists of that region, especially by Mr. Gallaher, a licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, who is now a leading pharmacist in Brooklyn, and the great champion of early closing for druggists and no Sunday business, which has made such rapid strides of late in the United States, as indeed it ought to do in all Christian countries.

Mr. Wm. Blundell, who has charge of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co.'s town order department, has just lost his mother who died at a very advanced age. Mr. Blundell, who is very highly respected by the pharmacists of Montreal, has their sincerest sympathy.

The British Medical Association will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3. A large number of physicians from England are expected, and great preparations are being made for their reception at McGill College, and by the physicians of the Province generally.

It is stated that the Montreal drug clerks will, like their brethren in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and other large cities, get up a movement this winter against the open-all-day-on-Sunday custom, which is so unfair towards them. Several leading medical men have expressed an opinion that it is only necessary to keep drug stores open for an hour or two morning and evening on Sundays.

Dr. O. I. Lachapelle has removed his pharmacy to more convenient premises at the corner of Ontario and Amherst Streets.

Formaldehyd is occupying the attention of the Provincial Board of Health here as a valuable agent for disinfecting houses after contagious disease. Its cost as compared with sulphur is the great drawback to its general use. However, cheap lamps for generating the gas will doubtless make their appearance soon. In the meantime sulphur is the handiest and cheapest.

Mr. Alfred Moore, who was recently married to Miss de Gruchy, has returned from his honeymoon trip, and is again hard at work in his old position with Mr. Gray.

An outbreak of smallpox, which is not yet quite over, recently struck Montreal. There have been four deaths. Vaccination is the order of the day, and with isolation and disinfection the disease has been kept well under control. At the time of writing there is only one actual case, and it is convalescing rapidly.

Mr. Henry Lyman, who recently died at the ripe old age of 84, was the oldest wholesale druggist in Montreal, if not in the Dominion. His funeral was largely attended by leading citizens, and many strangers came from distant parts to attend. Mr. Lyman's well-known patriarchal figure will be much missed in this city.

If I am not mistaken, Mr. David Watson, Sen., is now our oldest wholesale druggist actively engaged in business.

Mr. Nathan Mercer, of the late firm of Evans, Mercer & Co., still resides in this city, but he has not been engaged in the wholesale drug business for some years. Many of your readers will be glad to know that he is well and hearty.

Mr. Alexis Robert has removed his pharmacy from number 9 St. Lawrence Main street to the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence, a few doors below. His store is got up in modern style, and shows excellent taste.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

The drug clerks of Charlottetown are happy. One of the newspapers lately drew attention to the fact that the drug stores were the only ones open on week nights after 6 o'clock, and suggested that the proprietors arrange to close the stores an hour or two earlier on all week nights except Saturdays, that the clerks might enjoy a little more recreation. Other papers noticed this suggestion favorably, and as a result the clerks petitioned their employers to close at 9 o'clock. The scheme seemed doomed to failure when Mr. Rankin refused to join the other druggists, who have, however, agreed to close at the hour suggested during August and September. It is hoped that Mr. Rankin will yet see his way to come into line.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents.
Correspondents must in all cases send name and address, not necessarily for publication.

The "Reason Why."

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—Under "Reason Why" in CANADIAN DRUGGIST, July number Mr. Dettlor attacks the Council of College of Pharmacy, regarding faulty legislation, etc. Permit me to say first, regarding collection of fees: The fee question was a settled law some years ago, and if there is any fault it belongs to long ago, and again two years ago on motion of the Council these fees were reduced one-half (it evidently was not fees they were after then). This fee question being law, it was only right they should be collected. If Mr. Lewis, the secretary, be one referred to as having a fat salary, as your correspondent terms it, let me say he earns it, as by his earnest and constant endeavor, more just due and overdue fees are collected: then why not reward him if he is (and he is) a good servant? If, however, some of the professors are the men who receive too much, why do you not write the chairman of the Educational Committee and let them know how you are aware these men are wholly unfit for their positions? Again, the legislation as it now stands was opposed by the council and a large delegation of Ontario druggists, some four years ago. Was Mr. Dettlor one of them? Again, the legislation was opposed two and a half years ago by members representing the council. Did he aid? Did he correspond with his local member on that occasion, asking him to help the thirteen men who go to act for nearly 900 druggists? Lastly may I ask, does he know what the "fat salaries" of the council men are? Their mileage and four dollars daily? Now, say they stay at a hotel costing, at lowest, \$1 per day; they usually sit for four days, there is \$16 less \$4 at hotel, leaving \$12 to pay for any loss of sales they might have made in their own store while away, and pay any extra help required during their absence, or \$24 per year clear over and above. What an awful outrage, is it not? A very fat salary; and this is true. Now ask yourself if the fault is not with (including myself) druggists in not setting our united efforts together, and when the council ask help or seem to need it, we do not stir ourselves and render the necessary aid. I knew a fellow druggist in our district who, when the members had waited on Sir Oliver Mowat and had been unsuccessful, said he would like to have a round with Sir Oliver: he would make him give us better legislation—he would tell him (Sir Oliver) something—now how many of us are there like this man. When we were trying to form a Provincial Association in Toronto, he was in the city buying fancy goods,

and being met on Yonge street by a fellow druggist, and asked if he was going up to the association meeting that day, replied, no, he had not time. Is it wonderful if he would have time to ask Sir Oliver for better legislation? No sir, if Mr. Dettlor sees where the council can make improvement, let him write them and suggest a remedy, rather than find a fault without a remedy. Then when they act, back them up, and if all the Ontario druggists would but do this 900 men can bring a grand influence to bear upon the government—and when success is obtained, you will be proud of your council and your representative. Help your member, write him, go and see him, you will learn, he will learn, and you will know each other better, and you for one will be very sure to see a nomination goes in every time if he is not satisfactory, then for some other person.

Mr. Editor, excuse me for being so long, but while I cannot agree with Mr. Dettlor, I admire him for coming out with what he has to say, for this is the only way to get entanglements unravelled. I hope I may not seem offensive to him, but on contrary, would be glad to aid him in any reasonable proposal he would like to make, and bye and bye we will go along together, business more successful, council more satisfactory, and all happy to gether.

Yours in hard times,

J. M. HARGREAVES,

No 12 district member.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Friday, July 2nd, 1897, when thirty-one candidates presented themselves, and of these the following were successful and are named in order of merit, namely: T. A. Swift, Miss N. Cutler, L. E. Vadboncoum, Samuel Kennedy, F. J. McKenna, F. C. B. Wilson, Howard Fraser and J. N. Boileau. These are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices. The following candidates passed on all subjects but geography, for which subject they will be required to present themselves at the October examinations, namely: D. Tessier and W. Dubois. The remainder of the applicants were referred back for further study. The subjects examined upon were French, English, Latin, arithmetic, history and geography.

The examiners were the Rev'd L'Abbe Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School and Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on October 7th, 1897.

Urisolvin, as its name would suggest, is a solvent for uric acid. Urisolvin consists of urea and acid citrate of lithium.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

SEMI-ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in the board room at the College building, Gerard Street East, Toronto. This being the first meeting of the new Council elected last month, more than usual interest attached to the proceedings. When Mr. J. H. Mackenzie, retiring president, took the chair, eleven representatives were in their places, and two seats were vacant owing to the failure of the electors to nominate representatives. These vacancies were subsequently filled by the Council, and the completed Council stands as follows:

No. 1 Division, consisting of the counties of Glengarry, Prescott, Stormont, Russell, Dundas, Carleton, Grenville, Lanark and Renfrew—Mr. Henry Waters, Ottawa (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 2 Division, consisting of the counties of Leeds, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Hastings—Mr. J. H. Dickey, Trenton (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 3 Division, consisting of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, Victoria and Ontario—Mr. A. J. Davis, Port Perry (elected by Council). The former representative of the division was Mr. John McKee, Peterborough.

No. 4 Division, consisting of the following wards in the City of Toronto: St. George's, St. Lawrence's, St. John's, St. James', St. Thomas', St. David's and St. Matthew's—Mr. Isaac Currie, Toronto (elected by acclamation). The former representative of this division was Mr. C. D. Daniel, Toronto.

No. 5 Division, consisting of the following wards in the City of Toronto: St. Paul's, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, St. Mark's, St. Andrew's and St. Alban's—Mr. J. H. McKenzie, Toronto (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 6 Division, consisting of the counties of Simcoe, York (except the City of Toronto), the provisional county of Haliburton, and the districts of Algonia and Parry Sound, Muskoka, Thunder Bay, Nipissing and Rainy River—Mr. George A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie. In this division Mr. W. J. Douglass, Collingwood, contested the seat, the figures being: Hunter 36, Douglass 18. Mr. D. H. MacLaren, Barrie, was the former representative.

No. 7 Division, consisting of the counties of Peel, Wellington, Halton and Dufferin—Mr. A. Turner, Orangeville (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 8 Division, consisting of the counties of Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland—Mr. George B. McCullough, Hamilton (elected by acclamation). The former representative of this division was Mr. G. W. Sprockman, Hamilton.

No. 9 Division, consisting of the counties of Haldimand, Brant and Waterloo—

We would request all who visit the

British Medical Association

67th Annual Meeting to be held in Montreal, August 31st to September 4th, 1897, to make a thorough inspection of the

BOVRIL

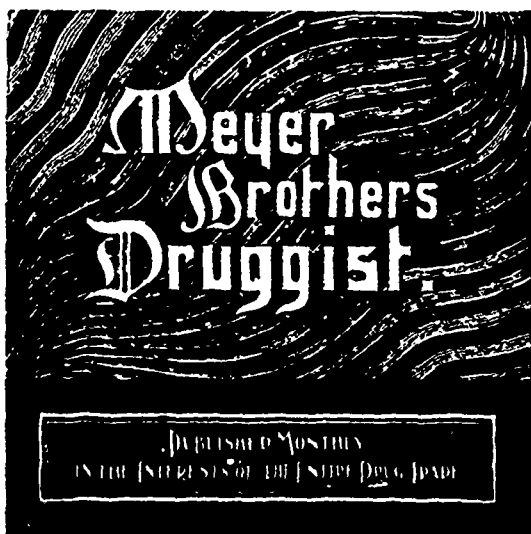
Exhibit sections F and G, in the Museum of the Association, to be held in the Victoria Rink.

Thoroughly competent persons will be in attendance daily to answer questions and give information required.

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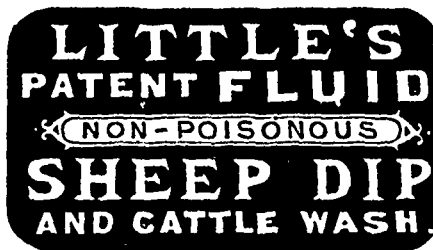
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Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

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Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

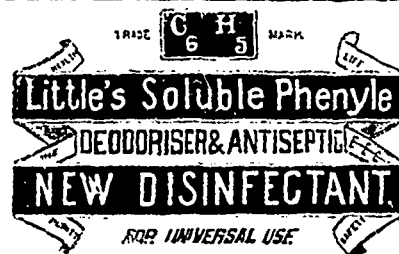
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To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

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

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

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OF
John Labatt, London, Ont.

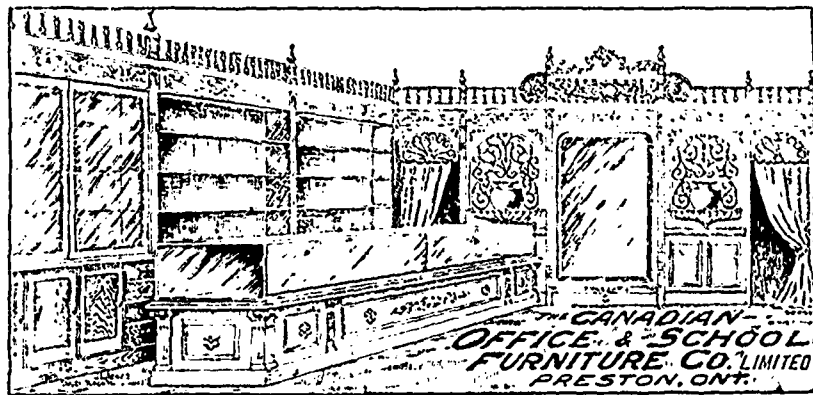
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NEW YORK.

Mr. Simon Snyder, Waterloo (re-elected). Mr. Robert Harbottle, Burford, contested this seat, the result being: Snyder 24, Harbottle 10, and 1 spoil ballot.

No. 10 Division, consisting of the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Perth—Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock (re-elected by acclamation).

No. 11 Division, consisting of the counties of Elgin and Middlesex—Mr. J. F. Roberts, Parkhill (re-elected by vote of the Council).

No. 12 Division, consisting of the counties of Huron, Grey and Bruce—Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley (elected by acclamation). The division was formerly represented by Mr. Harry Days, of Lucknow.

No. 13 Division, consisting of the counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex—Mr. W. B. Graham, Ridgetown (elected by acclamation). The division was formerly represented by Mr. R. D. Scott, Sarnia.

It will be noticed that of the new Council seven members were members of the last Council, and six take their seats for the first time. No old member of the Council who sought re-election was defeated at the polls.

THE COUNCIL ORGANIZES.

Having called the Council to order, President Mackenzie announced that the first duty of the board was to elect its officers for the ensuing term, beginning with the president.

Mr. Dickey moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that Mr. Henry Watters be president of the council for the ensuing year.

Mr. Turner moved that president Mackenzie be re-elected.

Mr. Mackenzie thanked his nominator, but expressed the hope that his nomination would be withdrawn, as he had served a term in the chair, and had held other offices in the gift of the council, and now desired to be allowed to retire that the honors might go round. Mr. Watters urged Mr. Mackenzie to allow his name to stand, but the president declined the honor and his name was withdrawn.

Mr. Watters was then declared the unanimous choice for president, and took the chair amid general applause. The president-elect thanked the council for the mark of regard and esteem in electing him to the highest office in the gift of the council. He had not sought the position, but having being placed there would, in the future as in the past, do everything in his power to serve the druggists of the province. He referred appreciatively to the services of his predecessors in the chair and besought the support and forbearance of the members during his term of office.

Nominations for the office of vice-president were then called, and Messrs. Snyder and Turner presented the name of Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock. There was no second nomination, and Mr. Karn was

declared the unanimous choice of the council for the vice-chair.

The vice-president elect briefly returned thanks, remarking that he felt there were other and older members entitled to preference over himself. At the same time he greatly appreciated the honor and promised his best service to the council and the profession.

The election of registrar-treasurer being next in order, Messrs. Karn and Dickey moved the re-election of Mr. Lewis at his present salary. This proposition was adopted with enthusiasm, and Mr. Lewis acknowledged his re-election appropriately.

The registrar's report of the recent elections was next submitted, showing the returns in the uncontested elections: and the report of the scrutineers, Messrs. W. Murchison, and G. A. McCann, gave the results of the contested elections. These details are given above. The reports were adopted.

The matter of filling the vacancies in districts 3 and 11 was then dealt with as already recorded. In No. 3 there was no opposition to Mr. Davis' nomination, but in No. 11 Messrs. John Callard and George M. Anderson, both of London, were nominated with Mr. Roberts. Subsequently Mr. Callard's name was withdrawn and on a ballot Mr. Roberts was declared elected by six votes to Mr. Anderson's four. The registrar was instructed to wire Messrs. Davis and Roberts requesting their attendance at once.

The special committee to strike standing committees was then appointed as follows:—Messrs. Mackenzie, Turner, Snyder, Watters, and Karn. The council adjourned for half an hour to enable this committee to prepare a report.

Upon re-assembling the following report was presented:—Gentlemen, Your committee appointed to draft standing committees, beg to report as follows:—

Executive and Finance—Messrs. Snyder (Convener), Dickey, Hunter, Curry, Davis, Graham, and Karn.

Education.—Messrs. Mackenzie (Convener), Turner, Roberts, McCullough, Snyder, and Hunter.

By Laws and Legislation.—Messrs. Turner (Convener), Hargreaves, Dickey, Mackenzie, Graham and McCullough.

Infingement.—Messrs. Karn (Convener), Roberts, Davis, Curry and Hargreaves—J. H. Mackenzie, chairman.

The report was adopted without amendment, and the council then adjourned.

THE SECOND DAY.

The council resumed at 10.15 o'clock on Wednesday morning. President Watters was in the chair, and all members were present except Mr. Davis, the newly-elected representative of No. 3 division, who did not arrive to take his seat till after the noon adjournment.

A large amount of correspondence was as usual ready for the action of the council, and this was distributed among the various standing committees.

Upon motion Messrs. Flett and McCann were elected scrutineers, and Messrs. Watt and Hargreaves auditors for the ensuing two years' term.

The registrar-treasurer's semi-annual report, presented by Mr. Lewis, gave the following information: Nine medical practitioners had registered during the half year, viz., S. Stewart, Thamesville; A. H. Macklin, Mildmay; J. A. Hershey, Massey Station; M. C. Black, Paisley; T. E. Bolster, Sturgeon's Falls; W. H. Hamilton, Fort William; D. R. King, Newboro'; W. Egbert, Milverton; J. R. McCrae, Dungannon.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration had been 69.

The number of renewals issued since February 1st, was as follows: 1890, 1; 1891, 2; 1892, 4; 1893, 5; 1894, 14; 1895, 19; 1896, 56; 1897, 712; 1898, 2; besides a large number of partial payments in the various years.

The detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the half-year gave the following items:

Receipts.

To cash balance on hand	\$855 16
Renewal fees, less rebates	2,151 00
Registration fees	105 00
Matriculation fees	40 00
Sale of books and diplomas	8 82
Teaching department	408 25
Laboratory apparatus	127 89
Examination fees	834 88
	<hr/>
	\$12,531 00

Disbursements.

By interest account	\$ 210 91
Deposit fees	575 00
General working expenses	431 29
Council meeting	294 10
Apparatus and appliances	151 43
Salary account	3 884 38
Supply account	282 92
Postage and petty expenses	81 08
Furniture	48 50
Auditors' fees	10 00
Payment on mortgage account	5,000 00
Coal, water, and gas	297 26
Law expenses	279 16
Infringement account	454 65
Sundries	18 50
Balance on hand	511 82
	<hr/>
	\$12,531 00

The auditors' report embraced the usual statement of assets and liabilities as follows:

Assets.

College building, as per last report	\$33,656 82
Furniture, apparatus, etc.	11,196 41
College lot	5,000 00
Outstanding fees (estimated)	500 00
Supplies	320 00
Poison and license books	155 00
Announcements	102 50
Cash balances	511 82
	<hr/>
	\$51,442 55

Liabilities.

Mortgage	\$ 5,000 00
Interest to date	115 59
Library Fund	62 69

Sundry accounts	547 83
Examiner's fees	398 74
Salary account	133 33
Balance	45,183 37

To balance assets \$45,183 37.

This was signed by Messrs. James Watt and W. A. Hargreaves, the auditors.

The report of the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund was as follows:

To statement as per Feb. 1st, 1897.	\$3,246 72
Canadian Loan & Savings Co., London	74 85
Interest to May 28th	3 22
	\$3,324 79

The report of the Board of Examiners was also submitted and referred to the Committee on Education, after which the Council adjourned for lunch.

The report of the Board of Examiners on the 53rd semi-annual examinations held in May stated that 121 candidates presented themselves; of these 118 entered for all subjects and three for supplementals. The names of the successful candidates have already been published in these columns.

The board reported having passed the following resolutions, which were submitted to the council for consideration:

1. The board would recommend that enough scales be secured to complete the equipment of the Pharmaceutical laboratory.
2. That the council make adequate provision for preservation of utensils used in practical examinations.
3. That no examination in practical chemistry be held in the December examinations.
4. That the remuneration for examiners be according to the following rates: - For setting paper and conducting examination on same, \$20, and for conducting oral examination and examining papers, 50c. for each candidate, mileage being allowed as at present.

THIRD DAY.

The council resumed at 10 o'clock Thursday morning with President Watters in the chair and all members present.

Messrs. Hargreaves and Roberts gave notice that at the February, 1898, meeting they would move to amend By-law 7, so that the number of standing committees be five instead of four, and that the new committee be a Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Roberts asked permission to withdraw his motion, of which notice was given at the last meeting, "That in view of the fact that the finances of the College are in such a prosperous condition, and that by the end of next year it is expected, its mortgage indebtedness will be provided for, a rebate of three dollars be allowed those chemists who pay their annual fee before the 1st May in each year."

In explanation of his request Mr. Roberts stated that after conversation with Mr. Snyder, chairman of the Ex-

ecutive and Finance Committees, he thought it would not be wise to press the proposal at this time.

A member, "There is no election in sight just now" (Laughter).

The request was granted and the motion withdrawn accordingly.

Under the head of "Enquiries," Mr. Vice-President Karn asked if the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation proposed to seek legislation to make additions to the poison list (Schedule A). Mr. Karn also suggested that a new edition of the Poison Book be issued containing a copy of the revised Pharmacy Act, and further that a new edition of the By-Laws amended to date be forthwith printed.

Mr. Karn also called attention to the effect of the amendment to the License Act made at the last session of the Local Legislature. Under the amended law, alcohol is classed with other spirituous liquors, and druggists can only sell it upon production of a doctor's certificate. This, he declared, created great inconvenience in the sale of an article of general commercial use, and in proof of this quoted the case of an architect who wanted an ounce of alcohol to dissolve a pigment, but who could not purchase the liquor without a doctor's certificate, nor could he procure it elsewhere.

Mr. Karn added that he had communicated with the License department in the matter and had been assured that there was no question that alcohol came under the schedule, and in fact the officials had expressed a doubt as to whether a druggist could sell alcohol even with a doctor's order, unless he had a special license. In conclusion the vice-president advised the appointment of a committee to interview the government before the close of the present session of council.

Mr. Turner presented report No. 1 of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, which dealt with a number of letters from druggists respecting rebates and kindred matters, and from apprentices with reference to their registration, dating back of certificates, etc. The only case which created any discussion was that of a London druggist, who had sent his annual fee to the registrar in a letter dated "April 27." Mr. Lewis did not receive the letter until May 6, and promptly notified the member that he was overdue and must pay the full \$4. This was disputed by the London man, who claimed exemption. The committee recommended that the request be granted, but this was strongly opposed by several members of the council, and the clause was referred back, the balance of the report being adopted.

Mr. Snyder presented Report No. 1 from the Executive and Finance Committee. It recommended the payment of accounts totalling \$529.43, and called attention to the satisfactory condition of the College finances, the mortgage indebtedness having been reduced from \$17,000 in 1891 to \$5,000 at the present time. The report was adopted, and the council adjourned.

Upon reassembling after lunch, Mr. Mackenzie presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education. It recommended as follows, *inter alia*:

That diplomas be granted to the successful candidates named in the examiner's report.

That 32 scales and weights be procured to complete the equipment in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

That no examination in practical chemistry be held in December.

That the remuneration of examiners be according to the following scale, viz., for the first 50 candidates \$35, and 40 cents for each candidate over fifty, mileage being allowed as at present.

With reference to the request of the examiners that the council make adequate provision for the preservation of utensils used in practical examinations, the committee reported that everything was satisfactory, and no changes necessary.

The report further recommended:

That in the awarding of the John Roberts' scholarship Messrs. H. H. Monkman and F. Smyth were equal, and that the scholarship of \$100 be divided equally between them.

That the following examiners be appointed: Dispensing, W. Murchison, Toronto; Prescriptions, A. R. Fraser, Toronto; Materia Medica, D. S. Sager, Brantford; Botany, C. R. Sneath, Toronto; Pharmacy, F. T. Harrison, London; Chemistry, I. I. Scott, Paris; Practical Chemistry, W. H. Ellis, Toronto University.

That the report of the examiners respecting the medals to the various students be adopted.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Graham urged the appointing of a special committee to wait upon the Attorney-General with reference to the sale of alcohol, and named the president, vice-president, Messrs. Mackenzie, Snyder and Curry to act on such a committee.

In amendment Messrs. Roberts and Karn moved, "That a committee composed of Messrs. Watters, Mackenzie, Turner, Hunter, Snyder and the mover be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of adding necessary poisons to Schedule A, also the desirability of issuing a book of revised by-laws, and also to consider the injustice under which we are placed by the present law regarding the sale of alcohol and other fermented liquors, and to report to the council at this session."

Mr. Graham withdrew his resolution in favor of the amendment, which was adopted *nem. con.*

The council then adjourned to allow committees to complete reports.

FOURTH DAY.

The council was a little tardy in starting business on Friday morning, but when once settled down the members got through considerable work.

Mr. Hargreaves presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on By-Laws and

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Short Talks on Pharmaceutical Subjects No. 11.

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Hæmoferrum is a pseudo-crystalline powder of pleasant taste, agreeable odor, neutral in reaction and very soluble. These important properties entitle our product to a characteristic name by which it may be distinguished from the many so-called commercial hæmoglobins, which are of variable composition, generally unpleasant in taste and odor, and not nearly so soluble as ours. A few of the more important advantages of Hæmoferrum over other forms of iron are:

It is not astringent, consequently *does not constipate*.

It is not acid, but neutral in reaction, consequently its continuous use does not affect the teeth.

It is readily soluble in twice its weight of water at the temperature of the blood (98 degrees Fahr.), giving a deep red, natural blood color to the aqueous solution, similar to the color of oxygenated blood.

Its ready solubility and complete freedom from objectionable animal or putrefactive odor, and its permanency, are noted points of difference between it and other organic forms of iron, all of which possess one or more, and some of them all of these objectionable features.

Hæmoferrum is offered in Pilloids (each containing 3 grains), a new form of medication of lenticular shape (easily swallowed) being simply the powdered drug enveloped in a transparent, extremely soluble, continuous coating. These pilloids are put up in screw top flasks of 100 each, and are sold at \$6.00 per dozen.

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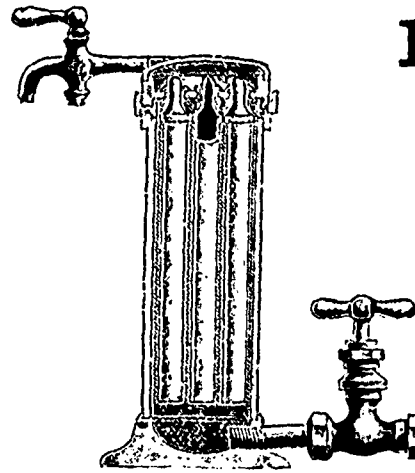
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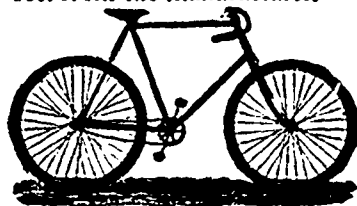
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Legislation in the absence of Mr. Turner, the chairman, who had been called home that morning. The report dealt with a large number of applications from druggists and students for the various exemptions, special privileges, extensions of time, &c., so familiar to the council. The only case of much general interest was that of a druggist who had been in business from 1859 to 1864, since which he had only been intermittently engaged in business. Now he asks to be registered as a druggist on the ground that the Pharmacy Act passed in 1884 made provision for the registration of druggists who had been engaged in the business prior to that time. It was pointed out by the committee that such registration must be made within twelve months of the date of the passing of the act, but several years had elapsed in the case of the present application; the request was, therefore, refused. The matter of the London druggist who protested against being charged full fees because his money was not received until May 6, although he claimed to have sent it off April 27, was again reported on, and this time the committee reversed its former recommendation and now reported against the allowance of the rebate. With reference to the departmental store case (R. Simpson Co., Limited) the committee reported thus: "Re position of limited companies we recommend that in view of the opinion of our solicitors, if possible, the Infringement Committee be instructed to procure a similar action in another part of the province before a different magistrate in order, if possible, that an opinion may be obtained from the High Court on this issue."

Before allowing the report to pass, Mr. Karn called attention to the last quoted clause, and pointed out that the Infringement Committee had already searched the province through for a test case, but so far without success. He called attention to this fact that the druggists might be seized of the actual facts of the situation and not consider the council lax in its duty.

Mr. Karn then presented the report of the Infringement Committee, which is so interesting and important that we quote it in full:—

Toronto, August 5th, 1897.

To the president and members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Your committee on infringements beg leave to submit the following report:—

Re communication of Mr. R. W. Elliott, we recommend that the request be granted, upon the Registrar endorsing the change upon the certificate.

Re communication of M. R. H. McNally, of Elmwood, the committee are of the opinion that fly pads come under the exemptions recorded in sec. 24 of the Pharmacy act, so long as the provisions of the said act is complied with.

Re communication of W. Bowers, J. P., Thessalon, concerning the conviction of D. A. McAlpine, your committee would

recommend that the college proceed to recover the fine

Your committee have pleasure in reporting that they have used every endeavor to prosecute the fight against all parties who have been infringing upon the rights and privileges of the college. In every instance when any violation of the act has been discovered we have done our utmost to bring the transgressors to account. The work of our inspector has, upon the whole, been eminently satisfactory to the committee, inasmuch as he has at all times shown an earnest disposition to carry out the advice and instructions of the committee. Through him we have visited every portion of the province during the past six months, and endeavored to ferret out all the violations of a serious nature and to prosecute them, and in other cases of unconscious minor infringements to adjust matters in the simplest possible manner, until now we can assure the council and members of the college generally that the provisions of the act are being very well observed in every portion of the province.

Your committee instituted a trip of inspection from Toronto to the eastern portion of the province during February last, a visit to the south and western portion during March, another visit to the east in the first part of April, a trip from Toronto along the north shore as far as Rat Portage, lasting from April 27th to June 14th, and a trip through the west and northern portion of central Ontario during June and July.

The result of the work has been the examination of 144 cases, most of which were cases of arrears of fees. Fifty druggists were interviewed who were over one year in arrears, from among whom we have succeeded in collecting \$310, that would have been difficult to secure in the usual way. Some cases were many years in arrears and one in particular who paid over fees for 9 years and who had never been registered on the books of the college.

We found two cases where druggists were conducting a business without a graduate in charge but who promptly complied with the law.

In two instances we found druggists endeavoring to run two stores for one fee, both of whom were brought to account.

Your committee have succeeded in securing convictions against seventeen parties for keeping open shops, and otherwise infringing the act, from whom we have collected in fines \$280, while three cases are still in abeyance in the matter of payment of fines. The receipts through this source, however, are reduced by \$20 through two "moieties."

The following is a list of convictions:

A. B. Carscallen, Enterprise, fined \$20	
Clayton Copeland, " " " "	20
W. T. Earl, Athens.....	20
R. A. Rappell, " " " " " "	20
John P. Foley, Westport.....	20
E. J. Hart, " " " " " "	20
F. H. Pearsall, Port Rowan....	20

—Shire, Wiarton (moiety), fined \$10	
G. R. Fraser, Thanesville.....	20
S. Stewart, M.D., "....."	20
Fred. Canniff, Rat Portage....	20
Michaud & Levesque, Smith's Falls (moiety).....	10
Herbert Oliver, Springvale....	20
Jas. Torrance, Milverton.....	20
D. A. McAlpine, Thessalon....	20
*Jas. Fitzgerald, London.....	..

\$280

*Convicted, but no fine imposed on condition the store be closed, which was done.

Three other informations have been laid, two of which stand, the other having been withdrawn on payment of back dues in full.

Your committee have further to report that the cost of prosecuting this work during the past six months has been large, amounting to \$734.65 as per following statement:—

Travelling expenses...	\$374 85
Inspector's salary....	280 00
Extra law costs... ..	35 00
Analytical Works, &c..	22 80
Chairman's expenses,	
'96-'97.....	22 00

\$734 65

While this amount may appear large, yet, when the amount of territory covered and the results accomplished are taken into consideration, your committee feel satisfied that the money has been well spent. After deducting \$280 in fines and \$310 of long standing fees, our work shows a loss of \$144.65, which we submit is a small outlay, when the results of increased protection to the members of the college are considered. Your committee are of the opinion that a much larger sum could be spent to advantage along lines that are now under consideration, and it is our hope that the committee on By-Laws and Legislation will be aggressive in the matter of legislation, in order to strengthen our hands in the work, and secure that protection to the members of the college which they are, or should be, entitled to under the act.

Your committee, in prosecuting their work have found eleven instances where no diploma was exhibited as required in sec. 21 of the act, and would respectfully warn all such transgressors of their liability as prescribed in sec. 28, and which it is the intention of your committee to have enforced.

We beg further to report the receipt of many enquiries re the sale of fly pads, by unqualified persons, and would here refer them to the opinion expressed in clause 2 of this report. We have also to report many enquiries re the sale of Paris Green, the clause referring to the sale of which seems to be less and less understood as the years roll by. Your committee regrets that they cannot find means of protecting the trade in the sale of such dangerous poison and refer them for consolation to the latter part of sec. 21 of the act as amended professedly in the public interest,

but contrary to the best judgment of the representatives of the college. Your committee beg to urge that all possible additions be speedily made to the poison list, and that new and revised poison books be procured containing full and complete amendments to the act proper and the by-laws as well. Your committee beg further to press upon the members of the college the necessity of complying with sec. 22 of the act in notifying the registrar of retirement from business, as we find many such cases existing and, which like other provisions of the act, must be enforced.

Re the case against The Robert Simpson Company, (Limited), your committee beg to report that, after many endeavors and much minor litigation, they have failed in their efforts to secure a judicial interpretation of the act. The result of the case in its different stages has been thoroughly explained and criticized in portions of the press, which will obviate the necessity of further explanation here. Your committee have done everything in their power, and regret to find themselves confronted with the unfortunate legal fact that without a conviction before a Police Magistrate, we have no power of appeal under our act or any other act. Your committee have in their possession communications from Messrs. Edgar & Malone and Mr. B. B. Osler, giving up the fight, and acknowledging that nothing further can be done, not, however, because we have no case, not, however, because we have been defeated, but simply for the want of legal machinery to properly meet the case. Your committee feel sorely disappointed in this case, and record their surprise that there is no legal means of finding out whether a corporation possesses legal privileges under our act that are denied to individual members of the college. Your committee acknowledge that they are powerless to do more in the matter as it now stands, and until the committee on By-Laws and Legislation supply us with better implements of war in the shape of a new act, or amendments to the act, your committee will be reluctantly forced to rest on their oars so far as the prosecution of the mammoth offenders are concerned.

Your committee further asks to be allowed to continue the services of an officer to prosecute their work, and authority to disburse, as usual, any funds required.

Your committee beg to record their appreciation of the fast increasing assistance which they are receiving from members of the College in every part of the province in the matter of protecting each other from the infringements of the unqualified, and desire their assistance still further during the ensuing term. The Chairman respectfully requests personal letters of information regarding any irregularities that may exist, and when received they will have prompt attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. A. KARN, *Chairman*.

The report was received with applause and adopted after the president and several other members had congratulated the committee and its indefatigable chairman upon their energetic work and very excellent report.

In the absence of Chairman Snyder, Mr. Hunter presented Report No. 2 of the Executive and Finance Committee. It concurred in the recommendations of other committees in matters of which it took cognizance, and recommended that \$35 be expended in repairs as requested by the Dean. The registrar was empowered to employ such help as was required by the janitor or himself to the amount of \$200.

"In reference to the request of the Synod mortgagees *re* interest," continued the report, "your committee feel it is a very unjust demand (if not illegal), and we would respectfully recommend that the registrar tender three-fifths of the amount asked, without prejudice, and if not accepted our solicitor be consulted." There were a number of minor matters dealt with in the report, which was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Roberts presented the following report of the Special Committee appointed the previous day:—

Your Special Committee appointed to report on additions to the poison schedule, the revision of the by-laws, etc., and the restrictions recently placed upon the retail drug trade regarding the sale of alcohol and other fermented liquors, for art and medicinal purposes, recommend that on account of the short time at their disposal to consider these complicated matters the committee be continued to report at the next session of the council, or at a special session to be called if deemed advisable.

Respectfully Submitted,

J. F. ROBERTS, *Chairman*.

The report was adopted *nem. con.*

Some discussion arose on the proposal to send representatives to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Messrs. Mackenzie and Hunter moved: "That the request for appointment of delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association be laid on the table."

The vice-president demurred to the shelving of the affair in that way. He thought it would convey the impression that the council was indifferent to the scientific and progressive development of matters affecting the interests of the profession and of the retail druggists, and in his opinion the money would be well spent in sending their president to represent them again.

Mr. Mackenzie, as mover of the resolution, declared that the president was mistaken in supposing that the interests of the retail drug trade would be in any degree advanced by representation at the American association's meeting. As far as he had ever been able to learn, the association was in no way concerned or interested in the retail druggist, but that the meeting was attended by professors

of various colleges whose sole aim and object was to boom their rival institutions.

Mr. Karn—"Then let us send one of the faculty to boom our college; we may as well keep up with the procession."

The president agreed with Mr. Mackenzie as the inutility of representation at the association meeting. For his part, when in attendance last year, he had found the official business very monotonous and unprofitable. So far from aiding the retail druggist, the fact of their electing a gentleman as president who had no connection with or interest in the retail trade, over the head of nominees who were equally able and, moreover, were in business, showed there was little regard for the druggist. These were not his ideas alone, but every member of the college who had attended the association meetings held the same opinion. Referring to the suggestion of the vice-president that he (the speaker) be credentialed to attend, he assured the council that he had no desire to be sent.

This closed the discussion and the resolution was adopted.

Upon motion of Messrs. Hargreaves and Dickey, the hearty thanks of the council were extended to Mr. Mackenzie for his services during his incumbency of the chair. Amid hearty applause Mr. Mackenzie acknowledged the compliment.

A number of routine resolutions were passed without comment.

The council then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1898, or at the call of the president.

Therapeutic Music.

Her father is a physician and an admirer of culture. But he grows weary now and then of hearing Mabel play scales and five-finger exercises. After a half-hour of work from her exercise book, she turned and said:

"Father, I have taken up the study of theory."

"Have you?"

"Yes. This," she went on, striking a chord, "is a tonic."

"Mabel," he answered, in a tone of patience sorely tried, "I'm ever so much obliged, but I don't think that is what I need. But if you have a sedative that you could try on me I'd appreciate it more than tongue can tell."

SODIUM BI-CARBONATE AS A DRESSING.—Georgevsky states that a compress saturated with a solution of chemically pure bi-carbonate of sodium and covered with some impermeable material will dry up purulent secretion and cut short phlegmonous inflammation. Whenever iodoform was substituted for the soda, suppuration began anew, ceasing again when the bi-carbonate was re-applied. Results are obtained by this method far more rapidly than by any other means.

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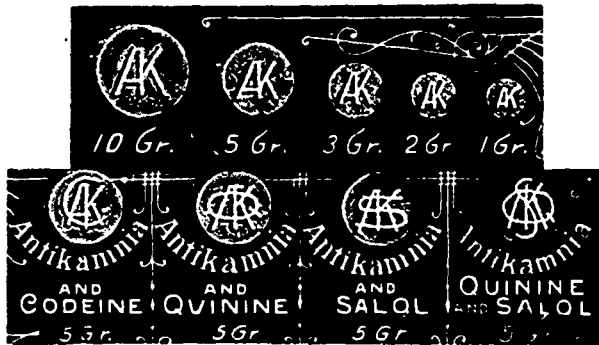
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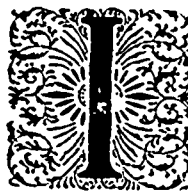
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WISH to call the attention of the Retail Druggists to the fact that I have been elected the *Sole Agent of the concern of D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY,* for the Dominion of Canada

and Great Britain, and manufacture the following preparations: *Ransom's Hive Syrup, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, and Ransom's King of the Blood.* I am desirous of securing the co-operation of the Retail Druggists, and to that end I beg to ask all who are interested in these preparations, and wish to secure advertising matter, to write to me for my special offer. It is my purpose to advertise extensively, thereby enhancing your sales. I am sure we can be of much service to you. These preparations have been upon the market in the neighborhood of about 50 years. They are true and trustworthy, and the Druggist that recommends them is sure to give his patrons the very best remedies that are upon the market. We believe "The laborer is worthy of his hire and the merchant of his profits," and to that end we ask to be put in direct touch with the retailer himself.

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

The New Pharmacist and the Old Drug Store.

The drug business of our day is not pharmacy. Pharmacy is something very much higher up in the scale. What passed for pharmacy years ago will no longer suffice. The pharmacist of the future must be an educated, scientific, technical expert—nothing less. Men unable to do chemical and microscopical work will no longer be recognized as competent pharmacists.

THE NEW PHARMACIST WILL BE A NEW SPECIES

as much unlike the average corner-store druggist as the printing press of to-day is unlike that of the sixteenth century. The new pharmacist will not make or sell any secret nostrums; he will not sell cigars, soda water, soaps, perfumery, stationery, rubber goods, paints, glass, candies, chewing-gum and other merchandise having no relation to pharmacy. He will not be a salesman in any sense or degree. The "cut rates" problem, which seems to be the plague of the retail druggist of the day will no more affect the occupation and prosperity of the new pharmacist than the climate of Kamtschatka. The new pharmacist will gladly and cheerfully recognize the fact that

THE SOLE MISSION OF PHARMACY

is to wait upon medicine. He will know and be able to demonstrate that the physician cannot be his own pharmacist without serious detriment to all concerned. He will know that the educated physician alone is competent to prescribe, and that the pharmacist's duty does not and should not clash with that of the physician. Jealousy or rivalry between them is ridiculous. They are as distinct from each other and as little subject to comparison as the odor of the rose and the color of the butterfly in its bosom. It is in no sense or degree derogatory to the pharmacist to admit that he is not the equal of the physician. The physician is not the equal of the pharmacist. But the pharmacist certainly is and must be an expert aid to the physician while the latter is in no sense an aid to the pharmacist. The pharmacist is in his right place when he devotes his knowledge and skill to the task of assisting the physician in every legitimate and useful way. The new pharmacist will enlarge his sphere of useful technical work and bring it to a higher degree of development. Any pharmacist who cannot work on the principle that pharmacy is the handmaid of medicine is like a tree with its crown in the soil and its roots in the air.

WILL TEST EVERYTHING HE USES.

The new pharmacist will possess the knowledge and training necessary to the unerring identification and intelligent selection of the medicinal substances employed by the physician. He will be able to determine for himself the purity and strength of all substances, the character of which admits of such determination.

He will, in fact, test all the chemicals he uses, and will not put forth the absurd claim that the faithful performance of that duty is impracticable. He will faithfully and intelligently protect all his medical supplies from deterioration, and will religiously perform his plain duty to immediately reject any and every substance found to have become so altered or injured as to be no longer in accordance with the recognized requirements as to quality and effectiveness. He will renew his supplies of plant drugs every year, at the right season, throwing away what is left over of last season's stock, so far as to insure reliable remedies. He will employ sensitive and accurate balances and graduated measures, and will use them with skill. All his work will be governed by scientific principles.

The new pharmacist will further do all the laboratory work which the physician will require of him in medical and sanitary chemistry, bacteriology, etc. He will, moreover, be the public chemist of his community.

THE AVERAGE DRUG STORE OF TO-DAY

is a kind of department store or bazaar on a prominent corner. Most of its business is purely mercantile. The rent is high. The profits on its sales of merchandise are so small that a very large volume of trade is necessary to make the business pay. This in turn necessitates the investment of a large capital and the employment of salesmen. The soda fountain, cigar case, and candy case make the average drug store anything but a suitable place for such work as the careful, safe, and accurate dispensing of prescriptions.

The new pharmacist will not locate himself in a noisy, expensive corner store to catch the transient customer. He will not have any miscellaneous merchandise to sell. He will, instead, establish himself in a quiet place sufficiently accessible to those who require his services. His capital will be \$1,000 instead of \$10,000, and yet he will certainly be more prosperous and successful than the druggist who carries on the retail drug business as now conducted.

WILL BE A PROFESSIONAL MAN.

The new pharmacist will be able to command respect and recognition as a professional man. The difference between the new pharmacy and the old will be so great as to immediately attract the attention of thinking people, and there are enough thinking people in the world to give the new pharmacist abundant occupation.

The new pharmacy laws will in time be amended so as to make proper education for pharmaceutical work the most important qualification for registration, and the numerous druggists of the country will be divided into two distinct classes—those who have the requisite scientific training to be permitted to do all scientific, technical pharmaceutical work, and those who

lack that training and, therefore, will not be permitted to dispense physicians' prescriptions or to dispense any potent medicinal substance.

NEW PHARMACISTS NEEDED NOW.

The necessity of this new style of pharmacy is a present necessity, and the pharmaceutical chemist will be the coming new pharmacist, by whatever name he may be called, for any graduate in pharmacy who has had proper and sufficient training in applied pharmaceutical chemistry and related laboratory work is just what we mean by the designation "pharmaceutical chemist," and no one else is one, even if he may be called so.—*Dr. Oscar Oldberg, in The Apothecary.*

Contribution to the Knowledge of Strychnine Drugs.*

By G. SANDER.

Herr Sander has investigated the nature of strychnic or igasuric acid, and the different methods for the determination and separation of strychnine and brucine, as many varying and contradictory statements have been made on this subject.

The acid existing in the official strychnine drugs, nux vomica and *Fabae St. Ignatii*, has been generally described as "igasuric acid," and the plant bases as existing in the drug as igasurates. Although igasuric acid has been regarded as a form of tannic acid, it has not been ascertained to which class of tannins it belonged. In order to obtain further information respecting this acid, Herr G. Sander prepared in the first instance some purest possible material. The pure acid was obtained by fractional precipitation of a cold alcoholic extract with lead acetate, and the lead precipitated decomposed with sulphuretted hydrogen. The acid so prepared was an amorphous brownish-yellow substance, which could be easily rubbed down and powdered. The acids obtained from both drugs appear from many agreeing reactions to be identical. A series of reactions with ferric chloride, lead acetate, silver nitrate, bromine, etc., pointed to a marked agreement with *caffetannic acid*. When the "igasuric acid" is treated with potash it is split up into another acid with formation of a sugar. This acid proved to be *caffic acid*. The so-called igasuric acid is, then, nothing more than *caffetannic acid*, but whether the alkaloids exist in the drugs in combination with this acid must remain for future investigation.

The various methods for determination of the total alkaloids in these drugs—dependent upon precipitation with Mayer's reagent, potassic ferrocyanide, tannic acid, or on titrating with acid the residuary alkaloids extracted by solvents—are unsatisfactory. The titration value of the two alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, being different, correct results are only to be

* Inaugural dissertation from the *Pharmaceutica Institute of the University of Strasburg (Archiv. der Pharm.)*.

obtained when the proportion of the two alkaloids in the mixture is known. A method must therefore be sought that should give a pure alkaloidal residue which could be weighed, as expressing accurately the amount of the total alkaloids. Keller's process was found to be the best to give a pure white crystalline alkaloid without any admixture of impurity, and this process he adopted.

For the determination of the relative proportion of the two alkaloids, he obtained very satisfactory results by the method which consists in destroying the brucine with potassic permanganate and estimating the strychnine by difference.

Sander in this way has found there is a constant proportion in the amount of strychnine and brucine existing in these drugs. In *nux vomica* and its preparations the percentage of strychnine in the total alkaloids varied between 43.9 to 45.6, and this corresponds for the higher figure to a mixture of one molecule of strychnine with one of brucine.

In *St. Ignatius beans* the proportion of beans is from 60.7 to 62.8, and for 62.9 this gives a ratio of one molecule of brucine to two molecules of strychnine.

It is, therefore, probable that in both seeds the alkaloids exist in a simple constant proportion.

The New Wound Cure—Oxygen.

A new treatment with oxygen of wounds of every description has occupied the attention of Dr. Stoker, the brother of the manager of Sir Henry Irving's Theatre, for some time past, and although little comparatively has been heard of it outside the experimentalist's circle, it is gratifying to find that Dr. Stoker has been enabled to convince a number of earnest people as to the importance of the discovery and to secure sufficient funds to establish a hospital in Fitzroy Square, where every attention may be given to the treatment and its virtues.

Dr. Stoker, strangely enough, obtained the idea, in which he has so much confidence, from the Zulus, and from the fact that these people when wounded climb an eminence and expose their wounds to the pure air of the mountain tops. During the Turko-Russian war he also observed that the wounded followed somewhat the same idea, exposing their wounds on board ship to the air. Scientifically developed, we are told, and with the addition of oxygen, one part oxygen to one part of air, the principle is now carried out at Fitzroy Square, and the result has been, so far, eminently satisfactory. Boxes or receptacles are filled with the mixture and attached to chambers inclosing the wounds. A visitor to the institution speaks of seeing a little boy afflicted with discharges from the ear running merrily about with a tube in each ear to which were affixed gas-bags that hung across his back like a satchel. A man with a diseased eye wore a covering somewhat like an eye-shade, while patients were in bed

with their limbs in glass cases charged with the healing mixture. These patients are all doing well, and it is satisfactory to note that of 76 really bad, old, obstinate cases, some of them with years' histories, representing, in fact, an aggregate of 327 years of suffering, 46 have been cured and the rest are still under treatment, of whom, from their progress, the doctors have substantial hopes of speedy recovery. Reduced to an average, the cured patients are stated to have suffered for 5½ years each and to have been cured by the oxygen treatment in two months. This is, indeed, good news, and we shall hope to hear more of an equally encouraging kind from Dr. Stoker's excellent idea.—*Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

Manufactures of Rubber.

Rubber is one of the most useful and staple articles in modern use. There are but few uses to which the wonderful product cannot be put. It can be made as pliable as putty or as hard as wood, and is just as adapted for use as a hair pin as for a golf ball or a waterproof jacket. Few people, however, are as familiar with the process of manufacture as with the product itself.

The larger part of our rubber comes from Brazil, which is the greatest rubber producing country in the world. Here, of course, rubber workers handle their elastic material with an ease and celerity which is a revelation to the man who has wasted the greater part of a forenoon trying to mend a hole in his punctured tire. Although the larger part of rubber manufacturing is done by machinery, there is still considerable done by hand. In making up goods for druggists, stationers and surgical supplies the best grades of Para rubber, the best in the world, are generally used.

The ordinary commercial rubber is gray, but its coloring is an easy matter. This is done by mechanically mixing with the rubber, after it is washed and dried, different kinds of pigments—oxide of zinc for white, lampblack for black, golden sulphuret of antimony for yellow, and vermilion for red. The rubber mixed with the pigment is run through heavy steam-heated rollers into thin sheets.

The making of rubber bands is a simple process. Thin sheets of pure gum are wrapped around a form until it is shaped into a flat tube of the required thickness. This tube is then vulcanized, when it is shipped off the form and run through a machine, which cuts it into strips.

Rubber erasers contain finely powdered pumice stone or emery dust. The abrasive materials are mixed with the rubber mechanically, which is then moulded into shape and vulcanized under steam heat.

One of the most interesting processes in the manufacture of rubber goods is that of bulbs. Long bulbs, such as syringes and atomizers, are made from two pieces of rubber, but round bulbs, such as pumps

and balls, are made from three pieces. For cutting the rubber, zinc or galvanized iron patterns are used. Considerable care is necessary in this, as the strength of the seam depends upon the smooth fitting of the edges. The three parts for hollow balls may, however, be cut with a die. If the bulb has a neck, small pegs of iron are first prepared by being cemented and wound with strips of rubber as a nucleus.

After the rubber is cut into the proper parts it is then brushed with cement the whole length of the skived edges, and thoroughly heated. The bulbmaker then takes the softened rubber, and taking a prepared peg places the neck on one piece on one side of the rubber core, and another neck piece on the opposite side, then presses them firmly together, and, rolling the whole tube-shaped piece between thumb and forefinger, has finished the neck of the bulb. The next process is that of knitting the edges which form the seam. This is done by holding the finished neck toward the operator in his left hand, while with the thumb and forefinger of the right he pinches the edges together for nearly the whole distance around. Into the side aperture, which is left open, is poured a little water or liquid ammonia. The opening is then made still smaller, and as a final touch the maker puts his lips to the orifice, and blows full and hard into the bulb. The softened rubber under this pressure expands, the flattened shape is lost in a fuller and more rounded outline, while the operator, with a quick nip of his teeth, closes the opening, the imprisoned air and water holding the sides apart in symmetrical corpulency.

The partly made bulb is now passed on to the turners, who, armed with scissors with curved blades, carefully circle the seams, cutting away all unevenness, till the whole exterior is ready for the mold.

The bulbs, as soon as they leave the trimmers' hands, are laid in shallow pans filled with chalk. When taken from here, they are carefully dusted with talc, so that the rubber will not adhere to the inside of the mold. A mold worker then takes one-half of the mold in his left hand and with his right gently forces a bulb into it, capping it with the second half. Each bulb, if the pattern worker is skilful, will fit its mold; otherwise the finished bulb is apt to be imperfect.

The molds are run upon small tracks into the vulcanizer. After they have been cured a sufficient time the vulcanizers are opened and the cans are run under an ordinary shower bath, which quickly cools them. They are then unkeyed, the molds twisted open and the bulbs taken out. If the work be well done, the swelling of the liquid within its rubber prison has exerted so intense a force that every line and letter within the mold is reproduced upon the outside of the bulb, while the sulphur, combining with the heat, accomplishes the vulcanization.

The final process takes place in the cylinder room, where in slowly-revolving tumbling barrels the bulb undergoes a thorough scouring. When taken out of the cylinders, the dirty yellow color which the bulbs bore on leaving the mold has disappeared, and they are now smooth, white and finished. The neck being cut off the required length, the bulb is ready for market or for the various fittings which accompany it as adjuncts to the syringe or atomizer.

Perfume Extraction.

At Grasse, in the extraction of perfumes, the flowers are treated by two distinct processes. The first is maceration, as in the case of roses, orange flowers, etc. This consists of steeping the flowers in fat melted in the water bath, then separating mechanically the perfumed fat from the solid matter. In this process the fat acts as a solvent. The other process, known as *enfleurage*, employed for such flowers as jasmine and tuberose, consists in spreading the flowers on trays covered with fat. These are placed one on the other and in this way form enclosed spaces in which the flower diffuses its perfume. As the blooms wither they are replaced by fresh ones and the fat, which in this case acts as an absorbent, is finally charged very strongly with perfume. The reason of the two distinct processes is that flowers are divided into two categories as concerns perfume. The first, amongst which are the rose and the orange flower, contain completely formed perfume, or at least a notable reserve of it. These flowers, as a matter of fact, can be treated by three processes, distillation, maceration as above, or extraction with volatile solvents such as ether. These three processes give slightly varying results, but succeed because in all cases there is already formed perfume to extract. The second category of flowers which embraces the immense majority of them do not contain already formed perfume, or contain it only in an insignificant quantity. The flower manufactures it and emits it in a continued manner. Such flowers are treated by the second method described above, because by this process the flower is not killed at once, but gives off perfume constantly until it completely withers.

Passy, in the "Comptes-Rendus," now proposes a third process based upon the above reasons for the adoption of the second method. The problem is to preserve the life of the flower while at the same time the perfume is collected as it is given off. According to Passy it is possible to find a medium other than the air almost as inoffensive to the flower and helping at the same time the diffusion and collection of the perfume, and this is water. The flowers are completely steeped in it. As the water is charged with perfume it is replaced by fresh water and the life of the flower, moreover, can be prolonged by replacing pure water

with a saline solution of the same strength in salt as the aqueous liquors impregnating the tissues of the plant. The perfume can be easily extracted from the water with ether. Passy remarks that he has tried the process with success on a number of flowers whose perfume hitherto has not been extracted, notably the lily of the valley.—*Soap Maker and Perfumer.*

Liberality or Selfishness?

There are two methods of conducting business, one of which may be styled the liberal and the other the selfish method, though the latter is generally styled "conservatism"—for the sake of euphemy perhaps.

Both are really based on motives of self interest, for very few people adopt business as an amusement or for altruistic reasons; but the liberal policy frankly recognizes the fact that good feeling and sentiment are valuable elements worthy of investment, while the illiberal policy endeavors to get without giving—to reap without sowing. The first is the method of "the social animal," the second that of the oyster, the hermit crab, the parasite. The liberal man of business, frankly realizing the fact that nothing in this world is obtained without cost is willing to help in order that he may be helped. When inquiry is made of the illiberal man regarding the credit of a customer, he resents the inquiry and answers according to his honesty, either not at all or misleadingly; while the liberal man, realizing that reciprocity of information is valuable and that an evasive or misleading answer will eventually recoil upon himself, courteously and frankly responds to the inquiry. The illiberal man harries, mulcts, and suspects his salesmen; the liberal man treats them as factors in his success and worthy of confidence—if he finds one unworthy, that one he discharges. The illiberal man treats the salesman from other houses as intruders and bores to be refused with a snarl or dismissed with a sneer; the liberal man, realizing that his own reputation will be used as a gauge of treatment, insures a courteous reception for his traveling representatives by treating all visiting salesmen as gentlemen. He remembers that though the visiting salesman may consume valuable time, it is more than balanced by the time and trouble saved the buyer by salesmen as a class. The illiberal man looks upon advertising either as a useless expenditure or as a derogation from his own dignity; while the liberal man knows that advertising is the key to reputation and success. In short the illiberal man is narrow, self-centred, conceited, vain and unprogressive; while the liberal man is broad, generous, energetic and receptive of new ideas and new methods.

Liberality pays in business as in social life. A man living in the world must assimilate with his kind or he will be eliminated, exactly as foreign matters are

eliminated by the living organism. Beyond the matter of trade, which does depend in a larger measure than many persons are inclined to believe upon personal sentiment, there is the very important desideratum of information. No one can of himself know everything, and it is to those who are willing to impart that earliest and fullest information comes from others.

Briefly, it pays in business and in daily life to be a gentleman.—*Drugs, Oils and Paints.*

A Physician's Conception of Pharmacy.

The very fact that pharmacy exists is evidence of our inability to master everything pertaining to medicine and surgery within the limits of an ordinary lifetime. The progress of the sciences, for which the latter half of the nineteenth century will for ever be celebrated, may be referred with absolute certainty to the separation of the various sciences into specialties, and a division of labor in the study of these different branches. No medical man can be an expert surgeon, general physician, ophthalmologist, laryngologist, gynaecologist, neurologist, or other "ologists," at one and the same time, let alone a pharmacist. In the early times of medical empiricism, however, when superstition rather than scientific truth was the foundation on which the treatment of disease rested, one individual was capable of assuming the duties of both apothecary and physician.

The gradual evolution of the healing science brought about the separation of the pharmacist from the physician and surgeon, and these latter into a number of specialties to which reference has already been made. It is a lamentable fact however, that there are some in the practise of medicine as well as in pharmacy who fail to recognize the limitations of their abilities. We have thus physicians who attempt to combine the practise of medicine and pharmacy, and it is notorious that to some pharmacists counter prescribing has a great fascination. In both instances the best interests of the sick are not served. When it is remembered that it is within but very few years that any restrictions were placed on the practise of these two callings in this country, the wonder is that the conditions are as good as is the case.

The modern education of the pharmacist fits him in chemistry, botany, pharmacy proper, materia medica, microscopy, etc., together with some knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics. Such knowledge gives him a sense of the responsibility resting on his shoulders which, without the knowledge, it would be impossible for him to possess. Such knowledge makes his calling one that is more than a mere business, for strict business principles looking to the greatest financial gain are incompatible with the welfare of the sick and are

in conflict, therefore, with the conscientious principles of an honest, educated pharmacist.—*Dr. Adolph Kenig, in Pillsburgh Medical Review.*

Paper Bottles.

Some years ago there was started in this city a company for the manufacture of paper bottles, says the *New York Mail and Express*. It was not the success that its promoters intended it to be. There was great difficulty in getting the right foothold. It was pointed out that paper was being used very extensively in the manufacture of car wheels, rowing shells, wash basins and half a dozen branches of the decorative art, but nobody would believe that the bottle scheme could possibly succeed, and there the matter was dropped as far as outside capital was concerned. Since that time another company has managed to push forward the idea with some degree of prosperity. Now, still another company is about to be formed and the manager of it says that it will have to be a success, because there is too much money behind the concern to make it otherwise.

This manager was asked what paper bottles were available for, and he answered quite promptly, but not altogether sarcastically: "Everything that glass is used for. We are now negotiating for the purchase of some of the finest machinery to be found in a newly established shop. We have this to claim for our bottle, it cannot be broken unless with unnecessary force. That is just where the saving is to come in. No more leakage or breakage, and consequently less loss to not only the consumer, but the merchant as well. We intend to make a big bid for the foreign trade. The wine merchants of Europe lose an immense sum annually through breakage in a ship's hold or otherwise. No matter where the glass bottles break, they are broken, and the loss is just as great all around.

"We can make a paper bottle for about one-half the cost of glass bottles, and, in addition, they will be found perfectly water tight, as well as air tight. We have made innumerable experiments, and in all of them we found that, while it was comparatively easy to make papier mache air tight around wine, it was not so easy to do so in the case of beer. Why this is so, the brewers may explain. But we have overcome that difficulty too. Another point that should be remembered in the manufacture of paper bottles is that there is little danger of freezing. Still another is that in packing them away absolutely no straw, waste, or such is required, and the absence of these means a large saving in space. In the next few years you will find paper bottles all over the world."

MICROBE OF RHEUMATISM.—Professor Riva, of the University of Parma, claims that he has found the microbe of articular rheumatism.

Prescriber vs. Dispenser.*

JOHN F. HOWARD, Winnipeg.

Medicine and pharmacy are so dependent upon each other that they should go hand in hand, and should not allow minor differences to alienate them from each other. Recently a prominent medical journal has thrown out a hint that doctors might stock their offices with ready made prescriptions as a kind of retaliation upon druggists for prescribing. As an offset to this graduates in pharmacy, finding that they cannot obtain their share of prescription business, are taking degrees in medicine in order to practice both professions, still further crowding medicine without relieving pharmacy. It seems to me that this tendency from two opposite directions to unite the practice of medicine and pharmacy in the same individual is a retrogressive movement, and I venture to suggest that a more dispassionate view of our respective grievances is necessary if we would check the evils of which we complain.

Let us consider, then, in the first place, who should prescribe medicine? Upon this point there can be no two opinions. The physician, by his knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and other branches of medical science in which he has been educated, is the only competent person to diagnose disease and to prescribe treatment. But is he the only one who does prescribe? By no means. Many people prescribe for themselves, and if they are told the same truth concerning medicine that has become proverbial as applied to law, namely, that he who is his own doctor has a fool for his patient, they are apt to become indignant and reply that they know what they are about. There is another large class of persons who take pleasure in prescribing for their friends, and these persons again cannot be made to believe that, so far as the case in hand is concerned, they do not know more than all the doctors. The evils of such prescribing as this cannot be reached by codes of ethics or by any measure of reform instituted by physicians and pharmacists.

But there is a certain amount of prescribing done in drug stores by men who lay no claim to medical instruction, and whose practice in this regard cannot be defended. Reputable pharmacists, as well as physicians, are anxious to see this irregular practice abated, as it is an infringement upon the province of physicians, and, therefore, unfair, and also has the effect of lowering pharmacy in the esteem of the public as well as of physicians. In what way can this counter-prescribing be lessened? I suggest, in the first place, that it cannot be checked by abuse or by retaliation, but rather by cultivating more cordial relations between the two professions, and by a certain degree of concession on both sides. It is to be borne in mind that any retaliatory measures adopted by physicians in this

matter will affect the reputable pharmacists who are not doing the counter-prescribing, while those who are transgressing will not be affected thereby.

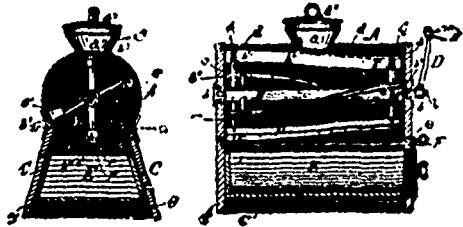
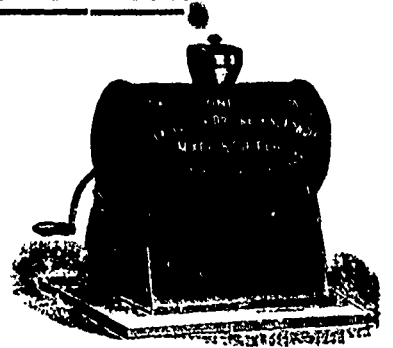
It is not to be forgotten in a discussion of this question that some physicians are inordinately sensitive on this subject, so they would prohibit the dispensing of almost all drugs and medicines that are not ordered by physicians. Whatever our views of this case may be, whether we like it or dislike it, the fact cannot be denied that the American people will not submit to such stringent regulations. You cannot compel an American citizen to employ an architect when he wants to build a dog kennel. In regard to the use of drugs and medicines, they feel themselves free to consult a physician or not, according to their own judgment, and cannot be driven into it by the combined efforts of all the doctors and druggists in the country. Again, those who have had much experience behind the counter in a drug store will bear me witness that even when there is the most conscientious and scrupulous regard for the rights of physicians and the most painstaking adherence to medical ethics, it is still impossible to answer many of the questions that are daily put to the druggist in regard to the nature, property and doses of medicines without appearing to suggest the use of certain ones in specified cases. Not only is the druggist consulted in regard to disinfectants, antiseptics and many other hygienic and remedial agencies, but his opinion is frequently asked in regard to the nature, use and doses of drugs, the best method and time of administration, etc. A refusal on his part to give the desired information would be attributed by the majority to ignorance, and by the remainder to boorishness. As a business man, he cannot afford to allow his patrons to leave his store with any such misapprehension concerning himself or his establishment. Furthermore, there are a few slight ailments which the public absolutely expect a druggist to prescribe for, which do not partake of the nature of medical treatment, since the patient diagnoses his own case, such, for instance, as a morning headache, slight bruises or trifling injuries; in fact, any such ailments as people are in the habit of prescribing for themselves. The druggist, when requested, is expected as a matter of course to suggest a remedy, and there is no more thought of medical treatment than when a barkeeper mixes a "pick-me-up," or a shoe dealer selects for you a shoe that will not hurt your corns. When physicians interpret ethical relations so rigidly as to prohibit druggists from performing these trifling courtesies for their customers, they widen the breach between the two professions, having no experimental knowledge of the injury the pharmacist does himself if he declines to render this service.

If we now ask the question, "Who shall dispense medicines?" the answer is no less positive than that given to our first query. The pharmacist is the proper dispenser of medicaments. This state-

*Abstracts from article in *Manitoba Lancet*.

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is it asking too much to crave the privilege of sharing our profits with the retailer? We appreciate the value of the retail druggist's personal push in the sale of Cascarets and No-To-Bac, and are willing to pay for it. Every druggist who sells our goods and does not write us at once for our new and liberal proposition, in force Aug. 1, 1897, will lose money. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 211.

Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, which took the form of a convention, for the first time, was held on Friday, the 23rd inst., in the Sons of England hall, Portage avenue, Winnipeg. The gathering, though well representing numerous parts of the province, would have been larger had there been fewer attractions for strangers on that day in the city.

Proceedings were opened by the president (Mr. Flexon), who extended, on behalf of the council, a cordial welcome to visiting members, and thanked them for their attendance. He remarked that the council had for some time realized an attitude of indifference on the part of the Association, and had made this desperate effort to bring, if possible, all the members of the Association together to discuss matters of importance, commercial as well as pharmaceutical. Some papers of much value, he stated, would be read and discussed, and he was sure the writers of the papers had given their subjects thorough attention. He was equally sure the same gentlemen desired free criticism of the views contained in the papers. He lamented the fact that the annual meetings of the past had been attended by very few of the members, and felt aggrieved and ashamed that such indifference should exist. The council had taken the utmost pains to do its duty to the Association, and had it transacted the work of the Association with carelessness, or apathy, it could not have been blamed; but fidelity had been constant, not for the mere love of the work, but for the sole desire to bring the Association to a standard of recognition by the older and larger Pharmaceutical Associations of Ontario and Quebec. In concluding his preliminary remarks the president took occasion to tender the thanks of the council and of the Association to Messrs. Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. for their generous invitation to dinner at the Clarendon hotel.

The order of business then began, and after the statement of the treasurer, and the reports of the registrar and auditors had been disposed of, the president, in his address, briefly reviewed the present conditions and declared himself well satisfied with the financial affairs of the Association, pointing out the large increase in the assets, and the steady increase in the liabilities up to March 1st of this year, and which have been since reduced by \$175. He believed the future prosperity of the Association was assured, if the members were true to their charter and lived up to its principles and were faithful to its by-laws. A comparison of the Acts of Quebec and Ontario was made, and though perhaps the Manitoba Act lacked the clearness of expression and the comprehensiveness of that of the first-named province, he considered it had so far well suited their needs. A few examples of clearness, showing not only the absence of

vagueness, but the impossibility of misinterpretation were then read. On turning to the Ontario Act he found therein some features unlike anything in their own. Sub-section 2 of section 4, for instance, requiring every member of the council to be actively engaged in business for himself, and the following sub section relating to the territorial divisions of Ontario. By-laws 13 and 15 of the same Act were read to show that while in that province there are six examiners appointed on a salary of \$20 each, for the six subjects, the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba employed but three examiners at a salary of \$10 each. He proceeded to say that however well or indifferently framed acts and by-laws may be they do not and cannot control the ebb and flow of the drug trade. Causes are at work which will undermine any branch of commerce, one of the foremost and hardest to deal with in the drug trade being the alarming proportions of druggists to given populations, and while he could not understand the druggists of the lower province complaining with about one druggist to every 6,000 people, it was very easy to understand the protests which were heard in Ontario, where the proportions were one in 2,400, and still much easier to account for the pitiful cry which came from Toronto, in which city one druggist to every 1,300 people could be found struggling to make a living. There were other causes he had no doubt for the unwelcome conditions of the drug trade, but which would likely be presented during the day's discussion. The satisfactory work done in the lecture room for the last two courses was referred to. Dr. Hutton had been aided very much by the separation of the minor and major lectures—the two courses now running concurrently—the minor beginning in September and finishing at Christmas time, immediately followed by an examination, and the major beginning in January and expiring on May 1, followed by the major examination. Thus each term has four months, and a candidate, if he has been four years in the business, can take his minor lectures, and if at the end of the term he pass his examination can go at once into the major term. During the term of office of the present council thirty-two students had written on their minor examination, fifteen of whom had failed, and six out of seventeen had come to grief in their major. The slaughter he thought was no larger than with Pharmaceutical examinations elsewhere. The large percentage of failures could not be accounted for. The cause would not be due to the teaching, as the disasters were as proportionately as large in Philadelphia, Montreal, Toronto, and other large cities, where the very best of teachers are to be found, and where the most ample means for acquiring pharmaceutical knowledge are at the convenience of the student. Much he thought could justifiably be done by examiners in endeavoring to put the candidates at ease, and to calm their minds in the examination room. The improvements in the pharmaceutical

laboratory at the medical college, and the onerous duty of lecturing now solely devolving on Dr. Hutton, who had applied for assistance in this respect, but funds were not available to meet his request. With a brief reference to members' fees, explaining why the council had not seen its way clear to make any reductions, the president, under the next order, which was that of miscellaneous business, called for the reading of papers. To say that the papers were exceedingly interesting would but ill define their remarkably clever authors. With the exception of Mr. Flexon's paper, which required no discussion, as it was simply a review of chemistry for the 60 years of Her Majesty's reign, the papers of Mr. F. E. Arkell, of Carberry; Mr. A. T. Andrews, of Gladstone, and Dr. Hutton and Mr. John F. Howard, of this city, were proofs of the practical minds of these gentlemen. Some such scheme as that advocated by the first-named in his "Drug Trade of the West and How to Protect It," would undoubtedly prove beneficial to the drug trade of the province, and would just as certainly regulate the elections, and in this way prevent any connivance of members of the Association situated in Winnipeg in running a ticket to suit themselves; but it is a question if the membership of 95 is large enough to divide the province into six or any other number of districts for the purposes mentioned. The subject, considering its breadth and scope, could not at the limited time of the convention, receive the exhaustive treatment which it deserves; but the proper attention will be given to it at the next council meeting. "Side Lines that Pay" is a very absorbing topic, especially in the hands of Mr. Andrews. Living, as he says, in a country town he has naturally written from his own standpoint, and very skilfully has he accomplished the task. Some of his fellow country druggists might receive inspiration by a perusal of his paper. The views of Dr. Hutton on "Pharmaceutical Training and Education" were listened to with a great deal of pleasure, and if his suggestions were acted upon there would be no mentally unripe youths entering drug stores. He laid great stress on the necessity of a student possessing a grounded habit of study. The doctor was particularly happy and to the point in speaking of the apprentice in the following terms: "If he shows a willingness to work and to learn, and his employer takes an interest in him, and sees that he is enabled to devote say an hour a day in directed study. If he is fortunate enough to be in a store where the tinctures are not all made from fluid extracts, and where as many as possible of the galenic preparations are made on the premises, and where the various steps in their manufacture are explained to him. If the prescriptions received at the store are written by several men who think for themselves when they prescribe, and are dispensed by the mixture of preparations which he has seen made—then will that apprentice render an account of himself

of which all concerned may well feel proud, when he goes up to attend his lectures and pass (for he will) his examinations." But the paper should be read in its entirety to judge of its value, and this may just as truthfully be said of the lengthy paper of John F. Howard. There possibly is no man in the Association better able than he to preach and put into practical shape the old saying "United we stand, divided we fall." He strongly recommends the petitioning of the government to pass "an act compelling the manufacturers of patent medicines to print on the label the formula from which the medicine is made." This is done in England in the case of all medicines containing poisonous drugs. Its advantages both to the community at large and to the druggists are obvious. Why then should not the operation of such an act be extended to patent medicines and put in force in Canada? The gentleman, in his usual pleasing manner, refers "to the continuous cordial relations between the physicians and pharmacists of this province," and he is right. We will not make further reference to the papers, as they are to be printed in pamphlet form, so as to give interested readers an opportunity of judging for themselves. Recommendations regarding the raising of the standard of the preliminary examinations, and of the division of the province into districts, were placed in the hands of Mr. McDougall, the registrar, for that gentleman to lay on the table at the next council meeting. The convention, to say the least, was such a success that an effort will be made to have a regular annual convention to be held at the same time of the year as the first one.

At 6 o'clock there was an hour's recess, during which time refreshments and instrumental and vocal music were served ad libitum. The discussion afterwards was continued until 9 o'clock, when the following resolutions were carried, and the meeting then adjourned to the Clarendon for dinner.

Moved by E. T. Howard, seconded by B. M. Canniff, that the papers be printed in pamphlet form and mailed to all members of the Association.

Moved by J. F. Howard, seconded by A. R. Leonard, that the Association send the president as a representative to the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Lake Minnetonka to be held in August.

Moved by A. T. Andrews, seconded by J. K. Patton, that, as visiting members, they wished to thank the council and city members for the kind way in which they have been received and entertained.

Moved by B. M. Canniff, seconded by W. R. Bartlett, that a vote of thanks be given to those who have read papers during the convention.

ALCARBOSE.—A new nutritive preparation.

The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association Dined.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. entertained at dinner the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba attending the first annual convention, on the evening of Friday, July 23rd, at the Clarendon Hotel, Winnipeg. Covers were laid for 50 guests.

Among those who were present were: C. Flexon, E. A. Garrett, B. M. Canniff, Dr. Pennyfather, Dr. Hughes, J. F. Howard, J. K. Patton, A. R. Leonard, J. E. Arkell, W. D. Macdougall, W. Pulford, F. T. Howard, H. E. Mitchell, M. R. Dixon, W. W. Bole, C. M. Vanston, A. J. W. Allen, Mr. Austin, H. Campbell, C. C. McGlashan, A. T. Andrews, Mr. Colclough, W. R. Bartlett, S. L. Taylor, H. E. Bletcher, and others.

After justice had been done to the many good things provided, the menu being all that could have been desired, the toasting was commenced. In the absence of the president of the company, Mr. E. D. Martin, Mr. D. W. Bole occupied the chair, while Mr. J. R. Wynne occupied the vice chair.

After the health of the Queen had been most heartily drunk, Mr. Bole announced "The Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba," coupling the names of President Flexon and Mr. B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Flexon reviewed the history of the association and its work, making a very pleasing address.

Mr. Canniff spoke briefly of the association's work, and hoped that the idea of an annual convention would be retained.

"The Medical Profession" was the next toast proposed, to which Dr. Pennyfather, of Winnipeg, and Dr. Hughes, of Souris, responded.

The former made a very happy and pleasing address, and was warmly applauded on resuming his seat. Dr. Hughes also made a good reply.

Mr. Bole next, in a few chosen words, proposed "The Pharmaceutical Profession," coupling the names of Mr. J. E. Arkell, of Carberry, and Mr. W. R. Bartlett, of Brandon.

Mr. Arkell spoke in pleasing terms of the profession, and hoped the members would remain true to the association, which was of great value to the members of the profession.

Mr. Bartlett, who is known to the members of the association as an entertaining after-dinner speaker, was warmly applauded on rising. He made a good reply to the toast, speaking in his usual humorous way of the financial troubles of the profession. He hoped to see a large number at the second annual convention, it being understood, of course, that a dinner would follow.

The Pharmaceutical College was next proposed, and was ably championed by Dr. W. O. B. Hutton and Mr. E. A. Garrett.

Mr. Wynne next proposed "The Northwest Members," which was responded to by Mr. W. W. Bole, ex President of the Northwest Association, and Mr. R. A. Patrick, of Saltcoats.

Mr. Bole spoke of the early history of Territories Association, and of its prospects, making a good speech.

Dr. Pennyfather at this juncture rose and proposed "The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., who had so ably and so pleasingly entertained the members of the association upon this occasion.

This toast was enthusiastically drunk, after which Mr. Bole and Mr. Wynne made fitting replies, suggesting that the dinner might be a part of the programme for 1898.

Mr. Crick, one of Winnipeg's leading bassos, sang very acceptably, and Prof. Evans' orchestra provided the instrumental music.

Changes at Evans & Sons, Toronto House.

Several changes were made in the staff of the Toronto house of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, last month. Mr. J. C. Hedley, who has for a number of years been connected with the house, both as travelling representative and warehouse manager, has left the firm.

C. W. Armstrong, who has been in the firm's employ for the past 13 years is now business manager.

A. E. Ragg, from the Montreal house, and formerly with Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, Eng., is now in charge of the office. J. P. Shaw is city traveller.

Mr. A. B. Evans, managing director of Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto, is at present in England.

Ontario Society of Retail Druggists.

We have been requested by the secretary of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists to inform the druggists of the province that the annual meeting of the society will be held in the College of Pharmacy Building, Toronto, on Sept. 8th, the meeting to commence at 2 p.m. It is requested that all who possibly can will make it a point to be present on that occasion.

SUBSTITUTES FOR IODOFORM.—Among the countless substitutes which have been suggested to replace iodoform, the following have some claim to distinction as preparations which have proved themselves of really good effect:—Iodoi, trichlorophenol, tribromophenol, tribromphenol bismuth, sodium sozoiodol, zincum sulfo-carbolicum, sulfaminol, aristol, euphorin, pyoktannin, dermatol, salol, europhen, guaiacoleinnamate, thioform, loretin, airol, iodoformin, nosophenactol, itrol, glutol, glutoform, and many others.—*Journ. d. Pharm. v. Elsaas Loth*, xxiv., 5, after *Pharm. Post.*—*Pharm. Jour.*

Cohen Brothers.

The growth of practical optics in the last decade consequent upon the important discoveries of the modern scientist has been truly phenomenal.

The natural sequence of the simplification of the means and appliances for the correction of defective vision has been to create a demand for spectacles, eyeglasses, and kindred appliances which a few years ago would have seemed incredible.

The vast output necessary to supply the North American continent is largely the product of four or five factories, the expensive and complicated machinery, together with the necessary scientific knowledge of practical optics, combining to make this one of the select industries.

That Canada possesses a factory capable of turning out this delicate and scientific work is a matter for congratulation, and a short sketch of its career will no doubt prove interesting to our readers.



J. S. COHEN.

In 1889 Messrs. J. S. & E. D. Cohen, of this city, engaged in a small way in the manufacture of gold spectacle frames, for the jobbing trade only. The machinery was crude and their experience limited. They, however, continued experimenting, improving the old and inventing new machinery to suit their requirements. One member of the firm went abroad to study the workings of the large factories, and upon his return the ideas he had gathered were engrafted into their own plant, a greatly increased output as well as improved product being the result.

But it soon became evident that the manufacture of frames exclusively could not be made a success in this country on account of the limited market. Consequently they decided to add a complete lens department to their business, and sell their goods direct to the retail trade.

On the 1st September, 1894, they acquired extensive factory premises in the Osgoodby Building, placed in position a regular outfit for the manufacture of gold

and silver goods, as well as the appliances for doing stock and prescription lens work. They associated with them (as manager



L. G. AMSDEN.

of the prescription department) Mr. L. G. Amsden, a gentleman of wide experience in practical optics, and Mr. M. M. Cohen, to represent the firm on the road.

That their judgment was sound is evidenced by the fact that the venture was a success from the start, so much so that by the 1st January, 1895, they were considering the advisability of enlarging their plant, when the disastrous fire that destroyed that portion of the city swept their business completely out of existence.

Messrs. Cohen, however, lost no time in contracting for the erection of new and much more extensive premises being specially built for them and adapted to their requirements.



E. DEY. COHEN.

In the spring of the present year after several months experimenting they placed on the market the now famous "C. Bros." filled frame. This article is made

of entirely one-tenth gold, excepting the end pieces and posts, which are solid gold. They guarantee the frame for ten years. In these goods no attempt is made to produce the "Cheapest." In the words of one of the firm: "We bestow on our filled goods the same care and skill that has been the means of placing our gold goods 'above reproach.'"

A visit to the factory will well repay the time spent. For the shipping of their product spacious warerooms and commodious offices have been provided, but it is in the manufacturing department that special provision has been made.

The rear portion of the factory is devoted to prescription work. Upon entering this room, shelf upon shelf of uncut lenses meet the eye, awaiting the diamond of the operator. Great stone wheels revolving rapidly with their edges smooth as silk, under the manipulation of skilful fingers, convert the rough lenses into the beautiful oval discs with their fine V



M. M. COHEN.

shaped edge, which is the wonder of the uninitiated.

In the gold room can be witnessed the complete process of frame making, from the time the bullion is melted and poured into ingots, through the various interesting stages of rolling, drawing, swaging, stamping and finishing the completed article.

To an outsider such a visit is in the nature of a revelation, while to the optician it is a post graduate course. The simple methods employed to adapt a spectacle frame of one measurement to different orders being sufficient repayment for the time spent in inspecting the factory.

As Messrs. Cohen Bros. extend a cordial invitation to the trade, none of our readers need feel at all diffident in availing himself of the opportunity afforded by this invitation to visit their factory.

Their address is 34 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

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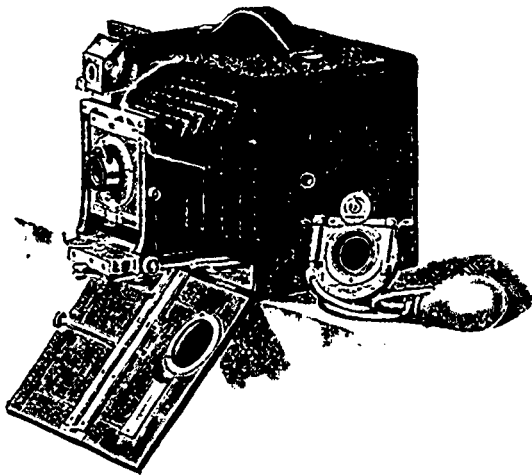
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CRESSKILL, N.J.

Photographic Notes

GELATINE, NON-SETTING.—There are many purposes for which a non-setting gelatine is of considerable value, the direct carbon or pigment printing being one. The following, recommended by Dr. F. Mallmann, will be found both simple and good:

Take of	
Water.....	1000 parts.
Chloral Hydrate.....	250 "
Gelatine.....	100 "

L'AMATEUR "PHOTOGRAPHE" recommends the following formula, which is said to give black tones to prints:

Ammonium sulphocyanide.....	300 parts.
Gold chloride.....	3 "
Caustic potash.....	3 "
Water.....	1000 "

MOUNTANTS.—Dr. Miethe has suggested the following as a substitute for aqueous mountants for gelatino-chloride prints which have a high gloss:

Alcohol.....	100 parts.
Shellac.....	30 "
Mastic.....	5 "

WARM-TONED LANTERN SLIDES.—For bromide plates for a peculiar warm purple color there is nothing to beat the plain washing soda developer, composed of washing soda, 2 ounces; ammonium bromide, 20 grains; and water, 16 ounces, to every ounce of which just before use add 1 grain of dry pyro. For those who, objecting to pyro and its stain, prefer hydroquinone and yet want warm tones, we can advise the use of hydroquinone, 2 grains; ammonium carbonate, 2½ grains; ammonium bromide, ½ grain; and distilled water, 1 oz.

—*Photographic Record.*

MOUNTING GELATINE PRINTS.—Sometimes a little difficulty is found in mounting these prints, as the surface is tender, and liable to be damaged; but the following plan makes matters quite easy. A solution is prepared of chrome alum 1 part to 32 parts of water. To this solution a small quantity of ammonia is added. This will produce a light green precipitate, which will disappear on stirring the solution. More ammonia is then added until this precipitate ceases to be dissolved on stirring. The solution is now allowed to stand, and after the clear liquid is poured away for use, or the solution may be filtered. The prints, washed as usual after fixing, are immersed in the chrome alum solution for five minutes, and are then washed for half an hour. They may then be mounted just as easily as ordinary albumen prints. They may also be squeegeed to talced glass, and will come away with certainty when dry, with a

brilliant surface. The chrome alum solution may be used over and over again.

—*Photogram.*

GLOSS PRINTS.—A glossy surface on prints will always be a *sine qua non* with some workers, and to secure a uniformly good result and a perfect surface very little care is required. Ferrotypes plates (glued or cemented down on to cardboard to prevent damage to the thin iron) are perhaps the best medium, and are certainly cheaper than patent plate or other glass with a good level surface. The plate before use must be rubbed with a soft cloth and a few drops of pure oil olive, or a little bit of encaustic cerate made of white wax and oil of lavender, or else spermaceti and benzine. All the oil or wax must be rubbed off again, at least to all appearance it is so rubbed off, but the slight film that does remain is the agent

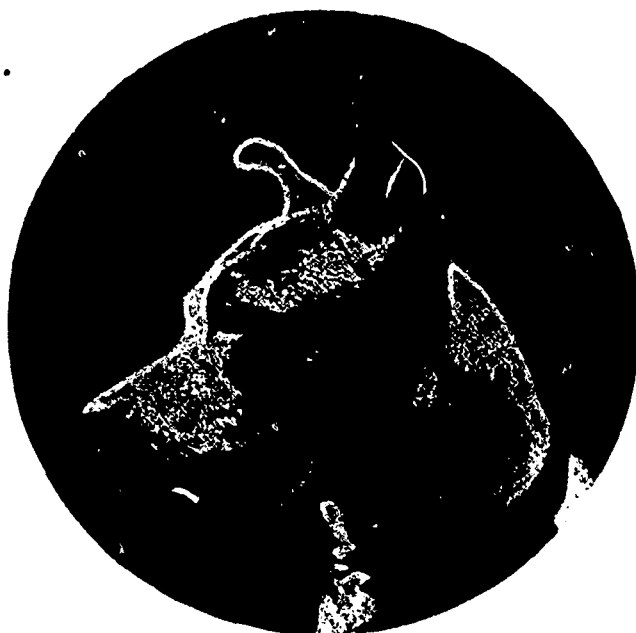
soda and pyro can very easily make up a developer as follows: Mix together equal quantities of saturated solutions (all that will dissolve) of carbonate of soda and sulphite of soda. (The sulphite must be good crystals.) Of this mixture take one-half ounce and add to it one and one-half ounces of water and six grains of dry pyro. This makes two ounces of developer sufficient to develop two 4x5 plates. A six grain quinine capsule will hold the exact quantity of pyro if packed hard. By hydrometer test this mixture is the same as the Stanley pyro developer formula, and I have used it with great success. My experience with developing pocket kodak films is thus: Cut the films apart so as to have two negatives on each strip; then take a 4x5 plate of clear glass and put two of these strips on the plate, and then close to each end put a small rubber band to hold the strips on to the glass. Soak in water and develop the same as any ordinary plate. This method will do away with the annoying curling of the strips, and at the same time the films can be easily examined by the developing light. The negatives can then be fixed, washed, soaked in glycerine solution and dried on the same plate.

—J. M. REEN.

CARBON PRINTS.—Carbon printers sometimes get confused as to whether tissue has been exposed or not, because—unlike printing out papers—the image is latent after exposure. The fact may, however, be easily ascertained by breathing on the tissue; if it has been exposed the picture instantly appears and then soon vanishes; if, on the other hand, the tissue be unexposed, no change will be seen.—R. P.

A QUICK-DRYING BACKING MIXTURE.—A clean, quick-drying and economical backing mixture for the prevention of halation: 1 drachm of Bismarck brown mixed with 1 oz. tincture of tolu; shake until thoroughly mixed. For use, pour a small quantity of above mixture on to centre of back of plate and spread toward edges with finger, then set up to dry for a minute or two. I have used mixture as above for last twelve months and find it answers admirably.—R. D.

EASY METHOD OF BACKING PLATES.—Plates are easily backed without fear of injuring the sensitive surface by placing them in an ordinary printing frame and closing it; the medium can then be dabbed or brushed over the glass surface. The inner edge of the frame prevents any of the medium reaching the sensitive surface, and the closed back firmly holding the plate in position prevents any possible finger-marks and reduces the possibility of fogging to a minimum. I usually place a piece of waxed paper between the film and the back, and do not remove the plate until dry.—G. A. F.



My Bull Terrier

E. W. Newcombe

for obtaining the surface required on the print. The prints when squeegeed on to the plate should be quite wet, and they must not be interfered with until they are dry enough to peel off by themselves. Care must be taken that no air bubbles are left between the print and the ferrotypes plate, or an ugly place will be the result. An enamelled surface subsequently matted with powdered pumice stone gives an almost ideal surface. The loss of detail seems to be nothing compared to the loss suffered by printing out on ordinary matt paper. The secret of successful enamelling is cleanliness in all the manipulations.—*Photo Beacon.*

Hints for Amateurs.

(From Photo-American.)

DEVELOPERS.—Those who do not wish to go to the trouble of weighing or have weighed carbonate of soda, sulphite of

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILT, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries, it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J. S., male; age 18; book-keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{2.0}{0}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2.0}{0}$
L.E.V. $\frac{2.0}{0}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2.0}{0}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

H.H.W.: In case of cataract which has been removed in one eye where $\frac{2.0}{0}$ and No. 4 Jaeger can be secured by proper correction, what can be done while the other eye is not ripe enough to operate on and yet sees too much to allow the other eye to work with it?

Answer.—In these cases where the unoperated eye is too far advanced to be of use, and good results as above can be obtained in the operated eye, it is best to fit the operated eye and close off the vision of the unoperated eye by means of a translucent glass.

A.D.M.: Aged 19, young lady.

R.V. $\frac{2.25}{6}$ with - 2.00 sph. = $\frac{2.25}{0}$
L.V. $\frac{2.00}{0}$ with - 2.00 sph. = $\frac{2.00}{0}$.

Astigmatic test indicates ast., but cyls. improve very little. She has never worn glasses. What line will I pursue?

Answer.—I would advise giving the weakest concave glass with which she sees best at the distant test, and let her wear them for six months and test again, adding the proper cylinders if they improve vision. The retina in the meantime will have become more acute and able to interpret images better.

F.E.T.: A little girl, aged 14, has convergent squint, but a plus glass blurs in the best eye, while a minus glass improves by one line at Snellen's distant test type—but as I was taught that convergent squint was nearly always due to hypermetropia, I hesitate to give the concave glasses indicated.

Answer.—I would also hesitate before thoroughly paralyzing the Acc. with atropine so as to make sure that there was no spasm of Acc. In those cases when so young the case is better placed in the

hands of an oculist, because the muscle may either require rhythmic exercises or tenotomy.

Prescriber v. Dispenser.

(Continued from page 181.)

ment will bear no more qualification than my previous assertion that the physician is the proper person to prescribe. And yet there are circumstances in which physicians may dispense medicine with advantage to themselves and their patients. Common sense again puts in a plea and prevents a too rigid application of the rule. We cannot raise any valid objection to a physician having in his office or in his residence a few remedies for emergencies. Other cases will suggest themselves to the minds of those present where physicians may advantageously dispense remedies for temporary use. But these exceptions to the general rule do not constitute an argument for the abrogation of the rule itself.

The drift of the times in all professions and businesses is towards specialism. Particularly is this the case in the practice of medicine, in which we have almost every organ of the body a subject of special study, and every class of diseases treated by specialists. If the study of medicine is so large, so vast, so difficult, so comprehensive, that no man can accomplish it at all, why should the physician seek to add to his already overburdened curriculum a knowledge of pharmacy?

The sciences upon which pharmacy is dependent are advancing with strides no less marked than those of medicine. Pharmaceutical manipulations and processes are continually being improved, and these improvements are largely dependent on a better knowledge of organic chemistry and of the constitution of drugs. Busy pharmacists even find it difficult to keep pace with the times both in these branches of knowledge and in improved methods of administration; how, then, shall a physician, already overburdened with his practice, keep himself up in these studies?

Strictly speaking, then, physicians are the only ones who should prescribe. Any deviation from this rule, such as I have hinted at, would only apply to trivial, common, every day experiences, and the pharmacist should always use his influence as far as he can, not only to avoid prescribing himself, but to dissuade his customers from doing the same. He should seek to check the pernicious habit many persons have of repeating their own prescriptions ad infinitum, and particularly of allowing these same prescriptions to be repeated for the benefit of other people, "friends of the family," and so on. A great injury is often done to physicians by this practice, and it must be admitted that where the medicine is not of a dangerous character, such as preparations of cocaine, morphine, chloral, etc., druggists are not so careful to prevent repetition as they ought to be in justice to the doctors. Only by a more friendly relation between them can this habit be checked.

Formulary.

CORYZA.

The Practitioner recommends the following in the treatment of coryza; it is to be sprayed into the nose:

	Parts.
Ichthyol	1
Ether	1
Alcohol	1
Distilled water	97

POWDER FOR CORYZA.

R. Subnitrate of bismuth	1 drachm.
Powdered camphor.....	6 grains.
Finely powdered boric acid.	3 "
Hydrochlorate of morphine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hydrochlorate of cocaine.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Powdered benzoin	15 "

This to be snuffed up the nose.—*Journal des Praticiens.*

HEADACHE POWDERS.

Sparteine sulphate .. 0.02 gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.)	
Caffeine..... 0.1 " ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ")	
Antipyrin..... 0.5 " ($7\frac{1}{2}$ ")	

Taken at intervals of two hours until four have been taken, even though the pain has disappeared.—*Aritzman, Presse Medicale.*

SALICYLIC ACID COLLODIUM.

Salicylic acid.....	16 grains.
Spirit of ether, U.S.P.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Collodion, a sufficient quantity to make.....	1 fl. ounce.

Dissolve the salicylic acid in the spirit, and add the solution to the collodion.

BUTTER OF PHOSPHORUS.

This is suggested as a substitute for cod liver oil in hot weather:

Fresh butter	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Pot. iodide.....	4 grs.
Pot. bromid.	15 "
Sodium chloride	2 drachms.
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

About one-third of an ounce is advised as the dose, spread on bread.—*Mag. Pharmacy.*

CONDURANGO WINE.

The following formula makes a palatable and efficient wine, according to a foreign authority:

	Parts.
Sherry	2,500
Condurango bark.....	750
Peel of young oranges.....	25
Cinnamon	25
Gentian root	15
Hydrochloric acid.....	15

Mix and macerate for eight days; strain, press off, and add 600 parts of simple syrup, after which filter.

NON-GRITTY SOLUBLE TOOTH PASTE.

Thymol.....	0.25.
Extracti Ratanhiæ, solve in.....	1.0
Glycerini fervidi adde.....	6.0
Magnesiæ ustæ.....	0.5
Natrii bitoracici.....	4.0
Saponis medicati, aa.....	30.0
Olei menthæ piperitæ.....	1.0

M. To be used after dinner and at night.

—*Pharm. Centralh.*

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A large number of Opticians last year availed themselves of this offer with delight and profit, and we count and expect a hearty response this year to make it even a greater success.

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REMOVING LICE FROM HOUSE PLANTS.

- Take of
 Salicylic acid 1 ounce.
 Soft soap 2 ounces.
 Quassia 10 "
 Alcohol 40 "

Make a tincture and use as a spray.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CREOSOTE.

The *Journal des Praticiens* of December 12th, 1896, recommends the following formula for the administration of creosote, the prescription being put up in cachets -

- R. Creosote.
 Benzoin, of each 15 grains.
 Powdered charcoal, 1½ drachms.

Triturate the creosote and the benzoin for a moment together and add by degrees the charcoal. This mass is then to be divided into five or ten cachets, each one of which will contain a proper dose. It is claimed that this prescription is very well borne by the stomach.

VARNISH FOR CAPPING BOTTLES.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| Shellac, ruby | 25 |
| Venice turpentine | 5 |
| Methylated spirits | 120 |

Dissolve.

This is used by dipping the article to be coated.

Various Insecticides.

ANTS.

1. Cape aloes 4 oz.
 Water 1 pt.
 Boil together and add to the mixture camphor, in small pieces 1½ oz.

This can also be used for other insects by means of a water-sprinkler.

The use of turpentine by means of an oil can, or powdered borax, sprinkled around the infested places, is also said to be very effective.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 2. Quicklime, powdered | 20 |
| Camphor, " | 1 |

BEDBUGS.

- 1 Kerosene 1 qt.
 Common soap 1 oz.
 Water 1 qt.

Heat the solution of the soap in the water, and when boiling hot add the kerosene, churning constantly until a perfect emulsion results.

This solution may be diluted with from 10 to 15 parts of water, if desirable, and can be used for plant lice and other insects as well.

This is considered to be a most excellent preparation.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 2. Soft soap | 1 |
| Soda lye (10 per cent.) | 5 |
| Water | 15 |

FLEAS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 1. Expressed oil bay | 1 |
| Oil eucalyptus | 2 |
| Ether | 2 |
| Alcohol | 7 |

Dissolve the expressed oil of bay in the ether, and the oil of eucalyptus in the alcohol. Mix the two solutions, and filter rapidly in a covered funnel. This compound may be used for domestic animals as well as man, or it may be placed about the house.

This preparation is also good for banishing flies and mosquitoes.

2. Ox gall
 Oil camphor
 Oil pennyroyal
 Extract gentian
 Alcohol equal parts.

The above is especially intended for fleas on dogs, horses, and cattle.

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES.

- 1 Oil patchouli 0.015
 Oil cinnamon 0.015
 Oil sandal wood 4.0
 Alcohol 100.0
- 2 Sodium borosalicylate 1 part.
 Decoction quassia 50 parts.
- 3 Carbolic acid, liquefied 1 vol.
 Oil pennyroyal 2 vol.
 Spirit camphor 2 vol.
 Oil tar 4 vol.
 Glycerin 2 vol.
 Lard oil 4 vol.

The above is known as "mosquito oil," and is largely used to keep flies and mosquitoes off horses and cattle.

MOTHS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 1. Powdered pyrethrum | 16 |
| " camphor | 16 |
| " colocyath | 16 |
| Oil lavender | 1 |
| 2. Oil patchouli | 1 |
| Oil cloves | 5 |
| Oil bergamot | 5 |
| Carbolic acid | 10 |
| Alcohol | 150 |

MOTH PAPER.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| | Parts. |
| 1. Carbolic acid | 1 |
| Ceresin | 1 |
| Naphthalin | 2 |
| Melt, immerse pieces of bibulous paper, and dry these on plates. | |
| 2. Carbolic acid | 1 oz. |
| Camphor | 1 oz. |
| Benzin | to make 1 pt. |

Saturate pieces of blotting paper, and apply or use the liquid in the form of spray by means of an atomizer.

CEDAR-TAR CAMPHOR.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| Powdered naphthalin | 19 |
| Oil cedar | 1 |

MOTH POWDER.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 1. Naphthalin | 2 |
| Camphor | 4 |
| Oil cinnamon | 2 |
| Oil eucalyptus | 2 |
| Patchouli | 10 |
| Valerian | 5 |
| Tobacco | 2 |
| Orris root | 5 |
| Sumbul root | 5 |
| All the ingredients to be powdered. | |

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 2. Naphthalin | 3000 |
| Camphor | 1000 |
| Cumarin | 2 |
| Nitrobenzine | 10 |
| Oil neroli | 1 |
| 3. Capsicum | 1 |
| Naphthalin | 4 |
| Insect powder | 5 |
| 4. Cloves | 50 |
| Black pepper | 100 |
| Quassia | 100 |

Sprinkle the powdered drugs with

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Oil cassia | 2 |
| Oil bergamot | 2 |

Previously dissolved in

- | | |
|-------|----|
| Ether | 20 |
|-------|----|

Then mix with

- | | |
|--------------------|----|
| Ammonium carbonate | 20 |
| Orris root | 20 |

MOTH ESSENCE.

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 1. Naphthalin | 10 |
| Carbolic acid | 10 |
| Camphor | 5 |
| Alcohol | 500 |
| Spirit lemon | 5 |
| Oil thyme | 2 |
| Oil lavender | 2 |
| Oil savine | 2 |

This may be used by sprinkling, or, better still, by means of an atomizer.

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| | Parts. |
| 2. Oil patchouli | 1 |
| Nitrobenzine | 9 |
| Naphthalin | 20 |
| Carbolic acid | 20 |
| Camphor | 50 |
| Oil turpentine | 50 |
| Alcohol | 550 |

Mix, let stand for several days, and filter.—*Merck's Report.*

Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held recently in Montreal, the following officers were duly appointed: R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, president (re-elected), S. Lachance, Montreal, 1st vice-president (re-elected), J. Emile Roy, Quebec, 2nd vice-president, C. J. Gervinon, Montreal, treasurer, (re-elected).

Board of examiners for major and minor candidates, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin, Montreal, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo, J. Emile Roy, Quebec.

Preliminary board of examiners, Prof. Isaac Gammell of the High School, Montreal and the Rev'd L'Abbe Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, with Mr. J. E. Dulne of Quebec as supervisor of examinations for Quebec city and district.

Auditors, James Douglas Webb and J. A. Pisotte, E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar and Assistant Treasurer.

Triphenin.—A substance prepared by heating parphenetidin and propionic acid, and homologous to phenacetin.

The Science of Optics.

By LIONEL LAURANCE.

Entered according to Act of Parliament in the year 1897, by Lionel Laurance, at the Department of Agriculture

Myopia.

M is very prevalent in cities and countries where education is more highly developed, in rural districts and villages it is rarely met with, and among savages or uneducated races it is practically unknown. The inhabitants of towns and cities have their V limited by their surroundings, and seldom exercise their sight at long distances, they are also much more given to reading and writing, so that their children are therefore more liable to acquire M, and the grown up people to transmit the tendency to it.

Occasionally, however, extremely bad cases of M are met with in people whose surroundings, education and mode of life, would not seem to indicate its possible existence. Colored people seem less liable to M than are white people.

Apart from other reasons for its acquirement there will always be found among children a greater percentage of M and worse degrees of the defect in those schools where the desks are low and unsuitable and the light bad, thus necessitating much more stooping than in those where these things are arranged in accordance with common sense.

The percentage of myopes in village schools is very small, in higher educational establishments it is considerable, and in the highest it is very great. In some parts of Germany it is said that 50 per cent. of the population is myopic, so that it seems that if in a few generations the whole of it would be so, if the present rate of increase of the defect be maintained.

Fortunately for mankind science generally finds a remedy when the necessity for it arises, and as M has increased so much of late years, so also has the knowledge of how to combat it.

There never need be a case of M if parents and teachers would apply to children, before the defect is acquired, those regulations that have to be observed afterwards.

When once started, as the M feeds itself, it increases indefinitely unless some thing happens to arrest its progress. When the increase is especially rapid, or when there is an increase in the defect, notwithstanding correction, it is termed "Progressive M" and must be regarded as a highly dangerous condition of the eyes, leading on to partial blindness, as when it is allowed to run unchecked, several important changes take place in the eye, in addition to the increased length of the globe, and the bulging out of the cornea. These are:

The myopic crescent—a white patch caused by atrophy of the choroid, at the optic disc, on the side towards the macula. This crescent is found in most cases

of M of say over 6 D, but it does not always cause much or any impairment of visual acuteness. In severe cases it might extend right round the disc, or over most of the fundus towards the macula, causing scotomata—blind patches.

Posterior staphyloma—a bulging backwards of the sclerotic at the optic disc, this being the weakest part of the sclerotic.

Inflammation, atrophy and hæmorrhage of the choroid. If these occur at the macula, there is very much reduced acuteness of vision.

Fluidity and inflammation of the vitreous, with muscæ volitantes. These are common in high degrees of M.

Retinal detachments, due to fluidity of the vitreous cataract—to which the highly myopic eye is very liable; it is generally of slow development.

It is not, however, every case of M that even if not corrected passes on to conditions so serious.

Generally, after a certain age is passed, the coats of the eye harden and the defect becomes stationary, still there is always danger of complications and trouble, so long as it is not corrected. It is known that if the proper glasses be fitted and the necessary rules as to the use of the eyes observed, the defect can be cut short and never become worse, or only so to a very slight extent.

There is rarely any increase in M after 20 or 25 years of age, indeed it generally ceases growing with the stoppage of growth of the body, but some malignant cases have been known that have continued progressing up to a very advanced age, ending of course in practical blindness. As a rule, it might be said that, if at 20 years the M does not exceed 4 D it will not increase, but that a higher degree than 4 D might progress at any period of life.

Cases of high degrees of M sometimes have periods of progression, then become stationary for some years, then progress again, and so on. Increase of M of high degree in middle age and which previously was stationary is more frequent among women than men.

In old age, however, stationary M decreases just as H increases, through the flattening of the cornea and crystalline (Acquired H) and low degrees of M may entirely disappear. As it is caused by defective shape of the globe there can be no cure for M but it can be corrected by the proper lenses. The correction is for the purpose of:—

- (1) Preventing an increase of the defect.
- (2) Improving the sight.
- (3) Curing the attendant evils, such as asthenopia, heterophoria, strabismus, etc.

M may for convenience be divided into three classes:

M of low degree—up to 2.50 D.

M of medium degree—from 2.50 to 5.00 D.

M of high degree—over 5 D.

In M of low degree there are complaints of only defective distant V. The client will say that he cannot make the details of distant objects. For instance, he cannot recognize people across the street or read signs unless in very large letters, he cannot see the time on a public clock or on an ordinary one if at the other side of a room. If a school child, he is unable to read on the blackboard unless he be placed nearer than is usual. He will also very likely say that for close work the sight is excellent, and generally reading for an unlimited time can be indulged in without fatigue.

On testing the sight it will be found that the V of each eye is anything between $\frac{20}{20}$ and $\frac{20}{40}$. A weak - sph makes an immediate improvement, and, as before stated, the measure of the defect is found by making $V = \frac{20}{20}$ or $\frac{20}{15}$ with the weakest possible - sph. lens, each eye separately, and reducing the strength if possible by the binocular test.

Lenses slightly stronger are not to be given when the client is young because the No. 20 or 15 line is read more clearly with them.

The line of letters which represents the greatest visual acuteness should be only barely legible, a full correction is apt to increase the defect. If the myope, however, be over 20 years of age sharp distant V may be given, as there is then no probability of the M increasing.

For close work no lenses are required, because there is neither necessity, nor inclination as a rule to bring the reading nearer than 14 or 16 in., and when the M is less than 2 D and uncomplicated the near V is excellent. It is true that Con. is used in excess of Ac., but this is done without discomfort.

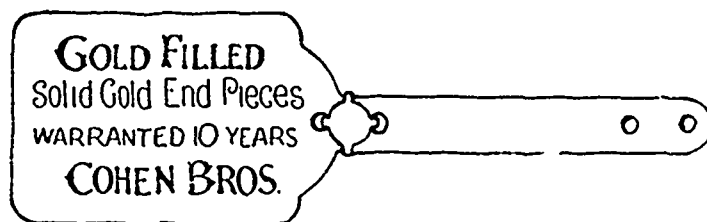
There are, however, exceptional cases of low degrees of M in which the disturbance of the harmony between Ac. and Con. causes asthenopia.

Although glasses are not needed usually for close work in M of low degree it is by no means a bad habit to use them, the Ac. being exerted as in Em., the eyes are rendered more nearly normal. Moreover the lenses are to be used for near as well as distant V if

- (1) There be asthenopia without them.
- (2) The V for close work be better or more comfortable with them.
- (3) There be ocular headaches.
- (4) There be anisometropia.
- (5) There be exophoria.
- (6) There be a tendency to bring work too close to the eyes, especially with children.

When the glasses are prescribed for constant wear they should be made rather weaker—say those that make $V = \frac{20}{20}$ or $\frac{20}{30}$ —if the client be under 20 years and even after 20, if the P.P. with the glasses be not at so near a point as it would be in Em. at the same age.

By this tag you shall know them



"C. BROS."
In Bridge

They are not "As good as gold," but they
are "The next best thing to gold."

COHEN BROS.

**The only Manufacturing
Opticians in the Dominion**

The SEPTEMBER Issue

OF THE

Canadian Druggist

WILL BE THE

FALL NUMBER

**And will be issued about the 10th of
September**



ADVERTISEMENTS

for this issue should reach us not later than the 1st inst. to insure proper position.



This number, reaching all the druggists of the entire Dominion, will be an especially valuable one for advertisers, as it will be read just when the demand for Fall and Winter Goods commences. We would solicit early enquiries for rates and space.



Canadian Druggist

15 Toronto St.

Toronto, Canada.

To Stop Cutting in Prices.

The Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, early in the year issued a circular offering cash prizes to the amount of \$500.00 for "the best plan to be submitted by the members of the retail drug trade for preventing the cutting of prices on proprietary articles." A very large number of papers were received, but the donors did not consider that any of those submitted could be "considered perfect" nor which they felt they "could champion before the National Wholesale Druggists' Association." They, therefore, submitted them to a committee of four gentlemen, Messrs. Gordman of the University of Illinois; Van Shaack of P. Van Shaack & Co., wholesale druggists, Chicago; Ebert, retail druggist, Chicago; Kathreus, proprietary manufacturer, Milwaukee.

This committee presented a voluminous report, and also a plan which they proposed, based on the suggestions contained in the more meritorious of the papers submitted.

The following is the committee's plan, and we would ask our readers' careful perusal of it, and an expression of opinion for our next issue:—

THE COMMITTEE'S PLAN.

The Proprietors' Association is to agree upon some thoroughly capable person not engaged in manufacturing, but conversant or familiar with pharmacy in the three branches, manufacturing, jobbing and retailing—a broadly intelligent ex-member of each branch being competent to serve as manager and pretor.

All manufacturers, whether great or small, regardless of any existing organization, are requested to give their active and moral support, by filling out a blank form, on honor, to carry out instructions conveyed to them by said pretor.

The pretor shall adopt a number or combination of letter and number for each and every wholesale druggist. This list of emblems he will furnish each member, who shall conspicuously stamp them on the label and wrapper of each and every bottle, box or package furnished each and every wholesale druggist, according to said list.

Each and every bottle, box or package shall be numbered consecutively. All bottles, boxes or packages sold in less than dozen quantities shall be put up in quarter dozens, which may be parceled and cased to suit the convenience of the manufacturer.

The wrapper of each quarter dozen shall be marked with the highest number contained, thus affording a package number.

The highest package number shall be marked on the case, constituting the case number.

Manufacturers must bill all goods to wholesale dealers by case number.

They must refuse all orders from firms or individuals not placed on the emblematic list by the pretor, and the pretor

will assign emblems only to wholesale druggists.

Manufacturers will, until instructed to the contrary, furnish goods at a uniform price regardless of quantity purchased.

We are aware that this is asking for the rejection of well established business rules, but it does not necessarily follow that because a rule has been adopted it is a good one, or that some other scheme might not be more advantageous. The difference in price thus gained to the manufacturer will enable him to deliver his goods, freight paid, so that the wholesale price will be the same in Texas as in New York.

If cutting in prices is reported to any manufacturer, he or they will report it at once to the pretor, who will request a bottle, box or package sent by express, and upon locating the wholesale dealer, will communicate with him, urging him to trace the goods after they left his hands, and, unless fully satisfied with the sincerity of the wholesaler, said pretor will remove his emblem from the list and instruct each and every manufacturer to cease sending goods to said wholesaler.

Manufacturers will not accept any provision of this plan till the pretor has satisfactory evidence of faithful and determined allegiance on the part of pharmacists. Manufacturers must regard wholesalers and retailers as their agents.

The pretor will collect an annual fee of dollars from each manufacturer, and will file a due and sufficient bond.

Wholesale druggists are desirable as distributing agents, and this plan expects the National Wholesale Druggists' Association to appoint or elect a manager or pretor, of the character and as provided under Proprietors' Association above mentioned.

They shall indicate earnestness and fealty by filing an agreement with their pretor to carry out all orders from him to their utmost ability; to faithfully act as agent for manufacturers, controlling the sale of their goods and confining them to their legitimate channel.

Wholesalers must bill all goods by name and package number, and under no circumstances are they to open an original package.

They will sell only to pharmacists and will control, as far as possible, their supply by the known capacity of each.

They may exchange goods with each other on such terms as they may make among themselves; provided, such sale or exchange does not release the firm whose emblem is displayed on the wrapper, if such goods are subsequently found in the hands of cutters.

Under the same conditions they may supply goods to country pharmacists through wholesale dealers, provided the name, location and registration number of said pharmacist is given.

No goods, within the meaning of this plan, shall be furnished anyone not a pharmacist, except at full retail price; and not to a pharmacist, if he is known to cut prices or to be in the employ of a

firm who do; and, if a pharmacist reports to a wholesaler that goods bearing his emblem are on sale in a cutter's establishment he will proceed at once to tracing through whose hands the goods passed, report the same to the pretor, who will investigate the matter and direct all wholesalers to refuse the goods of all manufacturers to the guilty party, or if the pretor is satisfied the wholesaler is guilty, he will request the manufacturers, through their pretor, to cease selling him goods of each and every manufacturer.

The pretor shall file a bond as provided for above, and shall collect a fee of . . . dollars from each and every wholesaler. We suggest in this case also, the fee be as nominal as possible and the agreement be made on honor.

Retailers. As this class is more numerous, and as a consequence more difficult to control, we hope to band them together without any organization. Each man must be reached in his own shop and never asked to leave it.

In the interest of the present movement one pharmacist in every village and town and several in larger cities must agree to act as collector. Each will record the name and address of all the pharmacists who are willing to accept the agreement, and then send his own name and address, together with the number under his control, to one agreeing to be collector for the county seat, who, in like manner, will report to one in the State capital, and these from the several States will report to one elected at a meeting of the Proprietors' Association and National Wholesale Druggists' Association as retail pretor.

All pharmacists must agree on honor to carry out the instructions of their pretor conveyed to them by their respective collectors.

They must maintain prices, not sell to cutters, report cases of cutting as soon as possible to their pretor, who will investigate without fear or favor, and call upon the pretors of the wholesalers and manufacturers for assistance in cutting off the supply of all goods to the offender.

The retailers must pledge themselves to buy only of wholesale druggists. The retailer must not expect cutting to wholly cease, for department stores will cut more or less, even though they pay full retail price for the goods.

The pretor will receive, through the collectors, an annual fee of . . . dollars from each and every pharmacist, file a sufficient bond with the treasurer of the N.W.D.A. All funds collected shall be deposited with the treasurer of the P. A., will pay all bills and warrants that may be presented, properly endorsed by a pretor.

Collectors and pretors will conduct their business by mail. Collectors will draw on pretors for postage expenses. Pretors will furnish all printed matter, forms, agreements, etc., and will draw salaries from the united fees, which become a general fund for the three branches. The three pretors are to constitute a committee of last appeal.

Your committee would add: That they regard wholesalers and retailers as agents or carriers, just as an express company, who, for a fee, agrees to deliver certain goods when called for. That while we are at work on the subject we must seek and insist upon legislative assistance, compelling firms to sell all a person wants of any article advertised, at the advertised price.

We would also ask manufacturers to state on their labels that genuine goods can be had only at pharmacists.

Advertising.

Practical Hints on Advertising.

Copyrighted, 1896, by Charles Austin Bates, New York.

A great many men seem to think that catching the reader's eye and getting his attention is the most that an advertisement can do, and that when it has done this, there is nothing more to be desired.

This is undoubtedly true in some cases, but not as a general thing. Of course, if an ad. doesn't attract attention, it will not be read, and, therefore, will be useless, but any ad. in any newspaper will be sure to get some readers, whether it is displayed or not, and I would rather take my chance of convincing a few than of merely attracting a great many without telling them anything or convincing them of anything in particular.

* * *

Advertisers complain of the difficulty of getting display from many printing shops. Now, I have never seen an outfit of type in an office so bad that good display could not have been gotten out of it. I don't mean fancy display—I mean merely display.

"The way to display an ad is to display it."

Display means prominence. It doesn't mean prettiness, although sometimes prettiness is prominent. When an ad. catches your eye, it is well displayed. If it stands out of the mass of ads., it is well displayed. The display lines may be set in French Clarendon—which is the ugliest type that ever was cast—and yet, if it is a prominent ad., that is proof positive that it is well displayed.

Display means prominence, and it doesn't mean anything else. A well-set ad. is one that is prominent. It doesn't make any difference whether it is pretty or not. If it is prominent and looks readable, that is all that it need be.

In some papers an ad. must be hand some to gain attention. Sometimes the nature of the goods makes a pretty ad. more effective than a plain one. This is purely incidental, however, and has nothing to do with display.

If printers will stick to plain type, and perhaps one simple border around the ad., they will have no trouble about getting a good display. Three kinds of display type are as much as ought ever to go into

an ad., and two kinds are better—one kind is better yet. Only a very exceptional ad. should have more than three lines of display in it. Two lines are better—one line is best.

Let the display be simple and strong; let the type and the white space contrast in bunches; concentrate the white space so that it can be seen. If you scatter type all over it, nobody will know it is there.

* * *

In no place has the improvement in advertising been so marked as in the magazines. Almost every month one or more advertisers break away from the old stereotyped styles and come out with something attractive and pretty. The advertising of the future will, I think, be more like the reading matter of to day. It will be more interesting and more entertaining and more convincing, because it will give information, and in a more definite way than now. If you have an interesting story to tell, and people know it from past experience with your advertisements, they will be sure to read them, whether they are displayed or not.

* * *

The old style job printer and the old style ad. compositor can hardly be made to believe that the advertiser's name should not be the biggest thing in the ad. The name and address, in almost every case, may better be the smallest thing instead of the largest.

If something desirable is told about in the advertisement, and people decide that they want to see it, they will look for the name and address if necessary. It ought not to be so small as to be indistinguishable, of course, but, as a general rule, I should say that if the name were set in bold-face pica and the address in bold face brevier, that would be about as large as it would ever be necessary to make it, no matter what the size of the ad.

There are exceptions to this rule, of course, but they are very few. As a general thing, a man advertises for the purpose of selling his goods and not to bring himself personally into prominence. If he has told all he has to say about his goods, there is no need of taking valuable space for the purpose of putting in his name in six-line pica gothic.

Canadian Druggists' Exchange

Drug Stores and Stocks
bought, sold, and exchanged.
Vendors blank form furnished
gratis, and full information
for self-addressed envelope,
address,

Dr. W. E. HAMILL, - - Toronto.

One of the strangest things in advertising or in printing is that a man will start out with the intention of having the best thing he can get. He will find, let us say, that it is going to cost \$105, but that by skimping it a little bit he can get it for \$100. Taking that \$5 off the price and out of the quality is just like taking the

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

Advertisements under the head of Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, Business for Sale, etc., will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail replies.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—ON OR ABOUT FIRST September, by drug clerk with four years' experience, one year in city. Good dispenser. Telegraph operator. References furnished. Address H. C. Cook, Hanover, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED AS DRUG CLERK three years' experience, both city and country. All credentials. Address Drug Clerk, Box 113, P. O., Oshawa.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

FOR SALE DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSI-ness, stock \$5,000. This is one of the best businesses in Ontario and a rare chance. Owner going to Rossland, B. C., to look after his interests there. Terms 100 cents on 5, half cash, balance approved notes. None but those with capital and meaning business need apply. Address Success, c/o Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST located and best established drug businesses in Toronto. Fulllest investigation invited. A splendid chance for a live man. Write for details etc. W. Murchison, 136 Bay Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE—DRUG BUSINESS RUNNING ABOUT \$2,500, all the stock in good shape and well assorted. Good reasons for selling. Address Acaia, c/o London Drug Co., London, Ont.

To the Trade:

We are wholesale agents for

Moxon's Celebrated Liniment

We have a large quantity in stock. No extra duty to pay. Prices same as the American prices.

Write us for Prices.

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

342 Richmond St.,

LONDON

Seely, the American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)

SEELY'S WHITE ROSE and VIOLET FLOWERS

Perfumes are true to nature, and guaranteed the best Violet and Rose odors on the market.

Price

WHITE ROSE, \$4.00 PER LB.
VIOLET FLOWERS, \$6.00 PER LB.



TRADE MARK

SEELY'S LILLIAN RUSSELL

Is a strong, refreshing odor, and one of the best selling perfumes that we have ever produced.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

PRICE, \$4.00 PER LB.

Seely's Elve Maria Perfume

Is remembered because of its uniqueness, originality, and quality combined. It is creating quite a furore in the hearts of American society.

PRICES: 1 oz. Glass Stopped Bottle, 2 in Box, \$4.80 per dozen
1 oz. Screw Top Bottle, 1 in Box, \$5.00 per dozen
2 oz. " " " " \$8.00 " "

Not sold in bulk

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. - Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 10th, 1897.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 75	\$5 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45
Copaiba, lb.....	35	1 10
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	90	95
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canella, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	15
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	12 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	25	30
powdered, lb.....	30	35
Juniper, lb.....	7	10
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BURS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	58	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60
CAPSIUM, lb.....	25	30

Powdered, lb.....	30	\$ 35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50
CASIOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	5
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	16	17
Powdered, lb.....	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45
COLLODION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45
CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30
DETRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOI, Spanish, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30
German, lb.....	40	45
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80
French, white, lb.....	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.....	18½	22
GUARANA.....	1 75	2 00
Powdered, lb.....	2 00	2 25
GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75
Powdered, lb.....	80	95
Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50
Sorts, lb.....	30	35
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	95
Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50

Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	4 15	4 30
Powdered, lb.....	5 30	5 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 50	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	40	45
Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Sorts, lb.....	55	70
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Horehound, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	22
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spearment, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Short, lb.....	25	27
Coca, lb.....	35	40
Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoseyanus.....	20	25
Matico, lb.....	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	25	30	Queen of the Meadow, lb	18	20	Valerianate, oz	55	60		
Tinnevely, lb	15	25	Rhatany, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18		
Stramonium, lb	20	25	Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50	ANILINERVIN, oz	85			
Uva Urui, lb	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45	ANTHRAXIN, oz	1 30	1 35		
LEECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cap, lb	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 10	1 20		
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50	Senega, lb	55	65	ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00		
Pignatelli	35	40	Squill, lb	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30		
Grasso	30	35	Stillingia, lb	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb	10	13		
V & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb	25	27	Iodide, oz	50	55		
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb	38	40	White, lb	6	7		
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc., oz	6 00	6 25		
" Acnie Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb	15	18	Iodide, oz	55	60		
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz	25	30		
Essence, lb	3 00	3 25	Essence, lb	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25		
LI PULIN, oz	30	35	SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00		
LYCOPodium, lb	70	80	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	BORAX, lb	7	8		
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25	Star, lb	35	40	Powdered, lb	8	9		
MANNA, lb	1 00	1 75	Burdock, lb	30	35	BROMINE, oz	8	13		
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25		
Irish, lb	12	13	Caraway, lb	10	13	Iodide, oz	45	50		
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	40 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50	CAFFEINE, oz	55	60		
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25	Celery	25	30	Citrate, oz	45	50		
Powdered, lb	25	30	Colchicum	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60		
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb	10	12	Iodide, oz	95	1 00		
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12	Cumin, lb	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38		
Powdered, lb	25	27	Fennel, lb	15	17	Sulphide, oz	5	6		
OAKUM, lb	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12		
ONIFERN, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb	3 1/2	4	CHINIDINE, oz	15	18		
Citrine, lb	45	50	Ground, lb	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 30		
PARALDEHYDE, oz	20	22	Hemp, lb	3 1/2	4	Croton, oz	75	80		
PEPPER, black, lb	12	13	Mustard, white, lb	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90		
Powdered, lb	15	16	Powdered, lb	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30		
PEACH, black, lb	3	4	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20		
Bergandy, true, lb	10	12	Quince, lb	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz	3 50	4 00		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	25	3 25	Rape, lb	5	6	COBALT, 1/2 oz	70	75		
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	COLLOIDION, lb	65	70		
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Worm, lb	22	25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7		
Gallium Comp., lb	80	85	SEDLIZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30	Iodide, oz	65	70		
Lead, lb	25	30	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12	COPPERAS, lb	1	3		
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	White, Contis, lb	15	16	DIURETIN, oz	1 60	1 65		
ROBIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3	Powdered, lb	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80		
White, lb	3 1/2	4	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	25	Sulphuric, lb	40	50		
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30	SPERMACELE, lb	60	65	EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10		
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr	25	30		
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25	Venice, lb	10	12	IODINE, lb	4 75	5 50		
Althea, cut, lb	30	35	WAX, White, lb	50	75	IODIFORM, lb	6 00	7 00		
Belladonna, lb	25	30	Yellow	40	45	IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50		
Blood, lb	30	32	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85		
Bitter, lb	27	30	Quassa chips, lb	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16		
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb	30	35		
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Chloride, lb	45	55		
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25	CHEMICALS.							
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	Acid, Acetic, lb	12	13	Sol., lb	13	16		
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20	Glacial, lb	45	50	Citrate, U. S. P., lb	90	1 00		
Colchicum, lb	40	45	Benzoic, English, oz	20	25	And Ammon., lb	70	75		
Columbo, lb	20	22	German, oz	10	12	And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00		
Powdered, lb	25	30	Boracic, lb	13	14	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30		
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40	Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35	And Strychnine, oz	13	15		
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Dialyzed, solution, lb	50	50		
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14	No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60		
Dandelion, lb	15	18	Citric, lb	50	55	Hypophosphites, oz	25	35		
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Gallic, oz	10	12	Iodide, oz	40	45		
Galangal, lb	15	18	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35	Syrup, lb	40	45		
Celsmium, lb	22	25	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz.	1 50	1 60	Lactate, oz	5	6		
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	13	Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10	Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16		
Ground, lb	13	14	Muriatic, lb	3	5	Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30		
Powdered, lb	13	15	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9		
Ginger, African, lb	18	20	Nitric, lb	10 1/2	13	Esiccated, lb	8	10		
Po., lb	20	22	Chem. pure, lb	25	30	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85		
Jamaica, blehd., lb	27	30	Oleic, purified, lb	75	80	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85		
Po., lb	30	35	Oxalic, lb	12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15		
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb	7	8		
Golden Seal, lb	75	80	Dilute, lb	13	17	Iodide, oz	35	40		
Gold Thread, lb	90	95	Pyrogallie, oz	30	35	Red, lb	7	9		
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15	Salicylic, white, lb	75	80	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5		
Indian Hemp	18	20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb	2 1/2	2 1/2	In packages, lb	6	7		
Ipecac, lb	1 75	2 00	Bottles, lb	5	6	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35		
Powdered, lb	2 00	2 25	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Carbonate, oz	30	35		
Jalap, lb	55	60	Tannic, lb	80	85	Citrate, oz	25	30		
Powdered, lb	60	65	Tartanic, powdered, lb	40	45	Iodide, oz	50	55		
Kava Kava, lb	40	90	ACETANILID, lb	70	75	Salicylate, oz	35	40		
Licorice, lb	12	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60		
Powdered, lb	13	15	ALUM, cryst. lb	1 1/2	3	Carbonate, lb	18	20		
Mandrake, lb	13	18	Powdered, lb	3	4	Citrate, gran., lb	35	40		
Masterwort, lb	16	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSO.	10	12	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1 25	3		
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7		
Powdered, lb	40	45	Carbonate, lb	14	15	MENTHOL, oz	40	45		
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45	Iodide, oz	35	40	MERCURY, lb	75	80		
Pink, lb	40	45	Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30		
Parsley, lb	30	35	Muriate, lb	12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb	85	90		
Pleurisy, lb	20	25				Calomel, lb	90	1 00		
Poke, lb	15	18				With Chalk, lb	60	65		

edge off a knife. You can cut some things with a dull knife, but there are some things you can't cut with it, and you can't cut anything with it as quickly, smoothly, cleanly and thoroughly as you can with a sharp knife. Advertising ought to have a razor edge, even if it does a little bit for grinding. It ought to be keen enough to enter the brain of greatest resistance.

* * *

It is the last few dollars that are spent on advertising that give it value. It is the last pound of power that lifts a weight. If it takes a strain of 1,000 pounds to break a chain, 999 pounds won't do any good. You can spend 999 pounds on it and leave off just where you started. If you want to break that chain, you will have to spend those 999 pounds over again and add the other pound to it after all. It would have been better to have used 1,002 pounds at the start. It is better to spend \$105 for a thoroughly effective booklet than to spend \$100 for one that is inefficient.

There is a point of excellence below which no printed matter should go. There is also a point where the expenditure of money is really waste. Let nobody misunderstand me—I believe in good printing. I believe in spending all the money for printing that its objects and uses and possible profitability will justify, but I do not believe in spending \$15 when \$10 will do just as well, neither do I believe in wasting \$15 when it takes \$20 to accomplish my object.

* * *

I think it is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the money paid for dodgers and hand-bills is wasted. It is, figuratively and literally, "throwing money into the street."

If a business man thinks it advisable to get out any sort of printed matter, he ought to spend money enough to have it nicely printed on good paper, and should try to make it of such a character as will insure preservation for a short time at least. A mere dodger thrown into the yard or doorway is generally regarded as more of a nuisance than anything else, and I think really hurts the business oftener than it helps it.

Books.

"The Opticians' Manual," second edition, by C. H. Brown, M.D., published by *The Keystone*, Philadelphia, has been sent to us for review. It is much ahead of the admirable first edition, inasmuch as valuable additions are made to several chapters, an appendix of optical symbols and abbreviations, and glossary of optical terms being included, which did not appear in first edition. This work has been a favorite with the optical student from the first, being concise and clear, with much left out which is really of no importance in optics outside of medicine. We commend this work as a companion

text-book, and advise every reader to add it to his library without delay.

Send for a Copy.

We have just received a copy of a very handsome and artistic 48 page illustrated catalogue issued by William A. Gill & Co., the reliable and well-known manufacturer of tin boxes and cans, of Columbus, Ohio, which will be sent post paid to any address upon application. They have recently been granted a patent on a Rounded Corner Seamless Box, and have gotten out many new styles of boxes and cans that will be of interest to the drug trade generally. Their goods are sold at manufacturer's prices by all the leading wholesale druggists of the United States and Canada.

Magazines.

Professor J. M. Good at Editorial Work.

Mr. James M. Good, Ph. G., Hon. M. D., Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, is now associated with the editorial work of the *Meyer Brothers Druggist*. The professor has charge of the Prescription Case Department.

Leslie's Monthly for August.

A special fiction number is *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for August. There are seven complete stories, all illustrated, and all are bright and clever, the one by Margaret E. Sangster being particularly noticeable for its sweet simplicity. But the number is not given up entirely to fiction. There is an attractively illustrated paper entitled "A Grandee of the Fields," in which Martha McCulloch-Williams chats entertainingly of tobacco, its history and cultivation. Harvey Rowell describes "Summer Logging in Wisconsin"; there is a most interesting account of a visit to Japan, under the title "In the Land of the Mikado," by Dr. J. Simms, with capital half-tone cuts; Colonel Alexander E. Sweet tells of an exciting German student duel of which he was a witness; "Beasts of Burden" is the subject of an article by the well-known traveller-author, Frederick A. Ober; the department for young people contains a story, a paper on stamp-collecting, and the continuation of *Horatio Alger's* serial. Then there are illustrated poems, talks about books, comments on pictures, and the Leslie Portfolio.—Frank Leslie's Publishing House, New York.

Canada's Greatest Celebration of the Jubilee Year.

Fully alive to the times the management of the Toronto Exhibition, or as the title runs this year, "Canada's Great Victorian-Era Exposition and Industrial Fair," is to be conducted on a scale, from

August 30th to September 11th, that will even transcend any former effort made to promote this, the most popular, most comprehensive and most attractive annual show held on this continent. Already a sufficient number of applications for space and of notifications of entries have been received to warrant the highest expectations. The management have increased the number of medals to be awarded, and have made many improvements to the buildings and grounds, showing that they are resolved to leave nothing undone that will enhance the pleasure and comfort of both patrons and exhibitors. They have also determined on a special feature that promises to prove the greatest outdoor spectacle in the way of entertainment that Toronto or any other city has ever known, outside the world's metropolis itself. This spectacle will take the form of a reproduction of the wondrous Diamond Jubilee procession in London. Agents are now across the water hiring and buying the necessary properties and costumes, which will be an exact replica of the uniforms and costumes worn by the soldiery, the sailors, the nobility and the yeomen of the guard in the magnificent procession. Scenes will also be reproduced of the ceremonies at Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral and other places along the line of route. Many interesting specialties will also be introduced, while at night the effect will be heightened and magnified by brilliant illuminations and fireworks. Not only will spectators have brought home to them the grandeur and unity of the empire, but they will be practically taken home to Old London. While dwelling on this grand feature the material aspect of the Exhibition must not be lost sight of, therefore it is well to mention that entries of live stock, and the majority of the departments close on Saturday, August 7th. Programmes containing all details of the attractions will be issued about the 10th of August.

Meetings to be Held.

Aug. 18-26.—Annual meeting of the British Association at Toronto, Ont.

Aug. 24-28.—Annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Aug. 31 to Sept 4.—Annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Montreal, Que.

Sept. 8.—Annual meeting of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists at Toronto, Ont.

Sept.—Annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug and Proprietary Medicine Dealers' Association at Toronto, Ont. (Date not yet fixed.)

INDIA-RUBBER.—The immense demand for rubber arising from the bicycle craze resulted in the destruction of millions of trees last year, and the unfortunate part of the business is that few new trees are being planted.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 3	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bn., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNIF., oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chiris, Fleur, lb...	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetat, oz.....	1 80	1 85	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 80	1 85	STRON. U. M., Nitrate, oz.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 90	2 00
Sulphate, oz.....	1 85	1 90	STRYCHN. N. Crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	40	42	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PHLOCARPIN, Muriate, gram.....	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR. EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	00	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
Birat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodum, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Ambler, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rect., lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 55
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FIXED OILS.		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	11	12
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	21	28	Cassia, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	80	1 00
Ozs., oz.....	30	35	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	130	1 50
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	75	4 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 35	1 40
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business is improving and money coming in more freely. Values generally are improving. Sulphurs are evidently going to be higher, and heavy goods will likely sympathize with them. Quinine, after a long time remaining steady at a low price, has now commenced to advance; there is no doubt it has been selling at too low a figure. Cod liver oils, at prices being offered, are worth looking after; no doubt they will be higher later on. Glycerine is easier; it appears a good time for winter supplies. Camphor, dull. Tartaric acid, firm. Cream tartar, somewhat easier. Castor and olive oils firm, and indications are for higher figures. Lubin's perfumes are now, on the rebate prices—1 oz., \$7.50; 2 oz., \$11.50; 4 oz., \$21; 8 oz., \$42; 27 oz., \$108.

England.

London, July 30th, 1897.

This is the dull time of the year in the markets. There is consequently very little fluctuation to record, our prices remain firm on the whole. Acetanilide is dearer. Citric and Tartaric have advanced slightly, but Cream of Tartar is easier. Calcutta root is dearer, but new

crop arrival of Belladonna and Gentian have brought the prices down. Jamaica Honey is in plentiful supply, and cheaper rates prevail. Speculative movements affected Star Anise Oil, and it is dearer on the spot. Quinine and Morphia dull.

Druggists as Insurance Agents.

A correspondent of one of our contemporaries in speaking of the present state of the drug trade and the necessity in many places for some additional source of income outside of the drug business proper, suggests that of insurance agencies.

He speaks, he says, from personal experience and claims that a nice addition to his income has been the result of his experiment. This is a matter which should commend itself to many of our readers. There are comparatively few who could not devote a portion of their time to such work without neglecting their regular business, and reliable companies, both in fire and life insurance, will be only too glad to place their interests in the hands of those who are not only so eminently qualified by education and business ability, but are also held in high esteem by the community in which they live.

Good advertising brings good buyers.

We Print

To please the eye.

We Bind

To beautify.

The Bryant Press

...Toronto.

Publishers
Printers
Binders

'Phone 2377.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little snip of wet, white cotton thread. How can so contemptible a thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet in what way does the true nerve-fibre, wrapped up and coated, as it is, like the wires in a submarine cable, get to be diseased?

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not say, "*Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain.*" And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but lumps of clay—lacking feeling and power of motion.

How can we cure these dreadful nerve-pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as a breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?

"Nearly all my life" says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary, and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food.

"After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed by, my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

[The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lances of the lightning.]

"I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medicines and applications I found little or no relief. *Sometimes I was almost mad with pain.*"

[Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison-house of keen suffering, and people have not infrequently taken their own lives to escape it. Only acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia, and (please observe) the whole three are forms of the same thing—results of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to the end.]

"In June, 1886," continues the letter, "a book was left at my house in which I read of many persons who had been cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years.

"I think it only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 30th, 1896."

Our correspondent is a schoolmistress, and, as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or, as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Starved from the want of nourishment, and poisoned by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No applications, no emollients are effective to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated.

Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace be still."

Something akin to this Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of Health.



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Admirable for the relief of congested and irritable conditions of the genito-urinary tract. The formula appears on each label and the ingredients are of the choicest quality.

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In 80-fluidounce bottles	per bot.	4.40

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