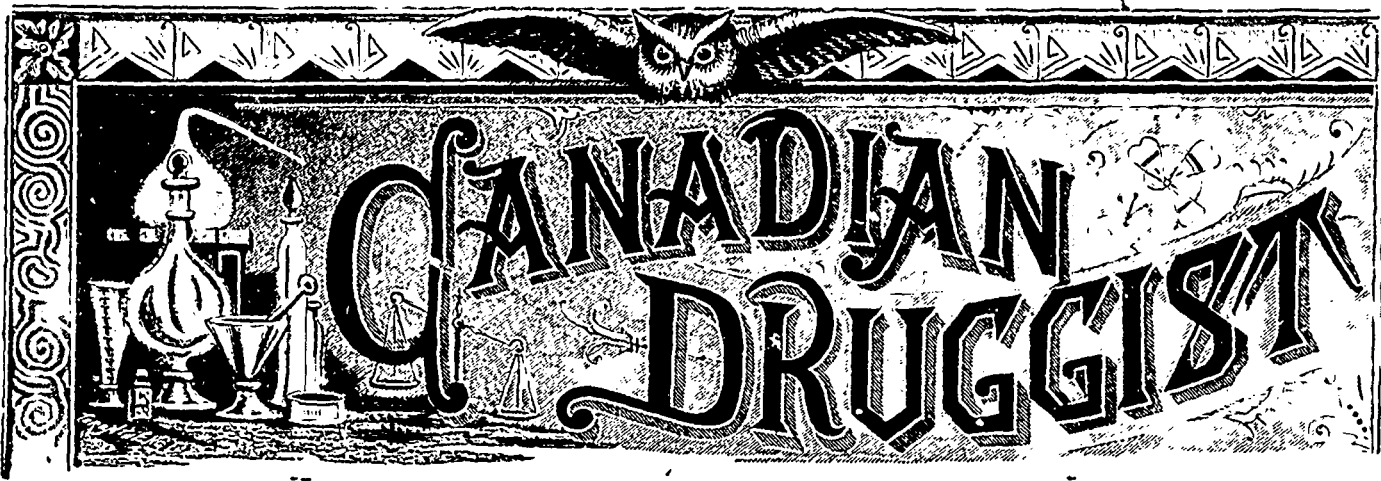


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Vol. XII TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1900. No. 2.

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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. XII.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 2

Canadian Druggist

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New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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TRADERS' BANK CHAMBERS
63 YONGE STREET,
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Imperial Reciprocity.

Step by step the Mother Country and her colonies are drawing together. Unity of interest in everything pertaining to the principles which actuate the Anglo-Saxon race in making its influence felt in the world seems to be the welding power; but, be it what it may, Imperial history is being made at a rapid rate in these troublous days.

The *Chemist and Druggist*, in its leading editorial in a recent issue discussed the subject of Pharmaceutical Reciprocity along the lines which prevail in the medical profession. The British Medical Council has, and exercises, the power to register as licensed practitioners those who have obtained their qualifications in British dependencies or foreign countries wherein the qualifications of the United Kingdom are accepted in lieu of their own.

This provision is shown to be of decided advantage to the British society, as hundreds of English medical graduates have been accepted in various parts of the Empire, while comparatively few colonial graduates have reversed the conditions.

The British Pharmaceutical Society has apparently been averse to lending its influence to promote similar conditions in pharmacy, as each time it has been approached it has sheltered itself under the plea that the Pharmacy Act did not give it the power to do so.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Society, on the other hand, appears to be more amenable to suggestions along that line, as they have recently granted a conference to the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales—a conference out of which we hope enough reciprocal good-will and recognition will arise to augment the Imperial idea of community of interests, though why the Irish should outstep the English in the race for Imperial unity and reciprocity is rather

more than a colonial can well understand.

The advocative spirit shown by the *Chemist and Druggist*, which is undoubtedly in close touch with the best elements in pharmacy in the Mother Country, gives hope that the future has something in store for pharmacy in which every druggist who owes allegiance to the British flag can have an interest. "Imperialism to the front," does not imply the creation of conditions beneficial alone to the British born, but to every dependent son who aspires to form an interested unit of the foremost nation of the earth.

Hours of Business.

The long hours of the retail drug business is its most objectionable feature. It is doubtful if any other pursuit of a commercial character would prove equally agreeable if the hours of conducting it were equal. The three or four hours at the end of each day are more wearisome to the tired attendant than the whole of the balance of the day. They are the hours which sap not merely the physical energy but the mental equanimity as well. There is no good reason why excessively long hours should prevail in the drug business. In country towns and villages doctors do not, as a rule, establish definite office hours, and, in consequence, the filling of physicians' prescriptions after 8 p.m. would not warrant the keeping open shop which so generally prevails.

In large cities, however, the majority of medical practitioners hold their consultations between 7 and 9 p.m., and from one half to one hour after the latter hour is necessary to enable late patients to get their prescriptions filled. Beyond the actual necessities of the case the druggist is certainly unwise to go. He has a right to conduct his business both in the interests of his health and his purse, the preservation of the first being as essential as the consideration of the

second. It is right that every druggist should establish definite hours of opening and closing, so that the public may be taught to recognize business habits in the conduct of his store. Yet these hours should be so fixed that the legitimate wants of the public may be supplied, while not extending the service to the physical injury of the druggist.

Under the most favorable circumstances the hours cannot be curtailed to admit of much relaxation for the compounder, but every hour or half hour cut off from the strain will help him to endure for a longer period a business which somebody must engage in, but which does not pay any too great a sum per hour for the service given.

Attentive Clerks.

Nothing gives a business place a good name more rapidly than the attention of its clerks. It matters not what their appearance may be, provided that they possess a courteous and attentive manner.

Human nature is so constituted that it instinctively feels, and values, attention. This is especially so of the gentler sex who in our land and under our customs are the buyers for the home.

The clerk who treats every customer upon whom he is called to wait from the moment of their entry until the moment of their exit as though their patronage was essential to the store, will be sure to win and retain customers who could not be held so effectively by any other means.

Civility and attention are two things which every proprietor or manager should earnestly strive to inculcate in those under him, and those who do not adapt themselves readily should be advised to seek an occupation where manners do not count.

Sunday Closing in Chicago.

Arrangements for a meeting of all the druggists in Chicago, for the purpose of discussing the Sunday-closing proposition are now under way by the Southwest Side Retail Druggists' Association. The organization held a meeting, and the largest attendance which has ever greeted a meeting of the association was on hand. At the present time the members are closing their doors at 7 o'clock Sunday evenings, but they are anxious to secure more of the day for recreation. It was decided to try and formulate some sort

of an agreement with the druggists of the north, south and west sides of the city to bring about Sunday closing. There was much discussion on the subject and those who are now closing their stores reported that the plan had met with the hearty approbation of the patrons of the various stores.

The Jobbers want Concessions.

At a recent meeting of the wholesale druggists in New York, held at the Astor House, it was decided that unless manufacturers would grant further concessions in the matter of rebates, etc., in certain lines, steps would be taken looking to the organization of a joint stock manufacturing company amongst the wholesalers.

Mr. H. H. Lyman, M.A.

Mr. Henry Herbert Lyman whose portrait is herewith given, was born in Montreal, Dec. 21st, 1854, and was educated



Mr. H. H. Lyman, M.A.

at the West End Academy and High School, at the latter winning the "Davidson Medal." He afterwards attended McGill University, where he took the degree of B.A., in 1876 and M.A. in 1880.

In 1877 he became a partner in the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Clare & Co., Montreal, which firm later became the present firm of Lyman Sons & Co. Mr. Lyman is also president of the Lyman Brothers & Co., Limited, wholesale druggist of Toronto. Both of these firms with which Mr. Lyman is connected are well known to our readers, their busi-

ness extending throughout the Dominion and are amongst the most enterprising of our wholesale drug houses.

Mr. Lyman has also been an active participant in military matters, having enrolled in the Royal Scots of Canada (which was then the Fifth Batt.) in 1877, and rose to be major, which rank he held when he retired in 1891. He is also a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, a member of the Council of the British Empire League and for the past thirteen years has been president of the Montreal branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, a branch of science in which he has always taken the deepest interest, and on which he has written many excellent articles, which have appeared from time to time in the *Canadian Entomologist*, to which we are indebted for many of the facts mentioned here.

The Position of Carbolic Acid.

The issue of a Royal Proclamation on January 11th by the British Government, prohibiting the exportation of picric acid, trinitro-phenol, trinitro-cresol, carbolic acid phenol, cresylic acid cresol, from the United Kingdom has materially altered the prices of these goods, and caused a good deal of consternation amongst manufacturers and exporters in England. At a joint meeting of interested firms held in London it was decided to use their concerted influence with the Government to modify the proclamation so that carbolic acid for purely medicinal purposes could be exported, as the object in preventing the shipment of these chemicals was evidently to prevent any explosives thus finding their way to the Boer headquarters, or to any nation with which Great Britain might be at war.

The matter has also engaged the attention of German chemical dealers, and a petition has been sent to the Chancellor urging him to use influence to secure the withdrawal of the prohibition, pointing out the fact that "the whole world depends on England for supplies of carbolic acid."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (*Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 27th) says: "Not only the German chemical industry, but the entire industry of Germany, is most keenly affected by the prohibition. The minor proportion only of carbolic acid is used for the production of explosives (picric acid), and by far and away the greater part for disinfectants and for the manu-

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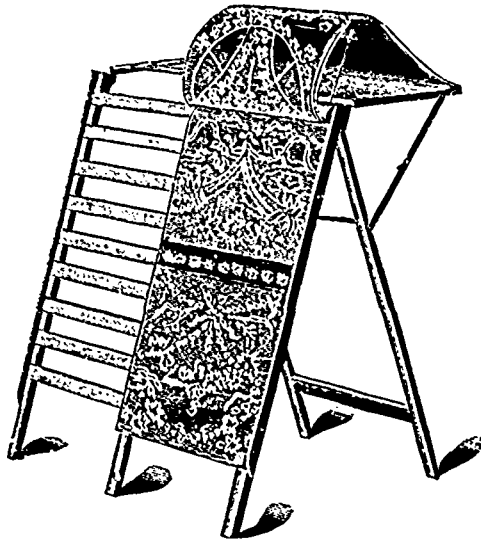
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facture of pharmaceutical products, such as salicylic acid, salol, phenacetin, salophen, etc. Germany only produces one-tenth of the carbolic acid she requires, the rest being imported from England. In 1899 the imports from England amounted to about 4,000,000 kilos., representing at current prices a value of nearly 7,000,000m. The German stocks of carbolic acid are only sufficient to last two months at the longest; if, therefore, the export prohibition be not cancelled before then, not only the pharmaceutical and color industries, but the color and textile industries of Germany will be severely injured. The results, from a pecuniary and social direction, cannot be overlooked—they will be of far reaching importance."

The Late Dr. J. Baker-Edwards.

In the death of Dr. J. Baker-Edwards, Ph.D., A.M., Canada loses one of its most prominent chemists, and Montreal a very highly-esteemed citizen.

The doctor was born at Watford, in Hertfordshire, England, in 1826, and was educated at Stockwell Grammar School, Clapham, Surrey.

In 1841 he began his pharmaceutical career as apprentice to Mr. F. Kendall, chemist, at Stratford-on-Avon, where his parents at that time resided. He afterwards went to Liverpool, and was for two years with Messrs. Clay & Abraham, of that city. He then returned to London to complete his studies at Bloomsbury Square, where he graduated with honors in 1846, and afterwards was appointed lecturer under Prof. Redwood in the Pharmaceutical Laboratory. In 1848 he entered business at 42 Berry street, and adopted a new line as "operative chemist," for the supply of chemicals for educational and analytical purposes to students and professors. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on chemistry and toxicology at the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine and secretary to the chemical section of the British Association meeting there.

For some twelve years he resided at the Royal Institution, Colquett street, Liverpool, having control of its spacious laboratories, and founding the Liverpool Chemists' Association, of which he was the first secretary, and for several years president, and during the same period member of council and board of examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society. At this time he acquired a large practice as

expert and consulting chemist in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, and in the "Northern Circuit" his name was well known. In 1866 he came to Canada in connection with the house of Evans, Mercer and Co., but soon resumed his educational role at McGill Normal School, where he lectured on chemistry for ten years, and at Bishop's College Medical Faculty, and assisted at the foundation of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and was for some years secretary of the Natural History Society. In 1876 he was appointed food analyst by the Dominion Government, a post which he retained up to his death. Dr. Baker-Edwards was the senior analyst of the staff, both in years and scientific experience. He was a life member of the British Association, Pharmaceutical Society and Chemical Society of London, and emeritus professor of chemistry of the University of Bishop's College, and lecturer on chemistry for the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association. He also obtained much reputation as decipherer of handwriting, which frequently brought him into the law courts as an expert witness.

Deceased suffered a bad fracture of one of his legs in December, and was taken to the General Hospital for treatment, where he was making satisfactory progress until an attack of acute pneumonia set in, to which he succumbed within forty-eight hours after it developed.

An Assistant Salesman.

An attractive method of displaying fancy goods has become a very important question to the modern druggist. New ideas are constantly being worked out by cunning inventors, whereby the attention of the public will be attracted to the goods, which eventually means their sale.

Boeckh's Adjustable Tables cover this ground more fully than any article with which we are acquainted. The inventor has combined simplicity with strength and neat appearance. It is specially adapted for the display of perfumery, fancy goods, and all lines of druggists' sundries.

The old adage, "A man is judged by his clothes," applies just as much to a store as it does to a man, and live dealers all over the country are working up to the fact that it pays to keep up appearances.

A post card to the manufacturers, Messrs. Boeckh Bros., & Co., Toronto, will bring illustrated booklet giving full particulars as to design, size, etc.

In Other Lands.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The approximate number of chemical factories in Germany is 5,950, employing 120,000 workmen and 4,000 chemists. Heavy chemicals, such as soda, acids, etc., find employment for 16,000 workmen; fine chemicals, 17,500; aniline colors, 14,000, and fatty products, 9,000. Of the chemical staffs, 220 are employed in heavy chemical work, 250 for fine inorganic chemicals, 90 for fatty products, 400 in the metallurgical industry, 300 in sugar refineries, and 1,300 in aniline dye and organic chemical works. There are about 75 to 80 works in Germany devoted to the extraction of tar products and the manufacture of aniline colors.—*Revue des Prod. Chim.*

In Sweden apothecaries' assistants seem to be quite scarce, particularly in rural districts. This condition of affairs is ascribed to three causes, namely: Apothecaries are disinclined to take apprentices; the present prospects of the profession are not sufficiently alluring; the calling out of pharmacists for military exercise in summer lowers the profession.

Experiments are being made in various malarial districts in India to utilise the cajeput tree for the same purpose as that for which eucalyptus has so long been vaunted. It is especially being tried in salt swamps, where no eucalyptus will live. Its bark is loudly praised in various journals for packing fruits. Oranges have kept good four months in it, lemons five months, and apples three months. Plant for extracting the oil from the leaves will doubtless be established in time in connection with large plantations.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

The Medical Council in Russia has reserved to it very great powers by the latest regulations passed to govern the importation of foreign medicines. The Council is authorized to examine medicines which are submitted for entry, and is entrusted with the compilation of a list which admits certain medicines and bars others. Moreover, the decision rests with the Council as to which of the imported medicines shall be sold by apothecaries and which by druggists' stores.

The population of Winnipeg, Man., according to the census of 1899 is 54,778 as against 49,000 in the previous year, a gain of nearly 6,000.

South African Notes.

A Hurried Departure—Travelling Under Difficulties—Ovation to the Canadian Contingent—Pharmacy at a Standstill.

(From our own Correspondent.)

"I can't help it," said a stalwart, out-and-out Boer to us, "you must clear; it does not matter. I can tell by the way you speak that you are not a 'rooinek',* but you belong to Queen Victoria—that's enough for us." It was the Landrost or his assistant, I forget which, and there was no mistaking his message. Mr. Jesse C. Chevers, representative in South Africa of Red Bird cycles, and the writer, without more to say, packed up a few articles of food and started to take a first-class cattle truck to Delagoa Bay. We should have saved had we taken a third, for we got no better accommodation, but we recognized this too late.

And thus we were kicked out of Johannesburg, with no more civility than had we been 'crooks' of the lowest calibre.

The train left Johannesburg on a Tuesday, and by night we were in Pretoria—just about 40 miles nearer Delagoa than when we started—where the train stayed the night, for fear some "rooinek" should have damaged the track. At daylight we made another start, travelling at the rate of 12 miles an hour, only to come to a standstill again the moment the sun went down. One man went mad from the effects of the sun and starvation, and a child died and was buried by the side of the track, without much ceremony. Komati Poort, the frontier station on the Portuguese border, is a place marked big on the map, but it's difficult to see when you get there. In fact, were it not for the ceremony of attaching a Portuguese engine, you would never know anything about it in the ordinary way. But we felt like thanking somebody—even a Portuguese—when we found the train moving somewhat faster and our destination getting nearer. I had always pictured a Portuguese, from what I saw at Madeira, a sort of second-grade Boer, and I was agreeably surprised to find them running their trains at express speed, although they did not care whether you starved or not on your journey—and food was beginning to present a feature for consideration. I lost sight altogether of the par-

ticular day on which we reached Delagoa Bay; it might have been Friday, it might have been Sunday. My small amount of baggage had lost itself—I was rather glad, to tell the truth—and I chased around to find a shipping office, while Mr. Chevers tried to locate a hotel, coffee-shop, or any other shop where provisions were to be bought. We found the coffee-shop first, and got "run in," as the Colonials call it, for tendering Transvaal coin. However, when we found the reason for all this display of Portuguese police and military force, we apologized in the most polite manner, presented the captain, inspector, or whatever they call him, with a British half-sovereign—that fixed it—and, thank goodness, that was all over. We took ship on board the *Avondale Castle* for Cape Town, and never felt so glad before in our lives to get under the old flag again.

When we left Johannesburg, commanding was the order of the day. Most of the chemists' shops were barricaded up and closed until more peaceful times, while others were open in a half-hearted sort of way by some Hollander, and looked for all the world as if they were ashamed of themselves. Lennon, Limited, the contractors to the Transvaal Government Hospitals, etc., had the horses, wagons, stock, etc., taken—commandeered they call it—and Lennon, Limited, seemed pretty sick about it anyway.

On the "Avondale Castle" anchoring in Table Bay we found Cape Town en fête. The "Sardinian" was due with the Canadian contingent, and the people of the South African capital were getting ready to give them a good reception. A few days after, when they really did arrive, Capetonians carried their ideas into effect. Houters, syrens, steamship signals, and what not went to make a most noisy welcome, while bunting with happy remarks about one flag, one Queen, one throne, Empire day, to-day, and such-like went to make the welcome a very patriotic one.

Of the men and the work they have come out to do you will hear of in the daily papers—there are plenty of Canadian correspondents in South Africa for that purpose. In a sort of skirmish near the Orange River camp, one of the Canadians found an Englishman fighting on the other side, who fired after the

white flag had been hoisted and shot an English soldier. The story goes that the Canadian allowed him to say his prayers after capture, then shot him. The Boers are constantly hoisting the white flag with a view to gaining time to move their belongings, and I hope the Canadians will always be in a position to fix those who cannot play the game of war on war lines.

There is nothing in Pharmaceutical South Africa to interest Canadian readers. The Amended Pharmacy Bill has come into operation, but the clause providing for patent medicines containing poisons, is not likely to come in for some time, and no "Gazette" notice giving the necessary six months' intimation has received any attention whatever. The Cape Government is presumably waiting for the restoration of communication with distant parts of the Colony now cut off by the Boer forces.

Cape Town, Dec. 27th, 1899.

Pure Fruit Juices.

We have pleasure in saying a good word for McLaughlin's fruit juices and crushed fruits, referred to elsewhere in this issue. Mr. McLaughlin conducts what is considerably the largest bottling business in Ontario. His factory includes half an acre of floor space, and the whole building and plant is entirely modern and up-to-date. We are informed that he was the first manufacturer of cold process saccharated juices in Canada, and it is quite evident this form of juice is superseding those sterilized by heat. Such well-known Toronto dispensers as Geo. A. Bingham, Hooper and Co., Geo. Harbottle, J. D. Matheson, J. Curry, Fred McLean, C. H. Corven, Geo. Marshall, Fred Bunting, W. J. Carnahan, A. J. Truss, Geo. E. Gibbard, W. H. Worden, J. H. Colling, Geo. Marshall, Dr. Snider, N. C. Love and Co., D. C. Walterhouse, G. H. Hanna, H. G. Horton, and A. E. Walton, use these goods regularly, all but two or three use them exclusively, and some of them have used the goods since 1893.

These gentlemen are certainly good judges of quality, and we are pleased to know that Mr. McLaughlin's enterprise has been appreciated, and that more of the juices are being sold each succeeding season.

We have visited the laboratory where these goods are made, and have observed the scrupulous cleanliness of the whole plant. The juices are stored in fine concrete cellars.

Toronto is an excellent fruit centre, in every respect the best in Canada, and this means much in the selection of the best qualities of fruit. Mr. McLaughlin claims never to have had on his premises any second grade fruit of any kind. We believe our readers cannot make any mistake in giving these goods a trial, as we understand the maker's guarantee goes with the goods.

*Red neck—A contemptible way of referring to Englishmen.

Stearns' Glycerinated Vaccine Virus...

We are now prepared to furnish a Superior Quality of **HIGH-GRADE VACCINE**, of our own production, in hermetically-sealed capillary glass tubes. Each tube is in a separate aseptic block of wood, with a sterilized needle and ejecting tube.

Complete in Itself.

Retail for 10 cents.

Free from pus germs.

Bacteriologically and physiologically tested.

Our Vaccination Shield

is furnished free with each tube, and is highly appreciated by every physician.

Ours is the

Kind that Takes

100% of successes in primary cases.

Order a Dispensing package from your jobber—10 Tubes—
Retail for \$1 00.

Liberal Discount to the trade. **Sample and Literature** in exchange for a postal card.

Prepared in the Biologic Laboratory of

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, Mich.

London, Eng.

New York, N.Y.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

➤➤➤➤➤➤⊙ **Poison** Season 1900

Best
Fighter
Best
Seller
Best
Killer



Kills All
Rivals
Kills All
Flies
Kills All
Prices



6 Papers
in a
Packet
retails at
10c.



3 Papers
in a
Packet
retails at
5c.

Special Prices on orders placed now for future delivery.

The **LYMAN BROS. & CO.,** Limited
TORONTO

Trade Notes

Dr. Wickware has opened a new drug store at Birtle, Man.

J. H. Goodeve, Grand Forks, B.C., has sold out to F. Wollaston.

Mr. Johnston has opened a new drug store at Cardston, Alberta, N.W.T.

G. A. B. Macdonald has opened a new drug store at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The Central Drug Store is the successor to J. A. Stuart, St. Catharines, Ont.

J. H. Fleming, St. George, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. M. Ketchem.

The estate of George W. Davis, drug gist, Naplnka, Man., is being wound up.

Reid & Co. are reported burnt out by the recent fire in Dawson City. Loss, \$5,000.

J. Fyfe, Stockton, Man., has admitted E. T. Howard as partner in his drug business.

E. J. Johns, Stratford, Ont., has sold his drug stock to Dr. Nichel, who is moving it to Sebringville, Ont.

Miller Bros., druggists and jewellers, Greenwood and Phoenix, B.C., are closing out their Phoenix branch.

C. H. Bowes, Victoria, B.C., is moving from his present premises to the old Post Office Block. When completed Mr. Bowes will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

The Mariani Great Pills Company has applied for letters of incorporation, with head office at Montreal, Que. Capital, \$50,000. The applicants are Gaston Maillet, dentist; Joseph Arthur Asselin, physician; George Albin Lacombe, physician; Ernest Paquet, accountant, all of Montreal; and Cuthbert Alphonse Chen-evert, advocate, of Berthier.

Nova Scotia Notes.

There is little of interest transpiring just now in Nova Scotia drug circles. The excitement consequent on the assembling and embarkation here of the second Canadian contingent for South Africa overshadows most things at present. Several Halifax drug clerks have already gone to the front.

Very many of our drug friends from outside the city have paid Halifax a visit during the past few weeks in order to see

what was going on among the troops. Among those who brought their cameras with them we noticed Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Windsor, intent on securing photos of the Mounted Police who, in their picturesque garb of the plains, form striking figures on our streets.

Mr. J. J. Turnbull, of North Sydney, was also among the visitors, and while here helped the Sydney curlers to carry off the trophy from the Halifax Curling Club.

Mr. G. T. McDonald, druggist, of Shelburne, was married recently, and has the best wishes of his friends.

Mr. C. Walter Clarke, who was formerly associated with his father, C. P. Clarke, of St. John, N.B., in the retail drug business, has secured a position as traveller for the firm of Simson Bros. & Co., Halifax.

Dr. J. W. Cove, formerly of Springhill, is now conducting a drug business in Amherst.

Mr. Gordon MacGillvary, who spent some years in Texas, has returned to his old home in North Sydney, and is now associated with his father, Dr. MacGillvary, in the drug business there.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Elliot & Co., limited, Toronto, took place on Jan. 24th, at which the directors were enabled to report a great improvement in business as compared with previous years. The President, Board and Officers were re-elected.

Travelling Representatives.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Windsor, Ont., advise the trade that the following representatives are now on the road looking after the interests of the firm.

Mr. Norman R. Leslie, covers Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

Mr. Archie D. Sipprell will cover Eastern Ontario and the Ottawa Valley. He is an old O.C.P. graduate, but has been travelling in Michigan for the past few years.

Mr. T. H. McTavish will continue to look after Toronto.

Mr. W. M. Jackman will do Northern Ontario and the North West Territories to the Rockies, in place of Mr. Mutchmore who has been transferred to England.

Mr. Geo. D. Scarborough will look after Western Ontario.

Mr. Bertram Smith has left the road and will be able to look after the interests of the trade in the Windsor House.

Appearances Count.

Yes, decidedly they do, and this is the general verdict of the customers of Mr. George Bingham, the popular druggist of No. 100 Yonge street, Toronto. With a keen eye to the beautiful and a knowledge of the fitness of things, he has made his pharmacy a palatial one, at least so far as artistic fittings and choice arrangement of stock can be made so.

One of the most noticeable features on entering this store is the very handsome soda-water fountain, which looms up as a monument of the enterprise of the proprietor and of the skill and superior taste displayed by the manufacturers. Space does not allow us to enlarge on the beauty of it, but we would advise any druggist who contemplates putting in a fountain to call and see this one, or the next best thing, look at the photo-engraving of it in the advertisement of the Fletcher Manufacturing Co. in this issue, who manufactured this fountain for Mr. Bingham.

Druggists, or in fact anyone, need not go outside of Canada to get soda-water fountains which are the latest designs and are more moderate in price than imported goods. As an evidence of this fact we are informed that Mr. J. Patterson, of 216 Queen street west, who purchased a large fountain from the Fletcher Co. last season has now, after looking into the designs of other makers, ordered another fountain for his branch store at 98 Yonge street.

Popular Songs of the Empire is the title of a neat little advertising song book now being sent out to the retail trade in the interest of "St. Jacob's Oil." In these war times a book containing all the popular patriotic songs is much in demand, and retailers not already supplied should drop a line to St. Jacob's Oil, Toronto, and such applications will be promptly honored.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was convened in the board room of the college building on February 6th. The following members were present: Messrs. E. W. Case, Picton; W. B. Graham, Ridgetown; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; S. Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; I. Curry, Toronto; H. Watters, Ottawa.

President Karn called the meeting to order at 2.40 p.m.

After routine a number of communications were read and referred to committees to be reported upon.

Accounts to the amount of \$1,318 were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The semi-annual report of the registrar-treasurer, Mr. J. T. Lewis, was then presented, and contained the following: Since August 1st, 1899, the following persons have taken out registration, viz., Chas. J. Kelly, Caistorville; T. D. Orme, Lucan; Daniel F. Smith, Brussels; A. S. Leavitt, Bancroft; L. G. Routhier, Ottawa; and James A. MacMahon, St. Catharines. One hundred and twenty-seven applications for registration were received from apprentices, of which a few are in abeyance. The number of renewals issued since August 1st, 1899, was: 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 2; 1897, 3; 1898, 6; 1899, 35; 1900, 2; total, 50.

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements for the six months ending February 1st, 1900:

Receipts:—Aug. 1st, 1899.—Cash balance, \$58.46; bank balance, \$1,738.45; total, \$1,796.91. Interest account, \$2.74; license sales book, \$1.09; deposit fees (junior course), \$605; (senior course), \$570; total, \$1,175; less laboratory apparatus (breakages, etc.), \$610, leaving \$565; registration fees (six M.D.'s), \$24; poison books, \$4.18; laboratory apparatus, \$179.60; teaching department (junior course), \$5,051.20; (senior course), \$5,905.60; advertisements in curriculum, \$428.75; total, \$11,385, less \$475 17, leaving \$10,910.38. Renewal fees, 50 at \$4, 23 at \$2, and 2 at \$3, \$252, less

rebates (1900), \$4, \$248; apprentice registration fees, \$127; matriculation fees, \$144.30; examination account (students), \$170, less \$129.61, leaving \$40.39; Dominion Life Assurance Co., \$5,000. Total receipts, \$18,967.57.

Disbursements.—Salary account and auditors, \$3,373.87; insurance account postage, etc., \$44.96; supply account—pharmacy, \$90.03; botany and chemistry, \$3.40; microscopy, \$2.38; practical chemistry, \$60.89; total, \$156.70. Apparatus and appliances—pharmacy, \$200; physics, \$93.37; total, \$293.97. Infringement account, \$462.70, less \$45.65, leaving \$417.05; council meeting (August, 1899), \$427; coal account, \$71.90; gas account, \$26.37; water account, \$23.35; McGill street property, \$5,086.40; O.C.P., \$1,220.88; Bank of Commerce savings department, \$2,000; Bank of Commerce general account, \$5,791.04; cash on hand, \$34.68; total, \$7,825.72. Total disbursements, \$18,967.57.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A report was also presented from the auditors certifying that they had examined the books and vouchers and found them correct.

A statement of the assets and liabilities was read by the Registrar Treasurer which contained the following items:

Assets—College building, \$33,656.82; furniture, apparatus, etc., \$12,435.01; college lot, \$5,000; McGill street property, \$5,093.90; outstanding fees (approximately) \$300; students' senior course, \$271.80; supplies estimated to date, \$500; poison and license sales books, \$102.88; Bank balance, \$57,910.04; Bank savings dept., \$2,000. Total assets, \$65,191.13.

Liabilities—Salary account, \$368.75; sundry accounts, 1,354.23; examiners for Dec., \$231.68; deposit for senior course, \$565; mortgage account, \$5,000; to balance, \$59,553.98. Total, \$65,191.13.

The report of the Board of Examiners stated that the fifty-eighth semi-annual examination was held in the college building on Dec. 11th to 16th, 1899. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom one passed in all subjects, viz., John L. Niel-

son, Napanee; the following passed in all subjects (now and on previous occasions), Messrs. A. L. O. Baker, Galt; George H. Halpin, Peterboro'; Robt. B. Hannah, Collingwood; C. A. Ramshaw, Milton; O. E. Rennie, Toronto; D. C. Worts, Collingwood. Mr. F. L. Houghton, Lindsay, passed in chemistry and Mr. S. N. Tarrant, Kingston, passed in pharmacy.

The Board recommended that the following regulations be passed by the council providing for the conduct of examinations:—(1) Any candidate found giving or receiving or seeking either to give or to receive unfair assistance in any way whether within the hall or outside, by reference to any book, note or memorandum or *via voce* from any person whatever, or who seeks to establish collusion with anyone in any way connected with the conduct of the examination, shall be disqualified from all privileges of examination in this college for such a period as may be determined by the council. (2) Any examiner may, if he sees fit, dismiss without notice, during the progress of the examination, any monitor or assistant in the Hall, with whose services he is dissatisfied. The report was referred to the Educational Committee.

The report of the John Roberts' Scholarship Fund showed the sum of \$3,322.43 to the credit of the Fund.

The Council adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

SECOND DAY.

The Council resumed at 10.20 a.m. on Wednesday, the President in the chair. After routine, a deputation from the class of 1900 was introduced in the persons of Messrs. R. A. Douglas and A. C. Post, both of whom addressed the Council briefly. They presented a petition signed by all the members of the class, requesting that the Council waive the examinations on Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy, for this session at least and thereby relieve them of what they look upon as a hardship. The burden of their complaint was that they had more work to prepare than they could accomplish satisfactorily in the time at their disposal. It had been estimated that they had about 100 more lectures to take now than before these subjects became compulsory and thought the work could not be properly prepared in less than two years. They thought the faculty agreed with them in their view and asked

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Advise their friends in the retail business to anticipate their wants during the present month. A large number of leading articles in

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

have advanced, and several of these will undoubtedly be much dearer.

Many other Chemicals not yet affected must be higher when the spring demand opens up.

...SUNDRIES...

The late advances in **Brushes** of all kinds, **I. R. Combs**, and all other **Rubber Goods, Bottles** and other articles of **Glassware**, are not only being firmly maintained, but seem likely to be increased.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

are in better position to fill your orders to-day than ever before.

OUR STOCK IS LARGER
OUR STAFF IS LARGER
OUR FACILITIES ARE BETTER

We show our appreciation of mail orders by giving best prices in every case.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

... HAMILTON ...

Bluestone

—AND—

Paris Green

Place your orders early for spring delivery. Prices will not be lower and are almost certain to be higher.

The London Drug Company
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

Long Life in a Nut Shell.

Kola

Celery AND Pepsin

Will give you strength and vigor of Perfect Manhood; is endorsed by eminent physicians as an improvement on all previous concentrated nourishments; cures dyspepsia, and all nervous diseases.

Can be procured from the Hygiene Kola Co., 84 Church St., Toronto, or from your Wholesale Druggist.

E. J. Cobean, Proprietor

Abbey's
Effervescent
Salt
Reaches
the
Consumer
Through
the
Retail
Druggist
Only

The Past

Every druggist who reflects upon the good old days, ten or fifteen years ago, when his customers came to him for all their drugs, sundries, toilet articles, and patent medicines, paying therefor with perfect willingness the regular prices, wonders why human nature has so changed that the same people are unwilling to pay him to day even what the goods cost him.

The Present

The druggist who has struggled through these years up to the present has had lessons enough to teach him that when uncertain prices are established under the cut-rate system the buyers become as uncertain as the prices. He is face to face with the problem of how to regain the trade that is now going past him so that it may be ground satisfactorily and profitably at his own mill.

The Future

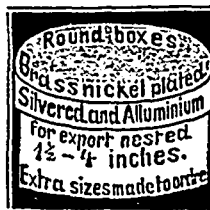
He would be a dull observer who failed to note that straws show how the wind blows. There is not a live druggist in Canada to-day, either retail or wholesale, who has not instinctively grasped at the opportunity to manufacture for himself goods which he could absolutely control. The specialty-manufacturing houses have increased with marvellous rapidity, but possibly not much faster than conditions demanded. None of them manufacture for Grocers, General or Departmental stores, yet all are as busy as their capacity, means or enterprise will allow. They, as well as the druggists of to-day, are existing solely in anticipation of the future.

Five years hence will see the druggists of Canada shaping into a more independent body than they ever were. Prior to ten years ago druggists made money. Since that time they have struggled against conditions that seemed impossible to overcome. To-day they have mastered the difficulty sufficiently to see daylight ahead, and in the future they will regain and better their old-time conditions, and

WE WILL HELP THEM TO DO IT.

The

Toronto Pharmacal Co.
 Limited
 TORONTO AND MONTREAL



Herm. Weissenburger & Co.
Stampers, Piercers, Spinners
Platers and Japanners
Cannstatt (Germany)

that the curriculum be restored to the old standard for this year.

As evidence of the great pressure of this session's work they had decided to have no annual dinner this year, but instead each man had contributed one dollar to the Relief Fund for the families of Canadian soldiers in South Africa (hear, hear). It was hoped the Council would make their usual donation for this purpose instead of for the dinner.

The matter was referred to the Educational Committee.

Mr. Douglass also asked on behalf of the students that the members of the Council sit for their photographs in the large picture of the Century class to be taken this year.

Messrs. J. Currie and John Hargreaves Toronto, were appointed delegates to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association and Messrs. John Callard and J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, to the Western Fair Association at London.

In accordance with notice given at the last (August) meeting of the council, Mr. J. M. Hargreaves moved to amend by-law No. 12, sub-section 2 (regarding contracts of apprentices) so as to read as follows, after the words "for the term of four years": "any negotiations with another pharmaceutical chemist as to re-engagement during these four years, before the written consent of the present employer has been obtained, will forfeit the time already served, except only in case of death of present employer, etc."

In speaking to the motion Mr. Hargreaves said that what he particularly wished to bring out was that written consent must be obtained in all cases where apprentices desired to leave an employer before the four year contract expired. He took the ground that, by signing the indenture, the apprentice virtually became the property of his employer for the four years. Personally, he had had no trouble in this way with apprentices, but had heard of others who had. If a contract of this sort was broken in other lines of business the offender might be gaoled, and he thought the Council had been too lenient in treating those cases in the past. In many cases, apprentices left their employers suddenly, so that the latter were badly stuck to fill their places.

Mr. Watters thought that the motion could not be passed without amending the Pharmacy Act. He differed with the previous speaker also regarding the relations between the parties, and thought that employers were no better than ap-

prentices in observing the terms of apprenticeship.

Mr. Curry thought the indenture covered all that the mover designed to introduce.

Mr. John Hargreaves was of opinion that employers were quite as lax in observing terms of contracts as were apprentices.

The motion was lost.

An offer from Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, of Windsor, Ont., to donate old files of several pharmaceutical journals to the college was gratefully accepted, and the donor will be notified to that effect.

The Council adjourned at 11.30 a.m.

The Council resumed business at 5 p.m., having taken a long adjournment to enable the committees to prepare their reports.

A lengthy communication was read from Dr. Paul L. Scott, late chairman of the Examining Board, with reference to his supersession from that office. He claimed that he had been dismissed without being given a chance to reply or defend himself in any way. He had since ascertained the nature of the complaints made against him, and was prepared to prove that the charges were entirely untrue and that affairs were misrepresented to the committee. He requested that the Council investigate the facts of the case, both in justice to himself and out of regard for the college. He was unable on account of illness to appear before the Council, as he had intended doing, but would be pleased to discuss the matter at his house with a committee. He did not desire reinstatement on the Board as examiner, but simply that the facts might be known.

The communication was sent to committee.

A few small accounts were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Watters presented the first report of the Education Committee. Regarding communications from J. E. Wetherall, Principal of the Strathroy High School, and J. Gilfillan, Principal of the Bowmanville High School, re uniformity of matriculation standards, the registrar was instructed to inform these gentlemen that the Council was considering the matter with a view to obtaining an amendment to the Pharmacy Act covering the matriculation requirements.

In the case of Mr. J. H. Pountney, whose solicitors wrote to the Council asking for definite information regarding alleged cribbing by their client at the

December examinations, the committee reported that they learned that Mr. Pountney had failed to pass the examination, and was, therefore, not entitled to his rating.

With reference to the petition from the students, presented at the morning session, the committee "did not deem it advisable to grant the petition, as the examination was decided on in the interests of the college, as well as of the students, and it is not the policy of the committee to sanction a standard of efficiency higher than the curriculum of the college covers."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Davis presented the first report of the Executive and Finance Committee, recommending the payment of several accounts. It was recommended that the account of Edgar & Malone, re the McGill street property, be left for adjustment and payment in the hands of the chairman of the committee and the registrar-treasurer.

It was also recommended that the professors of each department make a valuation of stock (chemicals and apparatus) and hand same to the registrar before the next semi-annual meeting, and also that a valuation of real and personal property be made by a competent valuator to be engaged by the chairman of the committee.

The report was adopted.

The registrar was instructed, on motion by Mr. Turner, to write to the B.C. College of Pharmacy asking for particulars regarding reciprocity with the O.C.P. The opinion seemed to be that reciprocity was extended only to graduates of the Ontario College and not to those practicing before the college was established.

On motion of Mr. Case the sum of twenty-five dollars was voted as a donation to the Students' Patriotic Fund in lieu of the usual donation to the Banquet Fund.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a further sum of fifty dollars was voted to the Red Cross Society. The extra vote seemed to need no defence, as the occasion was considered unprecedented, and the mover thought that a donation to this society would be peculiarly fitting from a body such as theirs.

The Council adjourned at 6 p.m.

THIRD DAY.

The Council did not meet till 11.50 a.m. on Thursday, the morning being

spent in committee work. When the meeting was called to order it was learned that the reports were not quite ready.

On motion of Mr. Curry the registrar-treasurer was granted leave of absence during the month of July next.

The members accepted the courteous invitation of the students to be photographed for the Century class and decided to undergo the ordeal early in the afternoon.

The Council adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

The afternoon session was opened at 3.30 p.m. with the presentation by Mr. Curry of the first report of the L. Fringement Committee which stated that, through the inspector, ninety-five cases were investigated during the past six months, all of which have been satisfactorily arranged. Through the efforts of the inspector \$172 was collected in fees and arrears, considerable of which could only have been secured by this means. Convictions were obtained in two cases, viz., that of Samuel B. Smale, of Brussels, who was an unqualified man, and Arthur L. Francis & Co., of Thornhill, general store and postoffice. A fine of \$20 and costs was imposed in each case.

During the six months there was expended in salary and travelling expenses, \$501.05, while \$212 was collected in fees and fines, leaving a deficit of \$289.05. It was recommended that the services of the inspector be continued.

Two cases of poisoning through mistakes in general stores were noted, one by reason of saltpetre having been sold for Epsom salts, and the other through sulphate of copper having been mixed with Epsom salts, through carelessness in keeping. In view of these cases, the committee recommended that the By-laws and Legislation Committee bring this matter before the proper authorities, so that the interests of the public might be better protected. The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Turner then presented the first report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, most of which dealt with the applications of apprentices *re* certificates and of practitioners outside of Ontario desiring to be licensed here.

Regarding a communication from the Board of Pharmacy of the city of New York, notifying the O.C.P. that in future no foreign diplomas will be accepted, the committee recommended that the Council take similar action regarding this board, and the registrar was instructed to inform the board that in future the Coun-

cil will decline to accept their diplomas or certificates.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, having signified their willingness to meet in Montreal (through a committee) a deputation from the O.C.P., to discuss terms for reciprocal interchange of diplomas, the committee recommended that such a deputation be appointed. The president and Mr. Watters were chosen as the deputation.

A short discussion arose over the recommendation that the application of Mr. Edward Lawrence Henry, of London, Eng., for a licence to practise in Ontario, be not granted. Mr. Henry forwarded a copy of his certificate and voluminous testimonials with his application.

Mr. Case contended that Mr. Henry was entitled to registration, reading in support of his contention clause 16 of the Pharmacy Act, as follows: "All persons approved of by the Council of the college, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the O.C.P. without the examination prescribed by this act."

Mr. Watters said that until the Council knew Mr. Henry's object they had better proceed slowly. He thought they should guard their registration very carefully.

Mr. Snyder did not see how registration could be withheld.

Mr. Graham pointed out that the committee only had a copy of Mr. Henry's certificate, and that even in the cases of their own graduates, affidavits were required when applications were made. Moreover, he reminded the Council that Great Britain did not recognize their qualifications.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves suggested that the clause be amended by stating that the petition be not granted for want of satisfactory evidence.

The president considered that the original diploma should be forwarded for inspection.

Mr. Curry took the ground that they had no right to recognize the British diplomas as long as Great Britain refused to reciprocate.

Messrs. John Hargreaves and Roberts defended the action of the committee as the clause stood.

Mr. Watters concurred as to adding a few words to the clause, viz., "on evidence submitted." He was not opposed

to Mr. Henry being registered if he could produce satisfactory evidence that he was a *bona fide* member of the British Pharmaceutical Association, but this, he considered, was not yet before them.

A motion to amend the clause by the addition of these words resulted in a tie vote, which was decided in the affirmative by the vote of the president.

The report was adopted as amended.

Mr. John Hargreaves was responsible for an interesting discussion which followed the introduction of the following resolution: "That the Council appoint a delegation of two of its members to attend the next annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists when convened by the executive of that body and make a full report of the proceedings at the next following meeting of this Council."

He believed such action would be greatly in the interests of the trade, many druggists having so expressed themselves to him. When such a report was presented he confidently expected that the retailers of Ontario would see the wisdom of forming an association to be affiliated with the N.A. of R.D.

Mr. Watters said that, while personally prepared to help shoulder the expense of such a delegation, he considered that the Council had no power to expend money in this way. This, he contended, was not one of the purposes for which the college was established.

Mr. Curry favored an affiliation which would tend to control the patent medicines on both sides of the line, as being in the commercial interests of the retailers.

Mr. Graham thought the appointment of the delegation would be in the interest of the trade, if not of the college, and as the trade contributed their fees, he thought the Council should do something for them. He was confident no member of the trade would object to the appointment.

Mr. Snyder considered that the Council had no right to use the funds for such a purpose. The college was an educational institution, and the matter under discussion was purely commercial.

Mr. Armour differed with the last speaker, and considered that he had been elected to represent the druggists of his section, as much in a business as an educational way.

Mr. John Hargreaves was confident that the trade would be satisfied to contribute to this purpose, and said that their principal complaint against the Council was that they spent all their time in grinding out graduates.

(Continued on page 35.)

DON'T

leave it till fall, but attend to your order for...

Calendars for 1901

at once. If you are interested, send post card to

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LONDON

stating that you want their traveller to call with samples.

We have to show our samples from the Atlantic to the Pacific before importing from Europe.

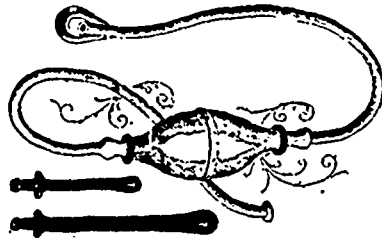
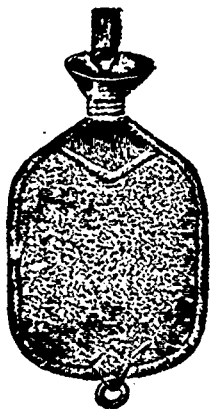
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LALONDE'S AUTOMATIC COMBINATION CUSHION SYRINGE

and Hot-Water Bag.



This Syringe is used while in a sitting posture, and has been pronounced by physicians and patients as superior to any other make, and very effective in bowel, nasal and vaginal ailments. Retail at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. Complete with all attachments. It will pay druggists to introduce it to their doctors and customers.

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SOVEREIGN LIME JUICE

PURE, STRONG, and BRIGHT.

In Bulk and Bottles (all sizes).

The war in the Transvaal has caused an unprecedented demand for Lime Juice, and the result is a shortage. Price has materially advanced, and we look for very high values in the near future. We would advise our friends to write for quotations, and place their orders early.

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Wholesale Druggists

Halifax, N.S



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Tin
Boxes

For sale by
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Druggists
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ALL SELL

THE RUSSELL 10c CIGAR

AND EL PUERTO 5c CIGAR

The Choicest Goods in the Market....



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GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

IS THE ONLY **Genuine**

The greatest veterinary remedy and blister in the market.

Put up with both English and French directions.

**PRICE TO TRADE \$12 DGZ.
RETAILS AT \$1.50.**

See that Our Name is on Every Bottle

TAKE NO OTHER.

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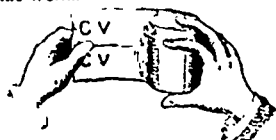
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INDIAN CATARRH CURE

A true, reliable remedy; perfectly non poisonous; contains no alkaloids. For internal and external use. Cures catarrh in children or adults.

For sale by

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO.

146 St. James St. - - - Montreal, P.Q.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FAMINE IN SPONGES

the world over, we have lately received from our Nassau, Florida and London agents a complete and splendid assortment, as follows:

In Bales, weighing from 25 to 75 lbs, unbleached, Florida, Abaco and Nassau Sheep Wools, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Abaco and Nassau Velvets, No. 1 and 2 quality.

Acklins and Nassau Reef, No. 1 quality.

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Florida and Nassau Yellow, No. 1 quality.

Cuba Hard Heads—extra nice.

Also all the above lines in Cases, bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

—NO CULLS OR RUBBISH IN BOXES—

Also a magnificent assortment of Mandruka and Honeycomb Bath, in extra fine forms, half forms and coupes.

Fine Turkey Cup, Surgeons' and Baby Spenges, Currier's Sponges, School Sponges, Carriage Sponges and Painter's Sponges.

SAUNDERS & EVANS

20 Wellington Street East.

50TH YEARS SALE
And still unapproachable for Killing Flies.

MATHER'S

ORIGINAL CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

Every Paper guaranteed to kill QUICKLY without torturing the Flies, and are not unsightly in the room like the STICKY FLY PAPERS.
SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

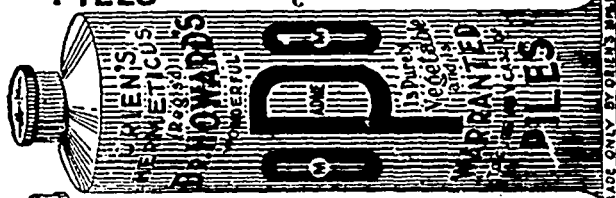
W. MATHER, Limited, Dyer St., Hulme, MANCHESTER
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DR. HOWARD'S ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT
IS SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE TO CURE ANY CASE OF PILES WHERE A SURGICAL OPERATION IS NOT REQUIRED



DIRECTIONS for use: Unscrew the Cap from the Tube and screw on this APPLICATOR in its place, insert in the Rectum the full length of Applicator, press the Tube and the medicine does the rest.

A CLEAN, CONVENIENT CURE

Made only by **ORIEN'S MANUF'G COY.**
Carlton Place, Ont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.00

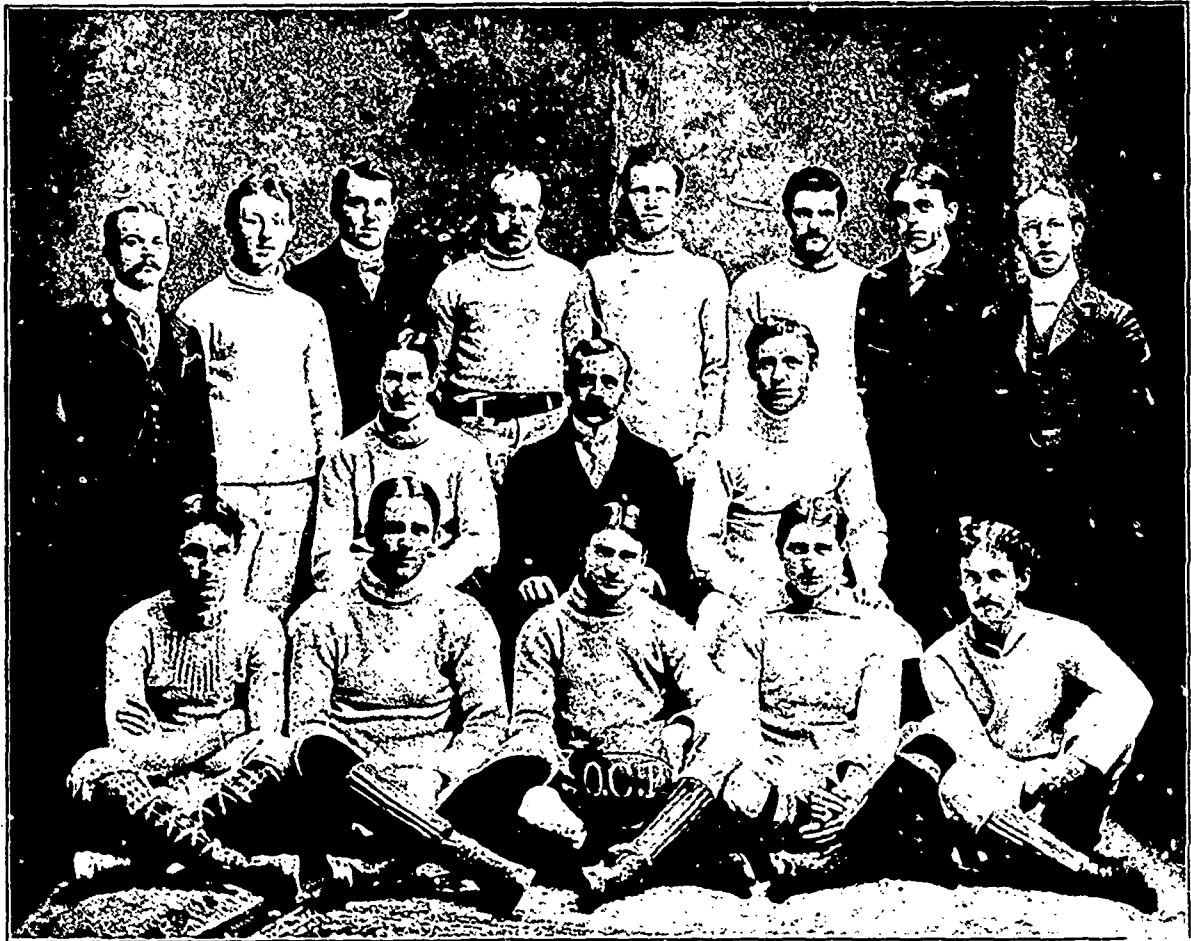
PLANTEN'S GELATINE CAPSULES AND PERLOIDS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
PEARL SHAPED CAPSULES.

MANUFACTURED BY
H. Planten & Son
ESTABLISHED 1836
NEW YORK

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PLANTEN'S CAPSULES Comp. C & C or Black and Sausal Wood Oil
Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Specify Planten's on all Orders.

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York**
"Pioneer American Capsule House"



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FOOTBALL TEAM, FALL TERM, 1899.

A. E. Labonte, Mascot.	E. G. Seyler, Rt. half-back.	R. Post, President.	R. A. Douglas, Right back.	J. G. Wright, Goal.	E. A. Rae, Left back.	H. J. Rea, Manager.	W. Enovy, Sec.-Treas.
F. R. Wynn,	J. Shurie, Centre half-back.	L. Gourlay, Right wings.	W. McK. Messer, Captain and centre forward.	Prof. Heebner, Hon. President.	II. N. Smith, Left half-back.	C. J. Dickson, F. J. Lee, Left wings.	

Ontario College of Pharmacy Class.

The members of the senior class now in attendance at the Ontario College of Pharmacy held their inaugural meeting recently, when the following officers were elected for the term:

Hon. President, Prof. C. F. Heebner; Hon. Vice-president; Prof. J. Fotheringham, M.D.; President, R. J. Laing; Vice-president, R. Douglas; Secretary, Harry J. Ray; Treasurer, R. Post; Committee, G. W. Fisher, G. T. Small, H. Swan, T. J. Nolan, Fred. J. Mitchell.

It was decided not to hold the annual dinner this year, but to raise a fund to be devoted to the wives and children of the Canadian Contingents for South Africa.

Football.

The O.C.P. Class have covered themselves with honor on the football field, indicative, probably, of "Honors" to be won at examinations. The following

games were played, showing four won, two drawn, and one lost, a very creditable record:—

- Oct. 25—O.C.P. vs. Knox II.....3—0
- Nov. 1—O.C.P. " Dents'.....1—1
- " 9—O.C.P. " McMaster....2—0
- " 13—O.C.P. " Varsity.....2—0
- " 18—O.C.P. " Normal....3—1
- " 22—O.C.P. " Toronto Junct.0—0
- " 25—O.C.P. " " " .0—1

Pharmaceutical Dont's.

Don't buy cheap corks for the prescription counter. The best are not always perfectly satisfactory.

Don't keep deliquescent salts in tin cans or wooden boxes or drawers.

Don't use any water in compounding prescriptions but distilled water.

Don't permit a deposit to accumulate on the shelf bottle containing tincture of ferric chloride.

Don't use a Wedgewood mortar for

ointments or oleaginous mixtures. Glass is more easily cleaned.

Don't use shelf bottles for castor oil and glycerin; small cans with a pump are cleaner and much more convenient.

Don't send out a refilled prescription in a soiled bottle. Use a new bottle or cleanse the former one and put on a fresh label.

Prepare medicated waters in quantities to last for a short time, and don't dispense them after a flocculent accumulation is seen floating about.

Don't put small quantities of essential oils in large shelf bottles, where they speedily deteriorate and become worthless. Buy these oils in small amounts. Keep them in the original bottles in a cool, dark place.—*Revue. Pract.*

Physician—"Now, you want to sleep always with your head to the north."

Patient—"An' do it make any difference which way I put my fate?"

Mrs. Bangle—They say half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

Bangle—Then they don't read the patent medicine testimonials.—*Judge.*

"My barber is a great talker—but he illustrates his stories."

"How does he illustrate them?"

"With cuts."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Patient—"What are your charges, doctor?"

Doctor—"My terms are \$3 a visit, madam."

Patient—"Is that for both the rheumatism and malaria?"

Doctor—"Yes."

Patient—"Well, times are hard now, and money does not fetch the interest it used to. Suppose you let the rheumatism stand and cure only the malaria."—*Harlem Life.*

The Central Business College.

The fact that this excellent school had an average daily attendance of 285 members for January, under the care of 12 regular teachers, is not only strong evidence of the popularity of this school but of the general demand for practical things in education.

The reputation of this college is not confined to Toronto and the immediate vicinity, although the business men of the Queen City now look almost exclusively to it for such clerical assistance as they require, and also send their sons and daughters in large numbers for the special training this school affords. The present term finds representatives in attendance from every province in the Dominion, from six of the neighboring States, Newfoundland and the Bermuda Islands.

The school remains in session throughout the entire year so that students may enter at any time and complete any course desired without forced interruption from holidays. The College Calendar will be sent free to any one writing for it.

A Pepsine Soap.

Mr. David Gray, of Inverness, Scotland, has taken out a patent for a soap which he claims to be specially applicable to toilet purposes. The essential feature of this preparation consists in the use of pepsin. Experiment, says Mr. Gray, has demonstrated that this product reacts beneficially upon any epidermal dead tissues, the result of exema or other skin diseases, and that it will moreover

dissolve and remove any dead tissues, however caused, from the surface of the skin, this action, however, being restricted to dead tissues, and having no injurious effect whatever upon the living skin. The soap is thus enabled to react energetically upon all that it is desirable to remove from the skin of the user without injuring the most delicate cuticle, as occurs when even a slightly caustic soap is employed.

When manufacturing the soap, he takes a certain quantity of a fine super-fatted soap and reduces it to the liquid condition. He then adds about 8 to 10 per cent. of glycerole of pepsin (a well-known preparation of pepsin in glycerine), and may also add 2 to 3 per cent. of a harmless antiseptic, such for instance, as borax. Care should be taken in incorporating these ingredients that the temperature of the mass is not at any time above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, to avoid injury to the pepsin. The preparation is then finished and prepared in tablets, or otherwise in the usual manner.

Soft Soaps as Ointment Bases.

The use of medicinal soaps in the treatment of skin diseases has some advantages over the use of ointments and pastes in that the superficial layers of the skin can be acted upon more rapidly and more energetically, while the effect can be easily graduated by varying the time during which the application is continued.

Muller and Grube have prepared (Med. Chron.) a new soft basis for medicated soaps which is named "savonal." This is prepared by saponifying olive oil with caustic potash in the presence of alcohol, the mixture to be kept cool. To a part of the clear liquid thus obtained is added very dilute hydrochloric acid in order to precipitate the fatty acids, which are then added to the remainder of the alkaline mother liquids until it is completely neutralized. The neutral soap solution is then evaporated to the consistence of an ointment. Thus prepared, the clear green soap is transparent, smells of olive oil, gives clear solutions with alcohol, water, and glycerin, and mixes perfectly with fats and many drugs.

The action of the soap can be rendered more energetic by the addition of alkalis (e.g., carbonate of potassium) or weakened by means of fats, such as lanolin, but in most cases this is unnecessary.

A liquid soap basis is obtained by add-

ing to the neutral soap solution a mixture of glycerin and distilled water and evaporating to a syrupy consistence. During a year and a half the authors have used this soap basis with good results; its absolute purity and neutrality render it superior to mollin or the soap ointment of Unna, which is unstable from excess of fat. The savonal is miscible in all proportions with many drugs, the following being a few of the combinations recommended: Carbolic acid (5 per cent.), creosote (0.25 to 2 per cent.), salol (5 to 10 per cent.), iodoform (5 to 20 per cent.), balsam of Peru, ichthyol, tar, belladonna, camphor, menthol, tannin.

Combination of mercury with savonal constantly irritates the skin. Calomel may be used for syphilitic cases, and also corrosive sublimate, but the latter soon precipitates as calomel. A combination of naphthol, sulfur, vaselin, and savonal is strongly recommended for scabies "in wealthy patients." Resorcin in either liquid savonal, or the ointment, with a little lanolin, is used in seborrheic eczema and acne rosacea. Chrysarobin, lanolin and savonal are useful in chronic eczema and psoriasis. Iodin, iodid of potassium, and savonal may be used in gonorrhoeal rheumatism, and a solution of hydrochlorid of quinine in liquid savonal in seborrhea with loss of hair.

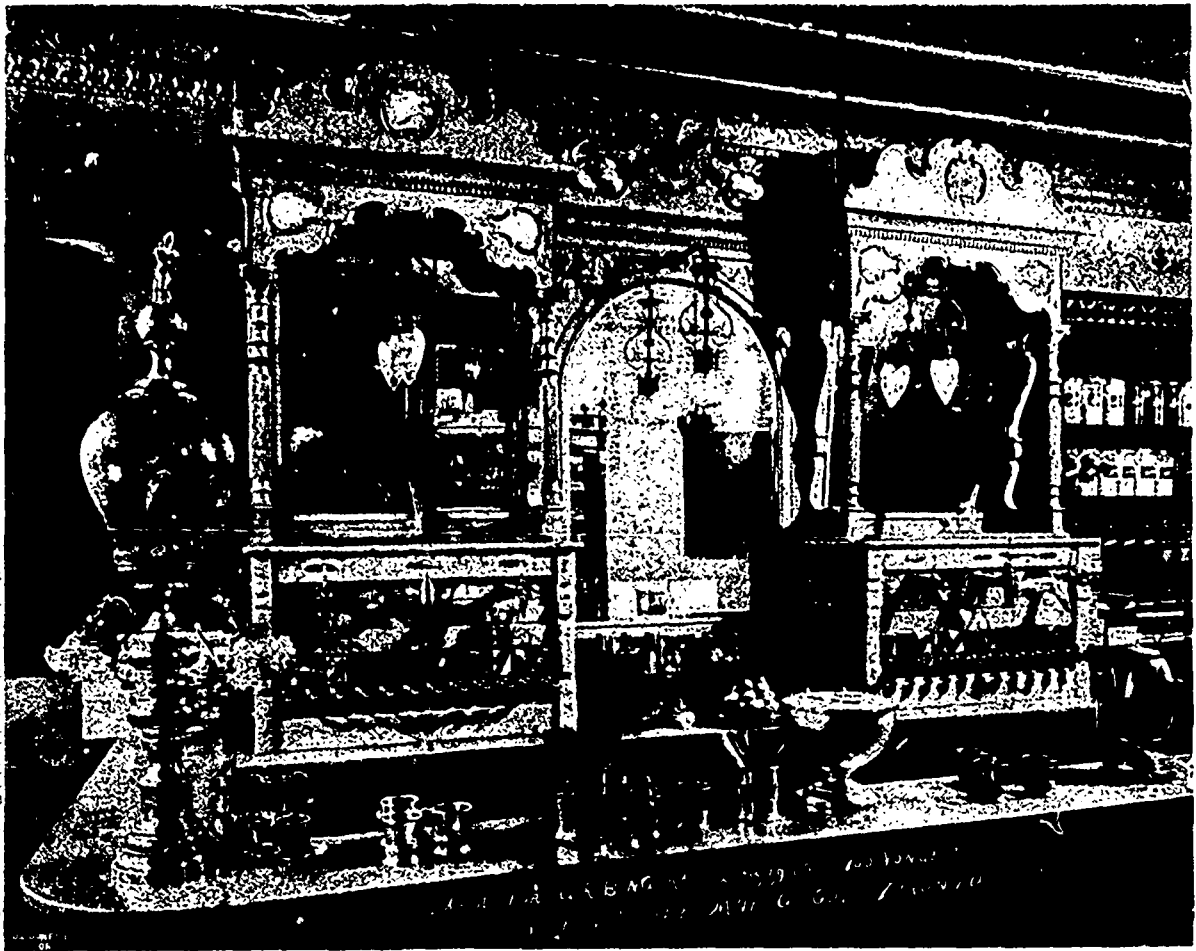
A Non-Refillable Bottle.

Lewis McCormick, of Highwood, Mont., has invented a non-refillable bottle which, while effective, is simple in its operation and inexpensive, and will undoubtedly be welcomed by the bottlers of liquors who desire to prevent the refilling of their bottles with liquors of inferior quality.

The invention is described by the patent office, Washington, in the following terms:

Claim.—1. In a protected bottle, the combination with the tie-wires embedded for a portion of their length in the parallel walls of the neck of the bottle and parallel with each other, of the cork, and the cap formed with prongs, and provided with an aligned series of orifices extending diametrically from edge to edge of said cap, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination with a bottle having tie-wires embedded in its neck, of a cork stopper, and a perforated cap, having said tie-wires interlaced through said cap, and their meeting ends connected above said cap, substantially as shown and described.



Soda Fountain Supplies

CARBONIC ACID GAS

FRUIT SYRUPS

TUMBLERS

PLATED-WARE, PAPER JULEP STRAWS, - -

ONYX, MARBLE AND PLATED FOUNTAINS - -

STEEL CYLINDERS (Cheaper and guaranteed equal to any other make) - - - -



MADE BY

Fletcher Manuf'g. Co.

TORONTO.

Write for our new Catalogue.

Our Paper Julep Straws are thirty-five per cent. cheaper than the imported article, and are guaranteed equal.

WATERSTON'S Druggist's

Early Appreciation.

"I say, 'tis the Bee's Wax, for I did but seal once to a thing."
—2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

Wax.



PERFECT SECURITY

"Good Wax, they leave:—Bless'd be you
Bees that make these locks of counsel."
—Cymbeline, iii. 2.

George Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh

PRIZE MEDALS Sold by all Wholesale Dealers.

The only pills which purge without pain

**LAXATIVE
PURGATIVE
REFRESHING**

The Box of 40 Pills: 2/- free by Post.
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Corkscrew Co.,**
ALTON, N. H., U.S.A.
ORIGINAL PATENTEES.
SAMPLES, ALL
SIZES, FREE.

**PAYSON'S
INDELIBLE INK.**
For marking Linen, Silk & Cotton
WITH A COMMON PEN

THE OLDEST - THE BEST
Received Medal and Diploma at Province of
Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the
Dominion.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

**BOXES
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MAKE THE BEST
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ESTABLISHED 1885

Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on
hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly
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10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.;
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Address all orders,

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Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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TEABERRY FOR THE TEETH

Here's a staple that you cannot
afford to do without.

Teaberry is a dentifrice that
gives fullest satisfaction to custom-
ers.

"It preserves the teeth" is a
statement that can be used with
unreserved confidence regarding
Teaberry.

Its purifying properties make it
a dentifrice that meets every ex-
pectation of the user.

Sold at 25c. a bottle.

ZOPESA CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, TORONTO.

A LARGE AND INCREASING SALE
ON THE CONTINENT IS THE BEST
PROOF OF THE MERITS OF

CODY'S Cocoa Wine

Get our price. It will interest you.

C. C. CODY & CO.,
Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford
Agents for Canada.

New Remedies of 1899.

Acetanilid sulphonate of Sodium.—Soluble antipyretic.

Acetophenone-ortho-oxyquinoline.— $C_{17}H_{11}NO.CH_2.CO.C_6H_5$. Hypnotic and antineuralgic.

Acet-ortho-amido-quinoline.— $C_{17}H_{11}N(NHC(=O)H_2)CO$. Antipyretic.

Acet-orthotoluid.— $C_9H_9(CH_3)NH.COCH_3$. Orthotolyl-acetamide. Antipyretic. Dose: 0.1—0.3 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grn.).

Acet-paratoluid.— $C_9H_9(CH_3)NHC.OCH_3$. Paratolyl-acetamide. Antipyretic. Dose: 1—2 Gm. (15—30 grn.).

Acetyl-ethyl phenylhydrazine.— $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_2$. Antipyretic.

Acid, Pipitzahic.— $C_{30}H_{20}O_6$. Active purgative principle of pipitzahoc. Dose: 0.2—0.3 Gm. (3—5 grn.).

Acoin.—Dipara-anisyl-monophenethyl-guanidine hydrochlorate. Local anesthetic in eye practice in 0.1% solution.

Aethol.—Cetyl alcohol. Vehicle in cutaneous affections.

Aghara.—Gaskarai H. Astringent and diuretic. Dose: 30—60 Cc. (1—2 fl oz.) of 1.20 infusion.

Agoniadin.— $C_{10}H_{14}O_{12}$. Glucoside from bark of *Plumeria succuba*. Used in intermittent fever. Dose: 0.12—0.25 Gm. (2—4 grn.).

Airogen.—An iodized bismuth compound intended for use as a vulnerary.

Aldunea.—Analgesic.

Alepton, P.—Colloidal ferromanganese peptonate.

Alepton, S.—Colloidal ferromanganese saccharate.

Alkasal.—Aluminium-potassium salicylate. Astringent and antiseptic.

Aluminium Caseinate.—Intestinal astringent. Dose: 0.25—0.3 Gm. (4—5 grn.).

Aluminium Potassium Salicylate.—See Alkasal.

Amido acetone ethyl disulphone.—Amidosulfonal.

Amidocinnamic-acid Ethyl Ester, Meta.—Properties like those of cinnamic acid; also local anesthetic.

Amidocinnamic acid Methyl Ester, Meta.—Like the preceding.

Amidosulfonal.—Amido acetone ethyl-disulphone. Sedative.

Amyl Nitrite, Carbonated.—See Carbonated Amyl Nitrite.

Anisidine Citrate, Para (primary).—Mono anisidine citrate. Antirheumatic and febrifuge.

Annidalin.— $C_6H_5I_2OI$. Triiodophe-

nol. (Not to be confounded with thymol iodide, also known as "annidalin.")

Antimellin.—Glucoside isolated from the fruit of *Sisymbrium Jambolanum*. Employed in diabetes.

Antipyrine Tannate.— $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O.C_{17}H_{10}O_5$. Compound containing 37% antipyrine and used like the latter. Dose: 1.5—3 Gm. (24—45 grn.); children $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as much.

Arsenic Caseinate.—A soluble arsenic compound for internal administration.

Aspidium Spinulosum.—Anthelmintic. Dose: 3—4 Gm. (45—60 grn.) of extract.

Aspirin.—Acetylsalicylic acid. Succedaneum for sodium salicylate.

Asterol.—Soluble modification of mercury sulphocarbolate (hydrargyrol). Surgical antiseptic and bactericide.

Ayapana.—The herb of *Eupatorium triplinerve*. (*E. ayapana*) Vahl. Tonic and stomachic.

Balatin.—Creamy sap from a South American tree. Used as a skin varnish and vehicle in cutaneous diseases.

Benzoyl Peroxyde.—Bactericide and disinfectant.

Bisol.—Soluble bismuth phosphate.

Bromated Phthalimide.— $C_8H_5(CO)_1N.Br$. Used in cutaneous affections.

Calliandra Grandiflora.—Reputed antiperiodic.

Calmin.—Compound (?) of antipyrine and heroin used in asthma, etc.

Carbonated Amyl Nitrite.—Amyl nitrite saturated with carbonic oxide. Used like amyl nitrite by inhalation.

Cheiranthin.—Glucoside from leaves and seeds of *Cheiranthus cheiri*. Acts like the digitalis group.

Chiolin.—Antiseptic dermic.

Chloralbacide.—Chlorine substitution product of albumin. Tonic in gastric and intestinal affections.

Chloralbacide-sodium.—Compound of chloralbacide and sodium. Used in gastric and intestinal affections. Dose: 1—2 Gm. (15—30 grn.) before meals.

Chloretonz.—Acetone-chloroform; tertiary trichlorbutyl alcohol. Hypnotic and anesthetic.

Chloro-iodolipol.—Disinfectant and antiseptic.

Chlorozone.—Disinfectant and deodorizer.

Cinnamyl metacresol.—Hetocresol.

Collargol.—Colloidal silver. Internal and external antiseptic.

Coriamyrtin.— $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$ Glucoside from *Coriaria myrtilifolia*. Cardiac stimulant.

Crenasol.—Antiseptic liquid.

Creosole, Chlorinated.—Antitubercular.

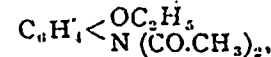
Cupri-aseptol.—Copper sulphocarbolate.

Cuprof.—Copper nucleide, 6 per cent. Cu.

Cystogen.—"Ammonia salt of formaldehyde."

Genito-urinary antiseptic.

Diacetphenetid.—



Derivative of phenacetin used like the latter.

Diacetyl-para-ethyl-amidophenol.—Monoethylated acetyl-para-amidophenol Analgesic and narcotic.

Diacetyl-para-methyl-amidophenol.—Monomethylated acetyl-para-amidophenol. Analgesic and narcotic.

Diastol.—An extract of diastase.

Diiodophenol Iodide.—See Fenol diiodide.

Dionin.— $C_2H_5O \rangle C_7H_7NOHCl + H_2O$

Ethyl-morphine hydrochlorate. Readily soluble and efficient succedaneum for morphine, especially in coughs and in the morphine habit. Dose: 0.015—0.06 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn.).

Dithan.—Trional.

Dormiol.—Amylene-chloral. Hypnotic. Dose: 0.5—3 Gm. (8—45 grn.).

Egols.—Compounds of mercury with para sulphonic acid and a phenol.

Ethyl phenacetin.— $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(C_2H_5)CH_2CO$. Hypnotic.

Eugeniform.—Sodium salt of eugenol-carbinol. Antiseptic and bactericide. Dose: 0.5—1 Gm. (8—15 grn.).

Eumenol.—A fluid extract prepared from the Chinese plant tang-kui, kau-kui, won row. Efficient emmenagogue.

Febralgene.—Antipyretic.

Fectol.—Disinfectant.

Ferrinol.—Iron nucleide. 6 per cent. Fe.

Fluoroform.—Succedaneum for hydrofluoric acid as spray in aqueous solution in inhalation in tuberculosis.

Fluoroform Water.—Aqueous solution of gaseous fluoroform. Used in tuberculosis and lupus. Dose: Teaspoonful 4 or 5 times daily.

Formaldehyde-Sulphocarbolic Acid.— $(CH_2OH).C_6H_5.OH$. Wound antiseptic.

Guaiacol Camphorate.—Antitubercular.

Guaiform.—Disinfectant.

Guaïamar.— $C_6H_4 \left\langle \begin{array}{l} OC_2H_5.O_2 \\ OC_2H_3 \end{array} \right.$

Guaiacol glyceryl-ester. Succedaneum for guaiacol. Dose: 0.2—1 Gm. (3—15 grn.).

Hæmoforn.—Iron · albumin preparation.

Hæmostat.—Topical application for nosebleed.

Hæmotrophin.—A fluid hæmoglobin preparation.

Heroin Hydrochlorate.—Diacetylmorphine hydrochlorate. Succedaneum for morphine.

Hetokresol.—Cinnamyl · meta · cresol. Antitubercular. Used like sodium cinnamate.

Hetol.—Sodium cinnamate. Antitubercular.

Homocresol.—Guaiacol-ethyl; guëthol. Succedaneum for guaiacol.

Hyrgol.—Colloidal mercury.

Iodomuth.— $\text{Bi}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{I}_2\text{O}_5$.—Siccative antiseptic and alterative. Dose: 0.06—0.6 Gm. (1—10 grn.).

Iodothymoform.—Iodothymol-formaldehyde. Condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. Vulnerary and surgical antiseptic.

Iodozen.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}(\text{COOCH}_3\text{ONa})$. Iodine derivative of methyl salicylate. Antiseptic, discutient, alterative and absorbent.

Kalagua.—Extract prepared from a South American plant. Antitubercular. Dose: 0.2—0.5 Gm. (3—8 grn.)

Kau-Kui.—See Eumenol.

Kestin.—Antiseptic and deodorant.

Kresoform.—Condensation product of formaldehyde and creosote.

Lanoforn.—Compounds of adeps lanæ with formaldehyde, used in skin disease.

Laurotetanine.— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_5$. Alkaloid from the bark of *Tetranthera citrata* Nees. Tetanic.

Lipogenin.—Ointment base occurring in solid and liquid form; solvent for iodine for external use.

Lyptol.—Antiseptic ointment-base.

Melonmetin.—Bitter principle from melon root. Emetic and purgative. Dose: 0.05—0.07 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{8}$ grn.)

Melon Root.—Substitute for ipecac as an emetic; purgative. Dose: Of cultivated root, 25 Gm. (6 drs.); of wild root, 0.5—0.7 Gm. (8—11 grn.).

Mercuriol.—Mercury nucleide, 10 per cent. Hg. Bactericide and antiseptic.

Meta-amido-cinnamic Acid Ethyl-ester.—Local anæsthetic.

Meta-amido-cinnamic Acid Methyl-ester.—Local anæsthetic.

Methenyl-ortho-anisidine.—Compound

of ortho-anisidine and ortho-formic-acid ester. Local anæsthetic.

Methyl-phenacetin— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$. Hypnotic.

Methyl-Urethane.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2\text{OCH}_3$. Urethylane. Hypnotic.

Monoacetylresorcin.—Used in cutaneous diseases like resorcin.

Modoformol.—Antiseptic dressing.

Morphine Caseinate.—Compound of morphine and caseine, readily soluble in water.

Morphine Monoethylether Hydrochlorate.—See Dionin.

Mutase.—Nutritive prepared from leguminous plants.

Naphtoformin.—Condensation product of alpha-or beta-naphtol, formaldehyde, and ammonia. Antiseptic for cutaneous diseases.

Naphtol-Eucalyptol.—Compound of alpha-or beta-naphtol and eucalyptol. Surgical antiseptic.

Nargol.—Silver nucleide, 10 per cent. Ag.

Negrolin.—Disinfectant.

Nirvanin.—Hydrochlorate of diethylglycocol-para-amido-ortho-oxybenzoic-acid methylester. Local anæsthetic in 0.1—0.5 per cent. solution.

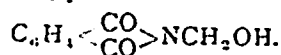
Nucleides.—Compounds of nucleol with oxides of various metals (iron, copper, silver, mercury, etc.)

Nucleol.—Nuclein obtained from yeast.

Oculin.—Glycerinic extract of the ciliary body of the eyes of oxen.

Oxydol.—Solution of hydrogen peroxide.

Oxymethylphthalimide.—



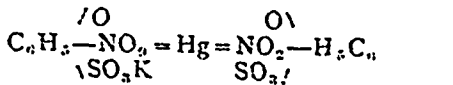
Surgical anæsthetic.

Pentodyne.—Analgesic and antipyretic.

Phœbalium Argenteum.—A West Australian Rutaceæ credited with vesicating properties.

Phœrine.—Sulpho-metadihydroxy-benzene. Antiseptic dermic.

Phenogol—



Mercury-potassium nitro-paraphenolsulphonate. Antiseptic and bactericide.

Phenctidine Citrate, Para.—Monophenetidid citrate. Antirheumatic and antipyretic.

Phenol Diiodide.—Diiodophenol iodide. Succedaneum for aristol.

Phenolum.—Antiseptic.

Phenoxycaffeine.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)\text{N}_4$ -

O_2 . Analgesic. Dose: 0.25 Gm. (4 grn.).

Pimpinellin.—Bitter principle isolated from root of *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

Pipitzahuac.—Mexican name for root of *Perezia adenata*. Purgative. Dose: 3—5 Gm. (45—75 grn.).

Quinine Caseinate.—Compound of quinine and casein.

Quinine Sulphocresotate.—Internal antiseptic.

Salfene.—Analgesic and internal antiseptic. Dose: 0.3 Gm. (5 grn.)

Saophen.—Antineuralgic, and analgesic.

Sapodermin.—An antiseptic soap said to contain from 0.5 to 1% of mercury albuminate.

Silberol.—Silver paraphenolsulphonate; Hydrargyrol. Vulnerary and antiseptic.

Sodium Acetanilid sulphonate.—Soluble antipyretic.

Sodium Meta vanadate.—Vaunted succedaneum for arsenic. Dose: 0.001—0.008 Gm.

Sodium Methylacetanilid-sulphonate.—Antipyretic.

Sodium Persulphate.— $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$. Surgical bactericide and vulnerary. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. solution.

Sodium Phenacetinsulphonate.—Soluble succedaneum for phenacetin. Antipyretic.

Steriline.—Ointment-base and vehicle.

Strychnine-Sodium Nitro-Salicylate.—A water-soluble strychnine salt for internal use.

Sudol.—Mixture of adeps lanæ and glycerin with 3 per cent. formaldehyde. Used in skin diseases and in excessive perspiration.

Sulfosot.—Potassium creosote sulphonate. Anti-tubercular. Dose: 0.3—1.3 Gm. (5—20 grn.) several times daily.

Sulpho-paraldehyde.— $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{S}_2)_3$. Tri-thialdehyde. Hypnotic.

Tang-Kui.—See Eumenol.

Tannocasum.—Compound of tannin and casein. Intestinal astringent.

Tartaric acid Diphenyl Ester.— $\text{CHOH}\cdot\text{COOC}_6\text{H}_5$. Antirheumatic and antipodagric.

Thermol.— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$. Antipyretic and analgesic.

Thymol Carbonate.—Succedaneum for thymol for internal use.

Triphenetolguanidine hydrochlorate.—Local anæsthetic in eye practice.

Trithialdehyde.—See Sulpho-paraldehyde.

Urethylane.—See Methyl urethane.

Urosin.—Mixture of quinic acid and

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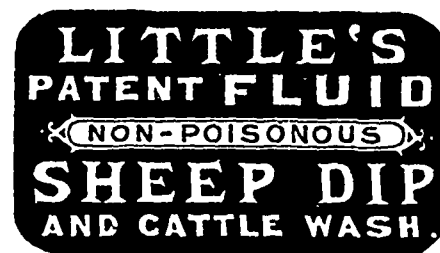
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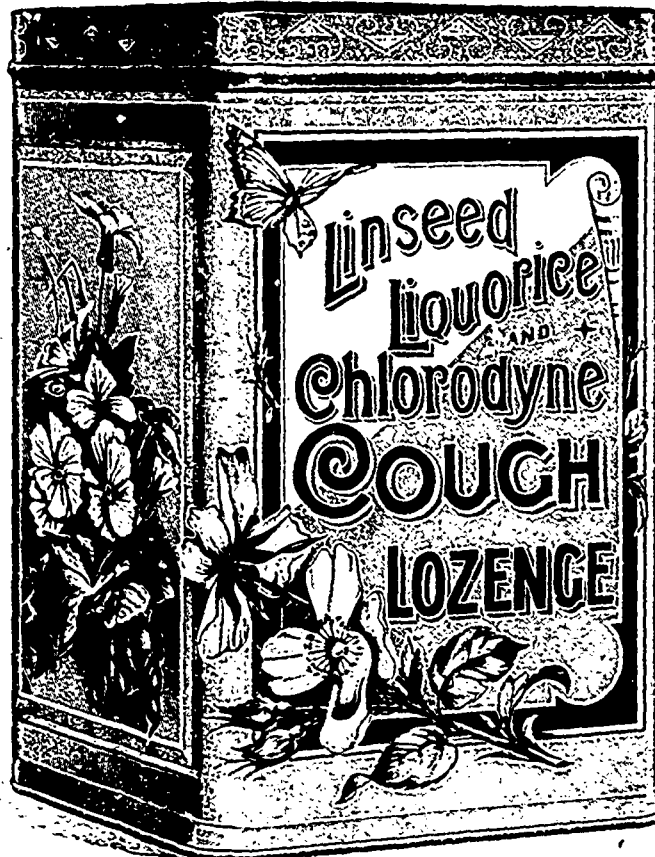
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lithium citrate in tablet form. Uric-acid solvent.

Vasothion—Compound of vasogen and sulphur, used in chronic skin diseases.

Won Row.—See Eumenol.

Zinol.—Mixture of zinc acetate and alumnol.—*Merck's Report*.

Pharmacopœial Notes.

By E. W. LUCAS, Ph.C., F.C.S.

Lamelle Homatropine.—These discs are required to contain $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of the hydrobromide salt and to weigh about $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. This only permits $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of basis. Experience shows that it is not possible to comply with this requirement, as $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of colloid basis is insufficient to prevent the salt crystallising out when the film dries. Some time ago the author published a working form, but, through a clerical error the quantity of basis for 1,000 discs was given as 80 gr. instead of 180 gr. The formula should read :

Gelatin.....	30 gr.
Glycerin.....	3 gr.
Distilled water.....	150 gr.
Homatropine hydrobromide....	10 gr.

Dissolve, and pour on to a waxed plate, so as to produce a film exactly 4 inches square. When dry, but still supple, punch out discs $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

The product is about 784 discs, the remainder of the film being wasted. Each disc will weigh rather less than $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. It may be remarked that no inconvenience has been found in using discs weighing $\frac{1}{15}$ gr., as, owing to their extreme tenuity, they soften directly they are inserted beneath the eyelid.

Paraffinum Liquidum.—The Pharmacopœia requires a sp gr. of 0.885-0.890. As other writers have pointed out, this is much too high. The process of refining reduces the density so that it is difficult to obtain it of higher gravity than 0.880. The author has examined products from several large refineries, and finds the sp. gr. varies from 0.865-0.879. From a medical point of view, 0.865-0.870 is quite viscous enough for use in a spray-apparatus. As a matter of fact, the proprietary article which enjoys the greatest reputation rarely exceeds 0.868.

Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.—The tolu basis is apparently not suitable for these lozenges, black spots frequently appearing after keeping for a short time. The same basis without the tolu undergoes no change.

Unguentum Conii.—Conium ointment, if kept for a short time, exhibits a luxuriant growth of mould. Boric acid does

not altogether prevent this. The author suggests either the addition of two drops of clove oil to each ounce or a basis composed of equal parts of wool-fat and soft paraffin. The latter is to be preferred, the conium-juice showing no tendency to come out again after standing, as it does in the official preparation.

Unguentum Hamamelidis.—This ointment is also unsatisfactory when prepared entirely with wool fat basis. By substituting soft paraffin for a portion of the wool-fat the ointment can be preserved apparently almost indefinitely :

Liquid extract of hamamelis...	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.
Anhydrous wool-fat	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Soft paraffin	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Mix.	

Liquid extract of dry hamamelis leaves does not, however, represent the full medicinal value of the drug. The author, therefore, suggests this modification :

Liquid extract of hamamelis...	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.
Distilled extract of fresh hamamelis	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.
Anhydrous wool-fat.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Soft paraffin.....	1 oz.
Mix.	

Tinctura Rhei Comp.—This tincture is more conveniently prepared by the maceration process. The following formula yields a clear tincture of slightly higher density than that prepared by the official process :

Rhubarb-root, whole	2 oz.
Cardamom-seeds, bruised.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Coriander-fruits, bruised.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Glycerin.....	2 fl. oz.
90 per-cent. alcohol.....	12 fl. oz.
Distilled water.....	6 fl. oz.

Soak the rhubarb in the water for twenty-four hours, bruise in a stone mortar, and add to the cardamoms and coriander in the strong alcohol. Macerate seven days, press, and add the glycerin.

Nessler's Reagent.—The pharmacopœial solution reacts with dilute ammonia solutions but slowly. The appended formula is commonly used in water-analysis, and is very much quicker, indicating, after it has been kept for a few weeks, 0.0001 gr. NH₃ per gal. at once :

Potassium iodide.....	35 grammes.
Mercuric chloride.....	13 grammes.
Distilled water.....	500 grammes.

Dissolve and add sufficient saturated solution of mercuric chloride to produce a faint permanent red precipitate.

Add 160 grammes sodium hydroxide dissolved in 200 grammes water; shake well, add 10 c.c. more saturated solution mercuric chloride, and make up to 1 litre with distilled water.

The following words should be added to the text: "This solution improves by keeping, and should be preserved in stoppered bottles away from the light."

—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Pill Excipients.

Carbolic Acid.—(1) Soap, marshmallow, and simple syrup. (2) Glycerin and powdered marshmallow. (3) Flour, powdered soap, and powdered licorice. (4) Powdered soap, tragacanth, and glycerin.

Aloes.—(1) When associated with other gum-resins, soap and powdered licorice. (2) Mass in a hot mortar, adding a few drops of water or a little mucilage.

Potassium Acetate.—Canada balsam, or 3 parts of soluble cream of tartar and 1 part of water to 18 parts of acetate of potassium.

Bromide or Iodide Potassium.—(1) Powdered marshmallow and honey. (2) Potassium iodide, 20 centigrams; starch, 5 centigrams; dextrin, 2 centigrams, and simple syrup, q.s. (3) Potassium iodide, 4.5 grams; cacao powder, 1.5 grams; vaselin, q.s. (4) Dissolve the potassium iodide in a small quantity of water, add gum arabic to make mucilage, and enough white clay to form a pill-mass. (5) Potassium iodide, 2 grams; cacao powder, 1 gram; medicinal soap, 1.3 grams; vaselin, q.s.

Balsam of Copaiba.—(1) Mass with copaiba resin. (2) Mix ten parts of balsam and 2 parts of glycerin, and add 10 parts of powdered sugar, 10 of calcined magnesia, and 8 of powdered licorice. (3) Mix 1 to 3 drops of water with each gram of balsam, and add calcined or carbonate of magnesia to make a mass. (4) Balsam of copaiba, 10 parts; glycerin, 2 parts; powdered sugar, 10 parts; calcined magnesia, 10 parts; powdered licorice, 8 parts.

Guaiacol, Eucalyptol, or Creosote.—(1) Powdered licorice and a few drops of glycerin. (2) A pill containing 10 centigrams of creosote and 2 centigrams of extract of opium is best made by powdering the extract and mixing with double the quantity of flour, then adding the creosote and a few drops of glycerin. (3) Creosote, 10 parts; glycerin, 1 part; extract of licorice, 10 parts; powdered licorice, 10 parts. (4) Triturate with soap, and add powdered licorice and extract of gentian, q.s. (5) Mix the creosote with an equal quantity of water and add enough powdered licorice to make a pill-mass. (6) Animal charcoal sufficient to absorb the liquid, and Venice turpentine to make the mass adhere. (7) Two grams of glycerin to 10 grams of creosote, and enough powdered licorice to make a mass.

Tar.—(1) Mix with the same weight of powdered anise and add a sufficiency of magnesia. (2) Powdered lycopodium.

Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.—(1) Sugar, tragacanth, and simple syrup. (2) Glycerin and powdered tragacanth.

Mercurial Ointment.—(1) Powdered marshmallow. (2) Phosphate of lime and soap, q.s. (3) Mercurial ointment, 4 to 5 parts; powdered licorice, 5 parts; glycerin and mucilage, q.s. For six pills. (4) Mix with the mercurial ointment twice the quantity of sugar of milk.

Potassium Permanganate.—(1) White bole and water, q.s. (2) Mix with kaolin and mass with lanolin. Roll in talc powder.

Phosphorus.—(1) In the case of phosphorized oil, used powdered licorice and cacao-butter. (2) Anhydrous lanolin, 4 grams; phosphorus, 6 centigrams; powdered marshmallow, q.s. for 120 pills. Dissolve the phosphorus in the melted lanolin and add enough powdered marshmallow to make a mass. (3) Dissolve, at a low temperature, in cacao-cutter. (4) Equal parts of phosphorus, water, and flour.

Zinc Phosphide.—Licorice powder and mucilage or extract of malt.

Terpine.—Use 2 centigrams of powdered tragacanth and simple syrup, q.s. for each gram of terpene.

Santal Oil.—5 grams; benzoin, 5 grams; animal-charcoal, q.s. for 40 pills.

Two Ideas.

Prize Essay by W. A. LIVINGSTONE in *American Druggist*.

I give below two formulas which have been trade winners with me from the start:

HOREHOUND COUGH DROPS.

Fluid tolu (for syrup).....	4 drs.
Fluid squill (for syrup).....	1 dr.
Ext. horehound, fl.....	1 dr.
Oil anise.....	1 1/2 dr.
Ammonium carbonate.....	30 grs.
Water.....	30 mms.

Mix the above ingredients and take the material to the best candymaker in your city with an order to make ten pounds of cough drops, and to mix the drugs thoroughly into the whole batch. The candymaker will probably make a charge of \$1 or perhaps less for the quantity named.

Display the finished goods in a neat open box just in front of the counter scales. Customers, while waiting, will almost invariably try one. If they speak of the cough drops, politely ask them to take one. If they ask whether or no they

contain horehound tell them frankly the drops are a mixture for coughs containing horehound as one of the ingredients.

Two ounces good weight for 5 cents will be satisfactory to the customer and afford a good profit to the retailer.

"TOOTHPICKS FIVE CENTS PER OUNCE."

A glass Egyptian show jar, filled with wooden toothpicks of slightly better grade than the ordinary (there are different grades of quality on the market) displayed on the showcase where customers can easily see it with a white card against the inside of the jar bearing the sign "5c. per ounce" printed plainly in black ink makes a display that excites comment. It is surprising how many people will joke about selling toothpicks by the ounce, and then noticing the superior quality of the toothpicks will make a trial purchase of an ounce. The bulk which the picks make when weighed out loosely impresses the customer favorably, and if you sell a really good article, as you should, customers are sure to repeat the order when the first lot is gone. Always give good weight on these goods, and make a loose package—the looser the package the neater the fold.

Carrier Pigeons as Messengers to the Druggist.

A French journal, *Lyon Medical*, tells of a physician who has a very extensive country practice, riding over an extent of country many miles in length and breadth every day, and who carries with him in his carriage several carrier pigeons. When he finds a patient in urgent need of medicine he writes the prescription, folds it, and attaches it under the wing of a pigeon, and releases the bird. On the appearance of the latter at home the apothecary who attends to his prescriptions catches the bird, gets the message, and dispatches the remedy, thus frequently saving many hours' delay. The idea, whether the story is true or not, is an excellent one, and one which might pay some of our own physicians who have long routes, to adopt.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Cinchona phosphate wine is prepared by Robin from neutral potassium phosphate, 15 Gm.; water, 20 Gm.; wine of cinchona, 450 Gm.; simple syrup, 50 Gm. and phosphoric acid, 1 Gm. (*Zsch. f. Pharm.*)

Soda Water as a Medicine.

The question as to whether "soda water" as dispensed from the soda fountain, being water charged with carbonic acid gas, is a remedial agent, seems to be proven to the satisfaction at least of some authorities. *Modern Medicine* says:

"Carbonic acid gas has the singular property of lessening the sense of hunger, and may profitably be remembered in dealing with cases of diabetes in which bulimia—abnormal hunger—is a prominent symptom. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with carbonic acid the branches of the solar plexus distributed through the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated, if not wholly appeased. Water charged with carbonic acid gas may likewise be employed with advantage in many cases of hyperpepsia in which there is a sensation present in the stomach described by the patient as a gnawing sensation, 'goneness,' emptiness, etc."

A Marvellous Radiometer.

The anticipations once felt as to the probable use of the radiometer for photographic purposes were shown to be illusory, as it is the part of the spectrum which manifests heat rather than light which mainly actuates the vanes of the instrument. As proving this there may be mentioned a marvellous little radiometer recently successfully tested at the Yerkes Observatory, for testing the heat radiated by stars. Obscure heat rays, as is well known, are entirely obstructed by glass, so that an ordinary radiometer placed at the focus of a refractor pointed to a star would not act simply because its walls are of glass and the objective of the telescope of the same material, a double obstacle being thus interposed. The latter difficulty is surmounted by using a reflector 24 in. in diameter) to collect the rays, and the second by constructing the radiometer with a window of fluor spar let in, this substance being transparent to the least refrangible rays of the spectrum.—*British Journal of Photog.*

Metasol is a trade name for metakresol-anytol.

Pharmaceutical Journal

LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED 1841

Published Weekly; Price Eight Cents; ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, including Postage, \$4.90.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has been recognized throughout English-speaking countries for more than half a century as the leading Journal devoted to Pharmacy. Each number contains London and Provincial Market Reports, giving the latest and most accurate prices of Drugs, Chemicals, Seeds and Oils, in addition to other matters of interest to the trade.

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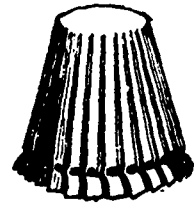
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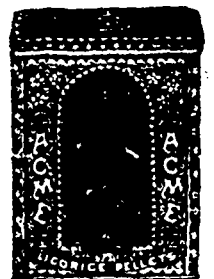
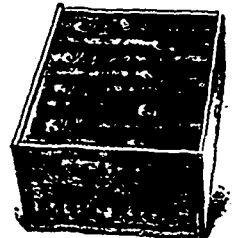
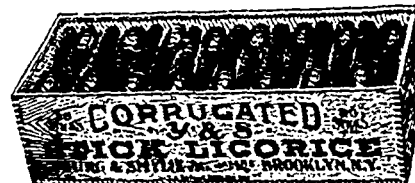
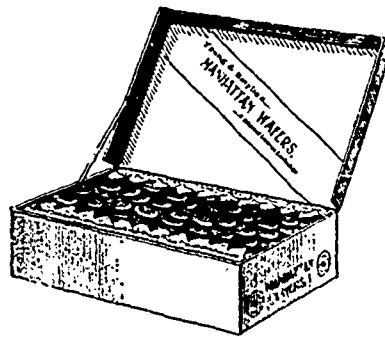


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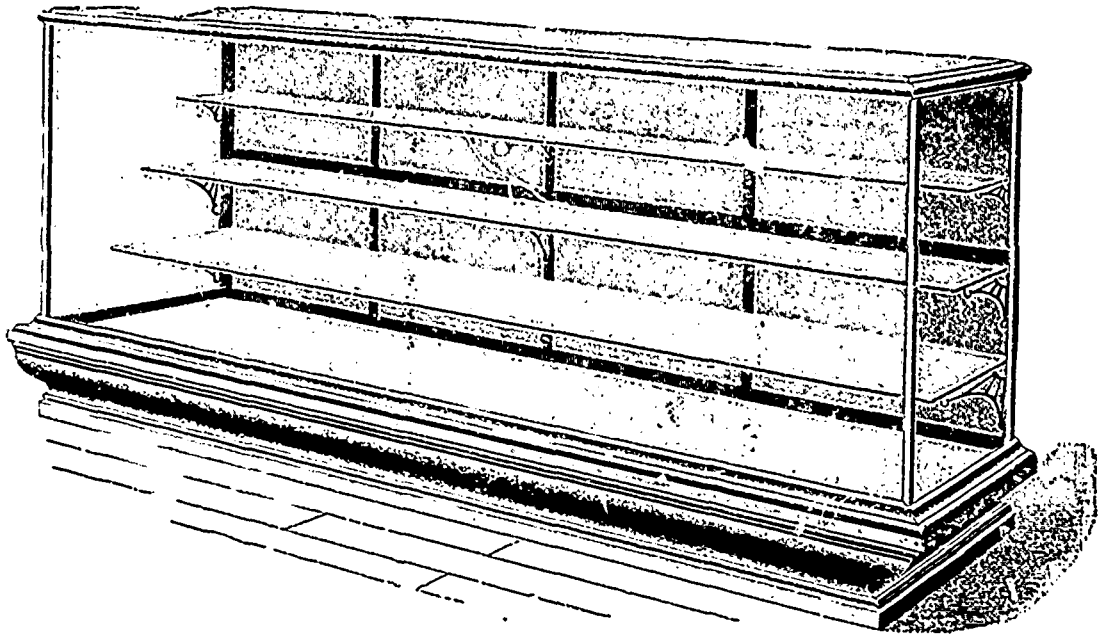
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British Pharmaceutical Conference.

RESEARCH LIST.

At the request of the Hon. secretaries of the conference, we give the following list of subjects suggested for investigation. "The Executive Committee hope that members will undertake to work on some of these questions, or others that may occur to them. New subjects have been added to this list to replace those worked out. The committee will be glad to receive questions that may have presented themselves as desirable for investigation." Those who wish further information should address the "Hon. Secretaries, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 17 Bloomsbury square, London, W. C., England."

PLANT ANALYSIS.

1. *Cascara Sagrada*.—What is the nature of the various resins contained in this bark? (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1893, page 131, from *Comptes Rendus*, cvx., pages 286-288.)

2. *Cimicifuga Racemosa* (*Actœa racemosa*).—Further information is needed on the chemical nature of the constituent or constituents to which the rhizome of this plant owes its activity. (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1885, page 149.)

3. *Euphorbia Pilulifera*.—Required, a report on the chemistry of this drug.

4. *Astringent Drugs and Preparations*.—The various methods employed for the estimation of tannin in these give very discrepant results. Required, a thorough research into the comparative merits of these processes.

5. *Mezereon-bark*.—What is the chemical nature of the acrid principle of this bark?

6. *Arnica*.—What is the active principle, and what are the relative proportions of it in the root and flower?

7. *Chamomile*.—Research on the bitter principle contained in the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*. (See *Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris* [2], xli., page 483.)

8. *Castor Oil*.—A research having for its object the isolation of the purgative principle, either from the oil or the seed.

9. *Taraxacum*.—Little that is definite appears to be known regarding the active principles of *taraxacum-root*. A research is required to clear up the point. To what constituents are the cholagogue and diuretic properties due?

10.—*Fucus Vesiculosus*.—The medi-

cinal virtues have been attributed solely to the presence of iodine and bromine. It is not improbable that it may also contain some organic constituent of importance. A complete chemical investigation is required.

11. *Lobelia Inflata*.—Further investigation of the active principles of this drug is required.

12. *Damiana* is reported to contain a bitter substance, resins, and volatile oil. The liquid extract of the leaves being now extensively used, a thorough systematic examination of this drug is desirable.

13. Proximate analyses of the following drugs are needed: *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, and *Cassia fistula*.

14. *Papaver Rhœas*.—An examination of the red coloring-matter of the petals is required.

15. *Senna Fruits*.—A comparison of the constituents of the leaves and the fruits would be of interest.

16. *Ash*.—What are the percentages of ash that should be found in the following drugs in powder: Anise, fennel, cinnamon, cassia, coriander, cubebs (fruit and fruitstalks respectively), gentian, liquorice, guaiacum resin, jalap, myrrh, nux vomica, black pepper, mustard (black and white respectively), squill, senna (*Cassia angustifolia*, *C. acutifolia*, and *C. obovata*), rhubarb-root (*R. rhaponticum*, *R. palmatum*, and *R. officinale* respectively)?

17. *Salix Nigra*.—In what respect do the constituents of this species vary from those of other willows?

CHEMISTRY.

18. *Glycerin*.—Required, a good method of estimating this substance, applicable, if possible, to pharmaceutical preparations.

19. *Quinine*.—Results obtained in the titration of this alkaloid suggest the possibility that it is di-basic, and not mono-basic. (See *Year book of Pharmacy*, 1894, page 351; 1898, page 424.) Further work is needed to clear up the point.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

20. *Standardization*.—It is suggested that the *Pharmacopœia* preparations of aconite, stramonium, strophanthus, Calabar bean, and colchicum should be standardized. Processes of assay are required.

21. *Alexandrian and East Indian Sennas*.—The two sennas of the British *Pharmacopœia* are permitted to be used

indifferently. Do preparations of the leaves of the two varieties of senna differ? If so, to what extent?

22. *Extraction of Drugs by Pressure*.—This mode of extraction (see Dr. Symes's suggestions in the *Year-Book of Pharmacy*, 1888, page 356) is likely to produce good results with a number of drugs. Required, a series of experiments in this direction showing the effect of the process on the quality and yield of extracts as compared with the corresponding products obtained by the ordinary modes of extraction.

23. *Standardised Preparations*.—Report on commercial specimens of official standardized preparations.

24. *Effect of Cultivation, Soil, Climate, and time of Collection on Medicinal Plants*. Compare the proportions of active constituents of indigenous plants grown in different districts, and the effect upon these constituents by time of collection.

25. *Capsules*.—The quality and quantity of medicines in capsules. (See *Year Book of Pharmacy*, 1875, page 285.)

27. *Mispronunciation of Latin Pharmacopœia Names is Common*.—It is suggested that a short prosody be compiled for purposes of reference.

28. *Standardised Tinctures*.—Is it possible to standardise any of the pharmacopœia tinctures which owe their activity to the presence of one or more resins?

29. *Compressed Drugs and Coated Pills*.—Required, a report on the strength and quality of the compressed drugs and coated pills of commerce.

30. *Kinos*.—A comparison of the characters of the official and other commercial kinos, including the Cochin, Malabar and eucalyptus varieties, is much needed.

31. *Ergot*.—The determination of the proportion of alkaloid extracted from ergot by the official processes for the various preparations.

32. *Syrup of Glucose*.—A series of experiments is required to show whether the official syrup of glucose is a satisfactory pill excipient as regards its composition and official application.

33. *Terebene*.—To what extent do commercial samples of terebene correspond with the characters and tests of the 1898 *Pharmacopœia*?

34. *Cannabis Indica*.—A preparation which can be relied upon containing the active principle of the drug is still a desideratum.

35. Liquid Extract of Coca.—What percentages of cocaine and ecgonine are present in the official liquid extract?

36. Podophyllum-resin.—Much of the podophyllin in the market is of foreign manufacture, and does not answer the requirements of the official resin. An examination of commercial specimens would be of value.

37. Foxglove leaves.—These are directed to be gathered from plants of the second year's growth. The radical leaves of the first year's growth have been stated to be efficacious. A comparison of the constituents of each variety would be of interest.

38. Plasters.—What advantages have plasters (such as belladonna, etc.) prepared with a basis containing rubber over those made with a resinous or lead plaster basis only, and would the formulæ of the official plasters be improved by the addition of rubber as one of the ingredients in them?

American Pharmaceutical Association

Papers for the Richmond Meeting.

The Committee on Scientific Papers of the American Pharmaceutical Association (Frank G. Ryan, No 145 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, chairman; and Caswell A. Mayo, 66 West Broadway, New York, secretary) have issued a circular to the members, giving a list of queries, which have been selected with a view of securing papers from members not regularly contributing to the section. It is pointed out in this circular that all papers, which it is intended to have in print for the next annual meeting, should be in the hands of the chairman not later than April 10th, 1900. The queries submitted by the committee are suggestive, and should elicit a goodly number of papers of practical value. The list is appended.

QUERIES.

1. A paper on urine and bacteriological examinations by pharmacists.

2. Cannot disinfection of infected houses be undertaken by pharmacists in the smaller cities and towns, with profit to themselves? A paper on the methods employed is desired.

3. To what extent are official plasters employed in the practice of pharmacy and medicine?

4. What has been the effect of serum therapy on the practice of pharmacy?

5. Official aspidium is said to be difficult to obtain. What is usually supplied

for it, and what is the medicinal value of the substitute?

6. Is it desirable to increase the strength of official syrup of hydriodic acid?

7. What is the quality of potassium iodide and bromide usually found in the market?

8. Give a method of making liquid petrolatum free from odor and color.

9. Is it practicable to make red mercuric oxide, commercially, entirely free from nitric acid or nitrates?

10. What effect has age on podophyllum, after collection, as to the amount of resin it will yield?

11. What is the real medicinal value of *Carthagenia ipecac*?

12. Have favorable results been obtained by the use of acetic acid fluid extracts in medicine?

13. Hydrochloric acid sold as chemically pure is said to often contain iodine and bromine. Is this a fact?

14. Is the U. S. P. sulphuric acid test for organic impurities in salicylic acid and sodium salicylate too rigid?

15. Is salicylic acid prepared from oil of wintergreen more desirable for medicinal use than a carefully prepared synthetic product?

16. Is the oil of cade usually found in the market such as the U.S.P. describes?

17. Some pills sold as quinine sulphate are found to approach in solubility in water quinine bisulphate. Is it proper to sell such pills for pills of quinine sulphate? Examine commercial samples.

18. Is it practicable to make a compressed tablet which, when added to water, will make liquor calcis of the strength of the U. S. P.?

19. What fluid extracts are best made from "green drugs"?

20. What official solid extracts can be replaced by extracts in powdered form? Give methods for making the same.

21. Give a formula for making effervescent tablets of lithium citrate which will yield a product reasonably permanent.

22. What is the most satisfactory diluent for use in making hypodermic tablets?

23. Asafetida of commerce is said not to conform with the U. S. P. as to its solubility in alcohol. Should the requirement be changed, and, if so, what standard should be adopted?

24. Embalming solutions are now largely employed by undertakers. Would not the manufacture and sale of these solutions be a proper and profitable business

for pharmacists? Give reliable formula for their manufacture.

25. A paper on "Notes and Observations" of interest to pharmacists.

Education and Legislation.

The Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association call attention in a circular to some of the subjects upon which they would like to have papers presented at the Richmond meeting. The list of subjects submitted is as follows:

1. A draft of a "uniform poison law," with penalties for violation of the same.

2. A draft of a "pure food law," with penalties attached for adulterations.

3. What amount of pharmaceutical education is being given to the medical students of the present time, and how far do they profit by it?

4. Who is responsible for the large growth in the use by physicians of proprietary articles? How can this tendency be best controlled?

5. What practical steps can be taken by the association toward the repeal of the present unjust trade mark laws?

6. To what extent have pharmacists been benefited by pharmacy laws?

7. To what extent are these laws observed by pharmacists?

8. Some of the pharmacy laws recognize only "registered pharmacists," others have an additional class called qualified assistants; which is preferable?

9. Under what restrictions should pharmacists be permitted to sell liquors?

10. Should pharmacy boards be supported by the fines and fees accruing through the administration of the law, or by direct appropriation from the State treasury?

11. What are the arguments, pro and con, for the admission of some of the more important of the new synthetic remedies into the U.S.P.?

12. Give a list of those whose admission would seem desirable, and the names under which they should be admitted.

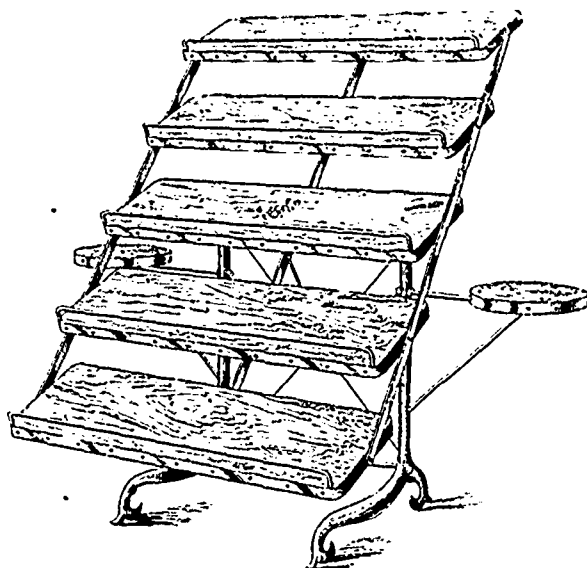
13. A dose list is offered for the articles official in the U. S. P., and in addition the maximum amount that can be given in 24 hours.

While these suggestions for papers are presented, it is hoped that any member will feel free to write upon any subject pertinent to the work of the section.

Prof. Beal has been invited by the association to present a draft of a model pharmacy law.

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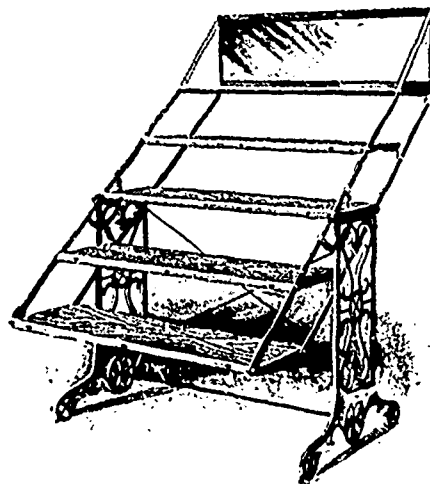


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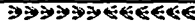
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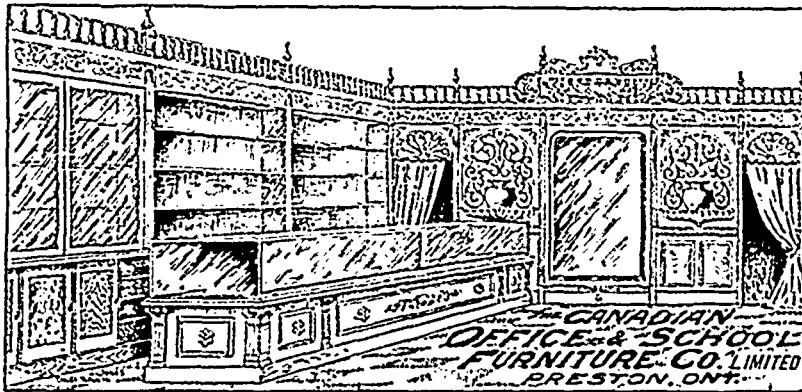
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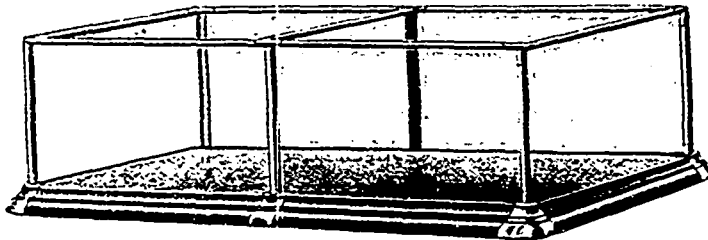


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MONTREAL

Dr. Alpers has consented to present a paper upon the preliminary education necessary for students of colleges of pharmacy.

No doubt either of these gentlemen will gladly welcome suggestions upon these subjects.

Special attention is called to the requirement that all papers to be read before the section must be previously presented to the chairman of the section, and in case it is desired to have them printed ample time must be given.

The officers of the Section on Education and Legislation to whom all papers should be sent are: Clement B. Lowe, chairman, 3 W. Phila-Ellena street, Philadelphia; Julius A. Koch, secretary, Bluff and Pine streets, Pittsburg, Pa.

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

A very interesting and characteristic letter has been sent out to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association by the Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, through its chairman, Henry P. Hynson, 423 North Charles street, Baltimore. It reads:

THE COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING
BEGS YOUR ATTENTION.

Just now it would be altogether impossible for any one to truthfully say the American Pharmaceutical Association pays no attention to the retailer, the actual practitioner of pharmacy. Indeed it paid him every attention during its last annual meeting at Put-in-Bay.

This Committee is gratified to announce that the little it was able to present, at the end of its first year, was most kindly received. Ample time and interested attention was given the reading of the report and many of the papers presented have been printed in the proceedings. Certainly the Pharmaceutical Press has given our report ample publicity, and, in many instances, favorable editorial comment was made upon it. All this is very encouraging to us, as it must be to the, heretofore, less active members of the Association. Nothing is needed to secure recognition for the many accomplished retailers in the membership but a little effort, a little energy, on their part. If hereafter they fail to receive fair recognition, it must be charged to their own inactivity, their want of ambition.

Everywhere, to-day, there seems to be keen relish for common-sense, practi-

cal matter, and this is what this Committee want from you, Mr. Pharmacist—something you know to be good, something you have tried; something you have proven. *No matter how plain or common place, if it is of a positive quality, we want it.* Again, *we want what you do know, what you would like to know, and what you can't find out.* If it pertains to your business, and would be helpful, we want it. We want, practically, everything pharmaceutical; what you have, and what you want.

The Committee requests you to keep diaries of your professional work. Write up one of two busy days, noting each movement of interest; tell what you did and how you did it.

Queries are also very desirable; we will try to answer them. While we prefer that prospective writers of papers should select their own subjects, the Committee will offer these if requested to do so.

As the next meeting will be held in May, you are requested to begin your work at once, and be through in good time.

Address any member of the Committee for further information:

HENRY P. HYNSON, *Chairman*,
423 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
WM. MITTELBACH, Boonville, Md.
WM. L. CLIFFE, Philadelphia, Pa.
EUGENE R. SELZER, Cleveland, O.
A. BROWN RAINS, Columbia, Tenn.
R. M. DADD, Milwaukee, Wis.
WM. C. POWELL, Snowhill, Md.

Canada's Trade in 100 Years.

A hundred years has brought us to 1900 with its foreign trade of over \$300,000,000; with its interprovincial dealings of probably \$125,000,000; with its population of 5,500,000; with its marked development of natural riches in the mines, forests, fisheries and other departments. In fact, Canada is only beginning to expand, but the basis of expansion is very real and secure. No wise community despises the day of small things, and if 1800 was not conspicuous for the extent of commercial enterprise let us remember how mercantile efforts were handicapped then. If we, in 1900, with all our appliances and conveniences, can utilize them as strenuously as the men of 1800 employed their slender resources, we shall do well.—*From the Span of a Century in Dry Goods Review.*

Meunier Buys Samples.

French makers of patent medicines, who make a practice of sending samples to medical men, have been annoyed recently by a circular issued by one M. Meunier, of Marseilles, dealer in druggists' sundries, to doctors in the south of France, offering to buy all the samples of well-known patents they may receive from manufacturers at fifty per cent. off the marked prices, says the *Pacific Drug Review*. Meunier offers to purchase the less-known specialties at a price to be bargained for. Payment is offered in cash, unless the doctors prefer settlement in the form of surgical instruments or medical books.

The Advertising Impetus.

In no branch of public business has a greater change come within a decade than in the now almost universal desire to advertise. If one has a want it is advertised. If one has the ability to supply a want he seeks to make it known by advertising. If one has anything to sell, or desires to buy, he advertises; and the result is that both parties are made happy through the medium of the advertisement.—*Providence (R. I.) Telegram.*

Beecham.

Among those who made the highest bids for the original manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-minded Beggar," sold for the benefit of the wives and children of the British reservists ordered to South Africa, is Mr. Beecham, of St. Helens, England, who offered \$525. Mr. Beecham's name is familiar to every newspaper reader in America, as he is proprietor of the famous pills which bear his name. In addition to being a lover of things artistic, he is also a public-spirited man. The great manufacturing centre of St. Helens, of which his enormous factory is one of the largest industries, recognized his good services to the town by electing him, recently, to the mayoralty, backed by the unanimous petition of the municipal council of St. Helens. Without doubt that executive ability which has assisted him in building up his vast enterprise will be of great service to his fellow townsmen.—*American Druggist*, New York.

Eucasol—A trade name for Eucalyptus-anytol.

Formulary

DIGESTIVE REMEDY.

This is a very effective digestive and dyspepsia remedy.

	Ozs.
Orange wine.....	18
Vinous tr. of rhubarb.....	6
Dutch curacao.....	5
Syrup of Jamaica ginger.....	1 1/2
Fld. ext. of gentian comp.....	1/2
Fld. ext. of cascarrilla.....	1/2
Fld. ext. of dandelion.....	1/2

Dose: Teaspoonful twice a day.

MURIOPEPTIC ELIXIR.

Pepsin, pure.....	G	5
Water, distilled.....	G	50
Extract coca.....	G	2
Extract cinchona.....	G	2
Sugar.....	G	50
Sherry wine.....	G	100
Hydrochloric acid.....	gtt.	10

OINTMENT FOR VARICOSE ECZEMA.

In eczema varicosa the following ointment will be found of great service, being especially grateful as an allayer of the distressful itching, which is apt to come on just after retiring:

	Parts.
Zinc oxide.....	1
Venice talc.....	1
Pine tar.....	1
Lanolin.....	5
Vaselin.....	12

Mix. Apply morning and evening over the affected part.

ANTISEPTIC STICKING PLASTER.

Koller prepares a plaster by mixing salicylic acid 1, gum arabic 5, water 55, which is spread on paper, and to prevent the mass separating from the paper, 2 to 3 of glycerin are mixed. The paper fastened down to a board, and the solution painted on with a broad brush, and then dried.—*Oest. Zeits. fur Pharm.*

Floor Waxes and Varnishes

We have had several enquiries for formulæ of this kind. We submit several, some of them being intended merely as waxes or polishes and others as varnishes.

FLOOR-POLISH AND FLOOR-WAX.

	Parts.
1. Paraffin oil.....	5
Kerosene.....	1
Lime water.....	1
2. Stearin.....	20
Yellow wax.....	5
Potassa.....	12
Hard soap.....	2
Water and coloring matter to suit.	

3. Ceresin.....	4
Petrolatum.....	1
Oil turpentine.....	3
Benzine.....	4

Melt the ceresin and petrolatum together, and after removing from the fire add the other ingredients.

	Parts.
4. White wax.....	75
Bleached shellac.....	75
White rosin.....	6
Oil turpentine.....	100
Alcohol.....	400

Melt the wax, shellac, and rosin together by the aid of heat; remove from the fire and add, while still hot, the turpentine, and stir well. Warm the alcohol to a point nearly equal to that of the solution, and add, with rapid and thorough stirring, to the turpentine mixture. Allow the preparation to cool perfectly before using.

An efficient floor-wax may be made, it is said, according to any of the following formulas:

	Parts.
1. Powdered stearin.....	20
Powdered yellow wax.....	5
Powdered soap.....	2
2. Powdered stearin.....	4
Powdered yellow wax.....	1
3. Scraped paraffin.....	5
Powdered talcum.....	2

Another:

	Parts.
Shellac.....	30
Gum anime.....	10
Rosin.....	15
Alcohol.....	120
Yellow ochre.....	30
Umber.....	2

Mix.

A WAX FOR PARQUETRY FLOORS.

An excellent wax for inlaid or parquetry floors is made, according to the *Seifen-fabrikant*, as follows:

	Parts.
Yellow beeswax.....	5
Carnauba wax.....	10
Turpentine oil.....	45
Benzine.....	40

Melt the waxes together, remove from fire, and, after cooling down somewhat, add the oil of turpentine and benzine, and stir until cold. All that is needed to make this a good furniture polish is to double the quantity of turpentine oil, leaving out the benzine.

WAX FOR FLOORS.

White.—Dissolve 6 lbs. of potash in 6 gallons of boiling water, and then add 15 lbs. of white beeswax a little at a time, boiling to complete saponification, and then stir in 10 lbs. of the finest talc.
Yellow.—As above, but with 10 lbs. of

ochre instead of the talc. *Light Brown.*—As above, but with 20 lbs. ochre and 4 lbs. mahogany brow instead of the talc.

ANTISEPTIC PAPERS FOR USE AS SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

The paper used is the ordinary cigarette or silk papers, and these are impregnated with the solutions and dried.

PHENOLATED PAPER.

	Parts.
Carbolic acid.....	1
Petrolatum.....	2
Paraffin.....	2

Melt, and impregnate the paper thoroughly with the mixture.

SALICYLATED PAPER.

	Parts.
Paraffin.....	50
Petrolatum oil.....	50
Salicylic acid.....	1

Melt carefully together and treat the paper as above.

GODICKE'S SUBLIMATE PAPER.

	Parts.
1. Corrosive sublimate.....	1
Distilled water.....	250
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	250
Glycerin.....	25

Impregnate the paper with the solution.

	Parts.
2. Corrosive sublimate.....	2
Boiled distilled water.....	100
Glycerin.....	5

HEMOSTATIC PAPER.

	Parts.
1. Solution iron perchloride.....	18
Alum.....	1

Paint the solution, previously warmed, over the paper, using a camel's hair brush.

	Parts.
2. Aluminium sulphate.....	2
Hydrated aluminium oxide.....	1
Benzoic acid.....	1
Solution iron perchloride.....	6
Distilled water.....	4

Paint over paper as before.—*Merck's Report.*

QUICK DRYING FLOOR VARNISH.

Manila copal.....	30 lbs.
Best shellac.....	125 "
Venice turpentine.....	25 "
Methylated spirit, 96 per cent.....	400 "

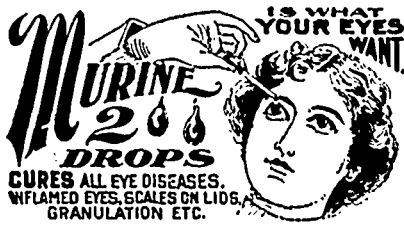
Dissolve cold and filter. Make into a thin paste with yellow ochre, or for dark shades satin ochre mixed with a quarter of its weight of mahogany brown, in a color mill.

ANOTHER FLOOR VARNISH.

Best shellac.....	20 lbs.
Palé American rosin.....	10 "
Common turpentine.....	50 "
Venice turpentine.....	10 "
Methylated spirit, 96 per cent.....	100 "

Dissolve and filter. Then mix with one-third of its weight of one of the three following mixtures in a color mill:

	I.	II.	III.
Satin ochre.....	50	40	40
Chrome orange.....	20	18	20
Chrome yellow.....	4
Purple brown.....	2	6	6



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NOT AN EYE WATER.

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"Mr. Bates' Masterpiece. It is interestingly and readably written—more readable than one would believe possible on so hackneyed a subject as advertising—and it is illustrated by pictures intended to lend a humorous turn to many of the sentences in the text. For those who want a general idea of advertising principles, the book will be found valuable, and even the readers to whom its subject is more than familiar will find it an interesting companion for a leisure hour. It is full of apothegms, every one of which rings with a true note."—Geo. P. Rowell.

"Excellent Work."—*Buffalo Evening News.*



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Combination Fountain Syringes
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And a full line of druggists' rubber sundries

All in White or Grey Stock. We can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition which may come your way.

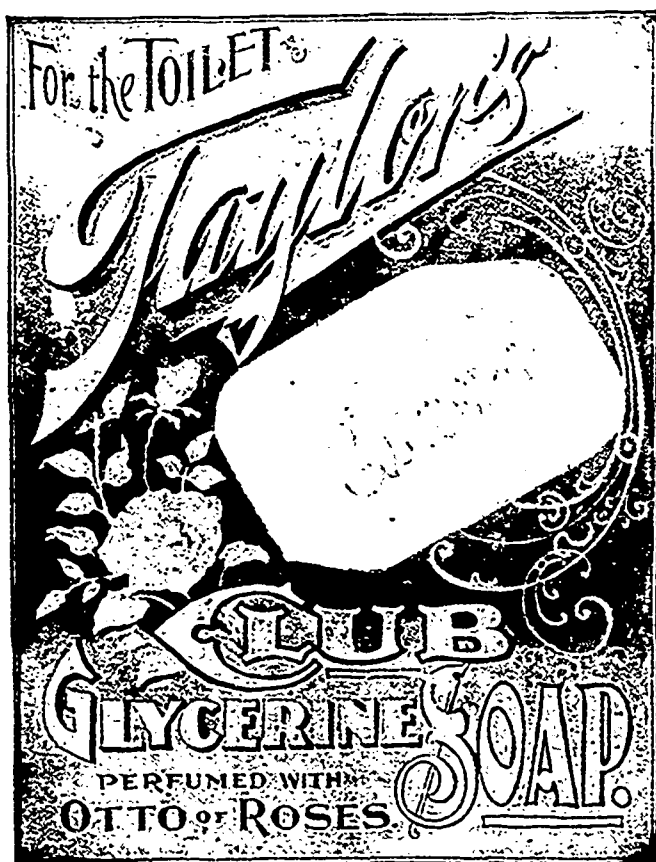
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Alpha Branch]

[of Montreal

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AND

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Diseases and Remedies	.50
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Pharmacy and Poison Laws of U. Kingdom	.75
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Minor Ailments	1.00
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Harrop's Monograph on Fluid Extracts	1.00
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Spectacles and Eyeglasses (Phillips)	1.00
Diseases of the Eye (Hunsell and Bell)	1.00
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Beasley's Receipt Book	1.50
Robinson's Latin Grammar of Pharmacy	1.75
Heebner's Manual of Pharmacy	2.00
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Coblentz' Hand Book of Pharmacy	3.50
Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy	4.00
Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacology	4.50
Sayre's Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy	4.50
Webster's Unabridged International Dictionary (special)	8.00

Any of the above books will be sent free on receipt of price.

Canadian Druggist,

Toronto, Canada

Photographic Notes.

Photographic Paragraphs.

Formaldehyde in place of alkali. According to a note in a contemporary, formaldehyde can be used with pyro instead of an alkali, with the advantage that the film does not become so much softened.

To keep ferrous sulphate solution as long as possible acidulate it slightly with sulphuric acid, nearly fill the bottle, and put in an iron nail or wire. The hydrogen disengaged will prevent the oxidation of the ferrous salt. The bottle should be kept in the light.

A short time after setting negatives to dry (especially after intensifying them with uranium) it is advisable to inspect the surface of the films. If water has collected in places it should be gently absorbed into a bit of blotting-paper, or, perhaps better, a soft handkerchief. Adopting this plan often prevents most unsightly and troublesome spots.

Doublet lenses are slower than single ones, theoretically, when used at the same aperture, because they have a greater number of reflecting surfaces. Practically this is quite immaterial, as the difference is one which can only be detected by measuring appliances of great delicacy. Ten times the difference would not be noticeable in the finished print.

Confined development has been recommended for dealing with doubtful exposures. To this end the plate is soaked in water and then immersed in developer. A clean glass plate also wetted with the developer is laid upon the film, and development allowed to proceed with the solution enclosed between the two glasses alone. To examine the progress of affairs both are taken out together, while,

by raising the glass plate, rocking the dish for a few moments, and replacing it, a fresh supply of developer can be given.

A cheap "Claude Lorraine glass" may be made by taking an old glass negative the size of the focussing glass of the camera and cleaning off the film. Dry it thoroughly and varnish one side, in the



Flower-Pot Rock, Georgian Bay, Ont.

same manner as a negative, with black varnish. When this is completely dry glue a piece of strong brown paper over the varnish to protect it from injury, and bind the edges of the plate with lantern-slide binding strips. Make a case of ordinary corrugated wrapping paper to carry it in. We then have a kind of mirror which reflects the image in a much lower tone than it is in nature, and gives greater prominence to the light and shade masses.

Very soft effects are obtained with home-made vignettes cut out of a piece of cardboard or stout paper. Along the edges of the hole made is pasted a little cotton wool. This is thinned out, so that part protrudes over the edge of the cut-out portion. The vignette is placed into the printing frame, cotton-wool outwards, and the back in immediate contact with the back of negative.

A toning bath made with acetate of soda is supposed to keep well. It is hopeless to expect it to do so unless it is made either with distilled water, or with water that has been well boiled and allowed to go cold.

When enlarging in the dark room, bright objects should not be brought near the cone of light rays. A small room with light-colored walls and ceiling may reflect so much light that every enlargement made in it is hopelessly fogged.

A novel form of backing was suggested recently in a foreign contemporary. It is composed of fifteen grammes of Castile soap dissolved in 300 cc. of strong alcohol. After standing for a fortnight it is filtered, and three grammes each of erythrosine and aurine added. It can be applied with a brush or sponge, and said to dry instantly.

PREPARATION OF SALTED PAPER.—For retouching purposes it is even yet preferable to use salted papers, as it is specially suitable on account of the absence of film. The worker can prepare this salted paper for himself with very little trouble, by the following method. The raw paper, preferably a suitable Whatman's paper, is cut into the requisite sizes, and then covered in the ordinary way with a thin coating of arrowroot paste. After drying, it is treated with

the following solution, which can be applied with a sponge :

Distilled water.....	150	ccm
Citric acid.....	1.2	grammes
Salt.....	5	grammes

The paper, after thoroughly drying, can be sensitized by being allowed to swim for two minutes on a bath composed of

Distilled water.....	150	ccm
Silver nitrate.....	16	grammes
Citric acid.....	12	"
Alcohol.....	12	"

On account of the presence of the acidulated silver, the paper dries very red, and before being toned must be very well washed; to the second washing water soda should be added, in order to neutralize the citric acid. This paper can be toned in a platinum bath, or if a warmer tone be desired the following gold bath may be used:

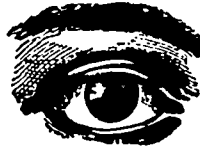
Water.....	2	litres
Sodium acetate.....	12	grammes
Calcium chloride.....	30	"
Gold chloride.....	1	gramme

Fixing may be done in any ordinary bath, or in an acid fixing bath, and a good washing must follow. Very rough paper must be very carefully handled in the baths, so that the film of the picture does not suffer.—*Chronik.*

PHOTOGRAPHERS' SOAP.—The only agent which is at all effectual in removing stains produced on the hands by silver salts is cyanide of potassium, but the use of this body is very dangerous on account of its poisonous qualities, especially when the skin is injured. This danger, however, disappears to a great extent when the cyanide is mixed with soap. Being very unstable, the cyanide of potassium cannot be added to the hot soap in course of manufacture, and it has to be mixed with the soap by reducing the latter first to slices and then to powder, and then grinding it with from 10 to 20 per cent. of its weight of the cyanide. The mixing must be done thoroughly and at the same time rapidly, and at as low a temperature as possible, so as to reduce the decomposition of the cyanide as low as possible. The product is sold either in powder or cakes, wrapped in lead-lined paper.

Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Inspector of the Optical Institute of Canada, 60 Yonge street, 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. $\frac{2}{30}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{30}$

L.E.V. $\frac{2}{30}$ with + 1.50 = $\frac{2}{30}$

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

L.H.B., London, Ont.—Should one always be able to obtain as good vision with glasses as with the pin hole disk?

Ans.—Broadly speaking, yes. Usually and frequently you can do better by absolute correction than with the pin hole, although sometimes we are forced to be content with less than the pin hole shows.

A dearth of questions allows an opportunity to present some unusually interesting results.

An old lady from whom I removed a cataract over three years ago recently called to have her glasses changed—her

V. was $\frac{4}{80}$ with + 10.00 = +.50 eye, axis 15 V. = $\frac{2}{30}$. Note the small amount of astigmatism and the good vision obtained with glasses. Immediately after the operation the cylinder correction was + 2.75.

An old lady 68 years old who never wore cylinders required + 2.00 S. = + 4.50 cyls each eye; accepted the same comfortably from the first.

A lady 49 years old had a V of $\frac{2}{30}$, every letter, and a near point of 8 inches. This certainly is an anomaly from that taught in text-books. If you can explain it let me hear from you.

Can you answer the following questions in the affirmative—if not you are behind the times:

(1) Do you own—use and understand Johnson's measuring blades?

(2) Have you got a Geneva lens measure?

(3) Is Hardy's refraction rule your guide in presbyopia?

(4) Do you understand and practise retinoscopy?

(5) Have you read Thorington's new book on "Refraction and How to Refract?"

Local.

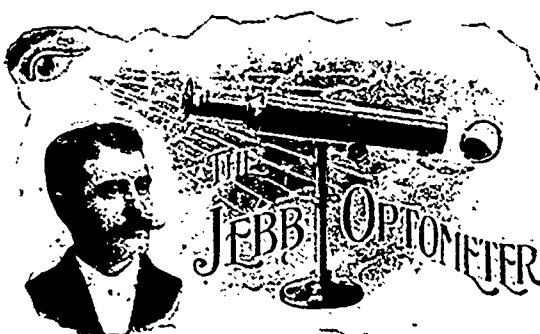
The following students have just completed a primary course in optics under Dr. W. E. Hamill at the Optical Institute of Canada, viz.: Albert Scarff, Montreal; R. J. Hutte, St. Catharines; Luther Hunt, Brockville; Geo. A. Woodhouse, Hamilton; James McNeilly, Niagara-on-the-Lake; H. H. Ramage, Toronto; T. H. Trimble, Toronto. The following graduate opticians took up retinoscopy, viz.: Mrs. Thos. Fletcher, Brussels; T. H. Trimble, Toronto; W. R. Bishop, Chatham; W. H. Goodger, Woodstock; A. McMillan, Ottawa; Miss M. McCarroll, Meaford. Next primary class March 12th.

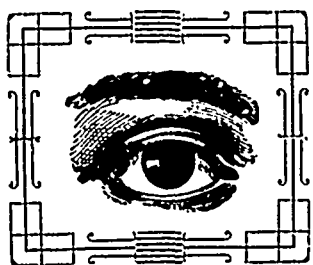
We draw attention to Dr. Hamill's advertisement, under the head of the Canadian Drug Exchange, to some unusually inviting openings and drug businesses for sale by him. The doctor informs us that he is constantly being asked by bona fide purchasers to pilot them into desirable stocks for sale. His address is 11 King St. West.

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the leading features. No mydriatics used. Valuable in testing children's eyes. The only optometer made confining the space used within its own length, making card-test distances superfluous. No artificial lights used. Exact figures produced in testing, and no deduction of prescriptions necessary. Although being a subjective test its principles are such as to make it simpler and more accurate than any objective method. No up-to-date Optician can afford to be without it. For sale by all leading Jobbers, or address

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The POWDER has the great advantage in not being affected by change of temperature or exposure to the atmosphere, and therefore in this form is the more reliable.

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AND AT LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

To avoid imitations, please see that THE WRAPPER round each bottle bears our signature

RAYMOND'S



Pectoral Plaster

Is now in stock by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada, and Our Missionaries are visiting the retail trade.

You will find that they will not try to load you up or sell you any goods.

Give them a chance to tell their story when they call on you, and you will find out how we have been able to create a demand for our goods without adopting the old-fashioned method of loading up the retailer on promises of big advertising.

RAYMOND & CO., 62 Carroll St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

NEVER FAILS

Cartons of Samples
and Show Cards furnished on application.

HIMROD MFG. CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS
No. 14-16 Vesey Street, NEW YORK

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from page 32.)

Mr. Watters pointed out that the effect of a previous association of Ontario retailers had been to bind the jobbers and manufacturers together in more friendly relations than ever.

Mr. Case moved in amendment to the motion that as the meeting of the N. A. of R. D. has not been definitely decided upon, no action be taken at this meeting of the Council.

The amendment was lost and the motion was adopted by a substantial majority.

Some difficulty was experienced in selecting the delegates, Messrs. Davis and Graham, who were first nominated, both declining the honor. Eventually Messrs. John Hargreaves and Roberts were chosen, the latter gentleman protestingly.

The Council adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

FOURTH DAY.

President Kinn called the Council to order at 10.05 a.m. on Friday. After routine, Mr. Watters presented the second report of the Education Committee which expressed, at the outset, satisfaction with the excellent character of the Dean's report and recommended that the report of the examiners be adopted, and that diplomas be granted to the persons entitled thereto, as named in the report.

It was recommended that the regulations for the conduct of examinations as suggested by the examiners, be embodied in the regulations governing examinations as now in existence.

Regarding requests for improvements as contained in the Dean's report, the committee recommended that an appropriation be made for additional general apparatus of \$50; one hundred and fifty 25 cubic centimetres cylindrical metrical graduates, at say, \$37.50; 150 small bolting cloth sieves, \$20; traps for waste pipes in two sinks; sufficient electric fans to ventilate lecture room; the purchase of a fine balance, not to exceed \$75.00.

The appropriation of \$250 asked by Dr. Scott for the department of chemistry was approved, and estimates were recommended to be procured for cupboards and cases for storing chemical apparatus.

The committee recommended that the Dean be invested with authority to deal with all cases of breach of discipline or misconduct by students and to punish the same as he might deem fit, subject to approval of Council.

Regarding examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy, it was recommended that all candidates for examination, including those who had failed at any preceding examination, be required to take these examinations.

Respecting "quiz" classes, the committee was of opinion that, inasmuch as no complaints had been made to committee or Council, and furthermore, as it was customary in educational institutions to permit such system of quizzing, that the matter be left to the discretion of the students.

It was recommended that \$190 be placed to the credit of Prof. Chambers to cover breakages, and \$187 to the credit of Prof. Heebner for a similar purpose.

On motion of Mr. Armour, the council went into committee of the whole with Mr. J. M. Hargreaves in the chair.

Some discussion arose over the clause requiring all candidates to take examinations in practical chemistry and pharmacy.

Mr. Graham thought it would be unfair to expect students who failed on former occasions to take examinations for which they had had no preparation.

Mr. Watters admitted that this might be a severity and was prepared to amend the clause. On his motion the following clause was substituted:

"That the examinations in practical chemistry and practical pharmacy are not compulsory to candidates who are required to take supplemental examinations, owing to failure to qualify previous to December, 1899."

The subject of "quiz" classes, like Banquo's ghost, apparently will not down.

Mr. John Hargreaves was satisfied that the students should receive these grinds but not that they should have to pay for them.

Mr. Turner would like to see these classes done away with, but considered this to be impracticable.

Mr. Watters thought that a two-years' course would obviate the necessity for these classes. This however could not be entered upon until the college procured more commodious premises.

Mr. Graham was emphatically of the opinion that the Council had no right to seek to control the action of the professors outside of the college. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kinn favored a two-year college course. If quiz classes were necessary he was of opinion that the college should

take hold of the matter and conduct it itself.

The clause was allowed to stand.

The report was adopted as amended.

The Council adjourned at 11.35 a.m.

The Council resumed at 1.10 p.m., the President in the chair.

Mr. Turner presented the second report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee which dealt with the applications of a few apprentices and recommended that the special Committee on Legislation be requested to make application to the Legislature to have the Act amended so as to enable the Council to meet on the first Monday in February and August instead of Tuesday, as at present.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves submitted the report of the Divisional Committee which asked for an extension of time in the matter of the formation of an Alumni Association, as the committee was not yet ready to report, awaiting the report of the delegates to the N.A. of R.D.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Watters presented the report of the Special Committee on Legislation (re educational qualifications). Pursuant to instructions, the committee met at the college on Dec. 6th last, and conferred with the faculty and College Solicitor, and submitted the result, viz., a recommendation that the matriculation certificates at present accepted be abolished, and the certificate of the Education Department of Ontario be accepted in lieu thereof, and that the Legislature be asked to approve of this amendment to the Pharmacy Act at the forthcoming session of that body.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Snyder presented the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee recommending the payment of a few accounts and the purchase of some minor articles.

It was recommended that the Registrar procure estimates for electric bells and lighting, also for cupboards and closets.

It was recommended that the purchase of a fine balance be left over.

The committee approved, however, of setting aside \$110 for the purchase of additional general apparatus and \$250 for the department of chemistry as recommended by the Education Committee; also that \$190 and \$187 be placed to the

credit of Dr. Chambers and Prof. Heebner respectively to cover breakages.

It was recommended that the Registrar be empowered to rent and to collect rents, pay water bills, etc., connected with the McGill street property, and that the Chairman of Finance Committee and the Registrar be instructed to examine this property and make all necessary repairs.

Upon the earnest representations of Messrs. Watters and Turner, a clause was added recommending the instalment of electric fans.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Walters presented the third report of the Education Committee in the matter of Dr. Paul L. Scott. They reported that they were not in possession of information touching the matter referred to in Dr. Scott's letter, and consequently did not deem it necessary to arrange an interview with him. It was recommended that the Registrar acknowledge Dr. Scott's letter.

The report was adopted without discussion.

President Karn called upon ex President Mackenzie, who was an interested spectator at the afternoon session, to address the council.

Mr. Mackenzie replied briefly but felicitously. He complained that he had no text, being now off the Council. He felt that the druggists of the province did not appreciate to the extent they ought, the good work being done by the college, but was satisfied that they had placed their interests in good hands in the members of the present Council.

The Council having now concluded their business for the present session adjourned at 1.50 p.m. to meet on the first Tuesday in August, 1900, or at the call of the President.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves thought that in view of the present momentous events to the Empire, they should not disperse without singing the National Anthem and this was done with a vigor and goodwill that showed the sentiment to be thoroughly loyal.

British Columbia Notes.

All the talk is the war, the Canadian contingent, and the consequences. Everywhere is affected, for who has not some relative or friend fighting for the cause of right on that gory battlefield? It is worthy of notice that our first Secretary Registrar of the B.C.P.A., M. G. Blan-

chard, left Victoria in charge of the "A" Company, and as he is a splendid worker and good soldier we expect to hear more of our Captain Blanchard before the war is over.

The B.C.P.A., at its last committee meeting, made a move in the right direction. Students preparing for examination will hereafter have some guide as to what is expected of them, and therefore what to study and what to leave severely alone. Everybody knows there is a strong tendency on the part of the present-day student to attempt too much, and the association will do their best to keep him within bounds, and will shortly publish a list of books, etc., with the work plainly indicated.

The Brit. Pharm., 1898, is now being generally used throughout British Columbia.

Vancouver has just been waging war against the trading stamp humbug. It is learned that the nuisance is likely to be thrown out. No druggist took the stamps in Victoria, but there were a number of other business houses who got caught. Within six months trading stamps on the coast will be a thing of the past.

Personals.

Mr. E. Miller, formerly in the drug business in Dresden, Ont., died at Essex, Ont., last week, aged 45 years.

Allen, formerly of Allen & Wilson, druggists, Clinton, Ont., has left for British Columbia, where he intends opening business.

Mr. J. Bulling, druggist, Montreal, died in that city January 26th, aged 74 years.

Mr. G. P. Fulford, druggist, Brockville, Ont., and proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, has been created a Senator of the Dominion. We congratulate the honorable gentleman on his appointment.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., has been elected Vice President of the Board of Trade of Montreal.

Mr. James Wilson, druggist, was elected Mayor of Goderich, Ont., by a large majority.

Sulphosol is a trade name for a syrup containing guaiacol sulphonic acid and sodium kresolfonate in solution. It is a consumption remedy.

American Association of Opticians.

Preparations are under way for the third grand convention of this national association, which is to be held in Detroit, Mich., in August, 1900. The consideration of the convention hall and other matters are before the Executive Committee, and arrangements will be announced later. Members of the Association are invited to send suggestions to the Secretary for the next meeting, which will be placed before the proper committees. All opticians not yet members of this association should write for application blank.

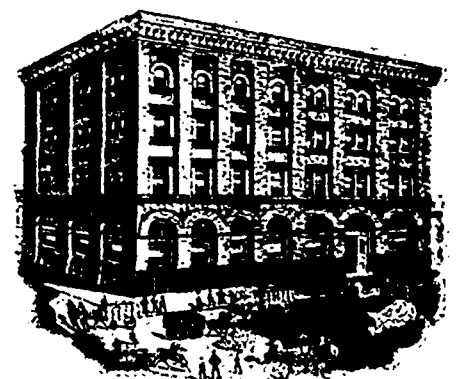
FREDERICK BOGER, Secretary.
36 Maiden Lane, New York.

"Pure" Olive Oil.

A curious light is thrown on the olive-oil industry by the publication in the papers of certain unpleasant facts connected with the same. The largest market in the world for American cotton seed oil, it is shown, is Marseilles, France. In 1897, 49,000,000 kilos of oil were shipped there from the United States, and the total for 1898 have been very much higher. A kilo is 2.2 pounds. The oil is doctored so as to taste like olive oil and sold as such all over the world. It is also used for the manufacture of soap, perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet articles. It is one of the largest industries of France and has become so cheap and superior it is driving out all other oils, and

FOR SALE.

DRUG BUSINESS in the best town in Canada. Location the best, fine store, good business and prospects never better. A splendid opportunity for a live druggist with money. Stock about \$1,800.
D. L. SAGER, BRANTFORD



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

We carry a full range of Drugs, Sundries, and Patent Medicines, and can quote to the trade between Port Arthur and the West again in any other house in Canada.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Every Druggist...

of to day is required to keep a Rose, Violet, and Pink Perfume in stock. We make a specialty of these.

Seely's American Roses, Violet Royal and White Pink

are unexcelled. As Leaders they will increase your Perfume Trade.

NEW—Seely's Roxane
\$4.50 per lb.

SEELY, The American Perfumer

DETROIT, MICH. Established in 1868. WINDSOR, ONT

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to Feb. 8th, 1900.

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	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	\$ 35	Kino, true, lb.....	\$ 2 50	\$3 00
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16	Myrrh, lb.....	45	46
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	30	40	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5		Shellac, lb.....	35	40
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Bleached, lb.....	40	45
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	17	20	Tagacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	85	90
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	18	22	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Sorts, lb.....	55	70
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Thus, lb.....	8	10
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	35
Ruckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 30	2 50	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CRENASOL (JEYES) 4-oz. bottles, per doz.	4 50		Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	" " 12-oz. bottles, per doz.	10 80		Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	25	28	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	80	85	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20
Elnu, selected, lb.....	18	20	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Ground, lb.....	17	20	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Liverwort; German, lb.....	38	40
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	FLOWERS; Amica, lb.....	15	20	Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	German, lb.....	40	45	Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	20
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Rue, oz., lb.....	30	30
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Sage, oz., lb.....	18	22
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 20	1 75	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70	Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20
Vanilla, lb.....	8 00	15 00	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	15
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb...	20	25	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	20
powdered, lb.....	25	30	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	48
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	HONEY, lb.....	13	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUARANA, lb.....	1 00	1 10	LIOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	24
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 35	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	85
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	35
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	70	75	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 58
CAMPHOR, lb.....	75	80	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Powdered, lb.....	80	95	Belladonna, lb.....	25	33
APSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	45
			Sorts, lb.....	30	35	Short, lb.....	35	00
			Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Coca, lb.....	55	60
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Digitalis, lb.....	15	70
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	7 20	1 25	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Guaiaac, lb.....	50	1 00	Hyoscyamus.....	20	55
			Powdered, lb.....	90		Matico, lb.....	70	25

the crushers of oleaginous seeds, whose market has been nearly destroyed, are now trying to have a prohibitive duty imposed upon the American article. The manufacturers of soap, however, are resisting the movement, and it is probable that they will make a compromise with the local seed crushers under which the American oil will be rendered unpalatable by the admixture of some harmless substance, so that it cannot be used for food.

Imperial Granum History.

There was a time when Imperial Granum was pushed in the newspapers and magazines in a liberal manner. Prosperity, however, begot economy and the advertising was cut down until the announcements appeared only in medical papers, the argument being that the cooperation of the doctors was all that was needed to keep up the sales. But the scheme didn't work. The ads. failed to get the business through the doctors, who had other things to think about besides recommending Imperial Granum. And so it comes about that the proprietors have decided to return to general newspaper and periodical advertising. The way to create a demand for an article is to convince the public that you have a good thing to sell and that it needs it. How can this be done more effectively than through the journal which makes a daily visit to the homes of the people who have money to spend? — *Fourth Estate.*

Vaccine is in Demand.

With the recent outbreak of small-pox in various parts of Canada there is a large demand for vaccine, and all druggists should be prepared to supply this demand promptly. Messrs. Frederick Stearns and Co. are now prepared to furnish a high-grade vaccine in hermetically sealed tubes, which, with a sterilized needle and rubber ejection tube is enclosed in a small wooden block, and may be retailed at 10 cents.

The sample before us shows a most convenient package, and the additional inducement of a vaccination shield free with every tube is sure to interest physicians and the general public. Druggists should at once order some from their jobbers.

Attention is directed to Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co.'s advertisement in this issue. It will pay you to read it carefully.

Murine.

This preparation which has a very large sale in the United States as a remedy for eye affections, is now introduced to the drug trade of Canada, by an adv. in this issue of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST. As the demand for this excellent preparation cannot fail to be an active one, druggists should order a supply at once.

Use the Best Wax.

An advertisement of Messrs. Geo. Waterston & Sons, London and Edinburgh, calls attention to their celebrated "Bee" brand of sealing wax, specially adapted to chemists' requirements.

This brand of wax is a decided favorite in Great Britain on account of its excellent quality and its adaptability for use in the prescription department or offices, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the Canadian trade. "The best is none too good."

Change in Price.

C. C. Richards & Co. wish us to notify the trade that the price of Minard's Lini-ment has been changed to \$2 per dozen and \$21 per gross, to take effect January 1st, 1900.

New Optical Company.

The trade who are interested in the optical line will be pleased to know that a new company has started business, under the name of the Dominion Optical Co., at 63 Yonge St., Toronto, and we feel confident that, with the modern machinery and appliances which they have had put in their various departments by the American Optical Co., of South-bridge, Mass., and from the fact that they have engaged the services of a foreman who has had experience with the largest prescription houses in the United States, that they will be in a position to fill stock orders and prescriptions efficiently, promptly and at a reasonable price. The business department is under the management of Mr. Henri Weichert, who is well known to the Canadian trade, having been with the Montreal Optical Co. for many years.

Wallpaper Advertising Cuts.

M. Staunton & Co., Toronto, wallpaper manufacturers, have a number of electro cuts for illustrating advertisements, with special reference to wallpaper. They will be pleased to furnish same to any of

their customers who contemplate doing some advertising during the spring season. A postal request, addressed to the firm, will receive prompt attention.

Vaccine.

The Ontario Vaccine Farm, Palmerston, advertises vaccine virus on ivory points, and glycerinated vaccine in capillary tubes. This farm has been established since 1885, and can furnish many reliable testimonials as to the purity and efficacy of virus supplied.

Kola Wine.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Kola Wine on another page of this issue. Kola Wine is a comparatively new medicinal beverage. It is made of Kola pepsin and celery, possessing all the medicinal qualities of these three ingredients, and physicians, both in Canada and United States, endorse Kola Wine and prescribe it for indigestion, dyspepsia and all nervous troubles.

Travellers are on the road selling Kola at the present time and a healthy demand is being created in outside cities.

Kola Wine originated in the practice of an eminent American physician and is manufactured in Canada by the Kola Hygiene Company of 84 Church street, Toronto.

The population of Toronto is now 261,087, as against 244,587 in 1899 or a gain of 16,500 in twelve months.

Druggists

WILL find the Student's Imperial Dictionary the very best one for use in home or dispensary. It is reliable, up-to-date, and authoritative. No other dictionary can be obtained for less than three times its price which contains the latest information in all departments of study and investigation. It is the most satisfactory and most complete working dictionary yet printed.

Handsomely bound in half morocco Price, only \$4.50.

THE BRYANT PRESS

Publishers.

44-46 Richmond St. W., Toronto

INTERESTING NEWS.
MOST PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M.D.,
EDITOR.

C. F. G. Meyer,
PUBLISHER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Two Publications at the Price of One.

The MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST will be sent one year to any new subscriber with either one of the following publications at the price named:—

Spatula.....	5
Etidorpha, by J. U. Lloyd.....	2 00
Journal of Applied Microscopy.....	1 00
Pharmacognosy Notes, by O. A. Wall.....	1 50
The Right Side of the Car, by J. U. Lloyd.....	1 00
The Prescription (Third Edition), by O. A. Wall.....	1 50
Therapeutic Terms (Second Edition), by H. M. Whelpley.....	1 00
Chemical Lecture Notes (Fourth Edition), by H. M. Whelpley....	1 50

Address, MEYER BROTHERS DRUGGIST, 222 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

BEST PRICE LIST.
MONEY-MAKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

IS HE FAIR?

If your wholesaler tries to evade the question when you ask him about Payne's Cigars he is not fair to your business interests. Other brands certainly pay him a larger profit, and you know what that means!

The more money he makes the poorer the quality must be. Think of your own interests, please—don't let the wholesaler pull the wool over your eyes. If you can't reach your wholesaler handily, write to me about terms and prices on

Payne's Cigars

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Mfr.,
Granby, Quebec.



“ROUGH ON RATS”
THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Is used by all civilized nations, and is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

CLEARs OUT

- Rats, Mice, Ants,**
- Hen Lice, Sparrows,**
- Skunks, Squirrels,**
- Weasels, Jack Rabbits,**
- Moles, Gophers, etc.**



CLEARs OUT

- Flies, Water Bugs,**
- Roaches, Beetles,**
- Insects, Chipmunks,**
- Moths, Potato Bugs,**
- Gophers, etc.**

Go where the Woodbine Twineth.

"Rough on Rats" pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now "the" staple with the trade and public in United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work.
Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.

LOOK OUT FOR
IMITATIONS.



SEND FOR
Advertising Books,
Chromos, Music, Etc.



E. S. WELLS, CHEMIST, 710-712 Grand St. JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.

Taps, Ont., Brantford Ont

YOU have possibly been offered Empty Gelatin Capsules at prices temptingly lower than our quotations. We could materially reduce the cost of our capsules by the employment of a cheaper grade of gelatin, by paying less attention to the accuracy of our molds and to the details of manufacture; BUT IN THE END IT WOULD COST YOU MORE — and so will the capsules that are offered at less than our quotations.

The loss by breakage, through ill fitting caps, softening during warm weather, etc., will much more than make up the difference in price. Brittle capsules are exceedingly expensive to handle—oftentimes more are broken than used. Caps and bodies that do not fit perfectly are a source of great annoyance and loss, and not only loss of capsules but, in most instances, loss of drug as well. Capsules that are liable to soften during warm weather are certainly expensive at any price.

Our capsules are best, because manufactured of the finest quality of French gelatin, no disagreeable smell, no obnoxious taste, no air-holes, no discoloration. They are perfectly soluble; will quickly dissolve under the combined action of the warmth and moisture of the stomach.

They will certainly prove less expensive in the end, because, **FIRST**, there will be no waste of drug through imperfectly fitting caps. We give close attention to our molds and to the details of manufacture. **SECOND**, no loss through breakage of capsules. Our capsules are *pliable*, not brittle. Try one, and note how great a pressure is required to break it. **THIRD**, no capsules are lost through softening during warm weather. They are *so tempered* as to remain intact during the warmest season, AND THIS RESULT IS NOT ATTAINED AT THE EXPENSE OF SOLUBILITY. **FOURTH**, you run no risk of incurring the ill will of your patrons. A dissatisfied customer is far more costly than any slight difference in the price of capsules, and this is very likely to happen when caps and bodies do not fit perfectly.

We therefore very respectfully advise, be on your guard when ever a slight difference in price is urged on behalf of any manufacture. We sincerely believe you will find it to your own interest as well as ours to specify P. D. & Co., and should others be furnished, return them.



Parke, Davis & Co.,

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Eastern Depot 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.