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REPORT OF O. C. P. COUNCIL MEETING.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, FEBRUARY No. 7

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HEALTH SERVICES
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THE Dominion Drug Company, LIMITED.

Successors To

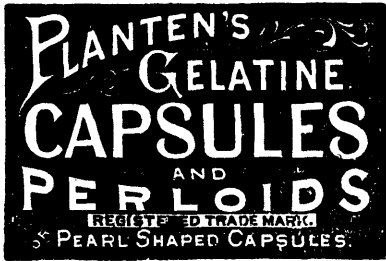
Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

In making our bow to the Druggists of Canada, as successors to the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., we desire to express to the many friends of the old firm the hope that their kind preferences for any and all requirements in the Drug line will be continued to the new firm

To all others we place our services at their disposal, with the confidence that we can handle their business with profit and pleasure.

How about
"CREAMERY" Butter Color?
Have you tried it?
It is guaranteed.

THE **DOMINION DRUG Co, LIMITED.**



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER
SIXTY YEARS.



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

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS.
Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

PAINTING AND HOUSE CLEANING

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

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

THE NEW WAY is to use . . .

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paint

and do an artistic job in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

KILLS EVERY TIME.

"Common Sense Exterminator"

Once sold always recommended.

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

At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores.

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

RED MARKS ON :

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



FOR SALE BY DRUG
IMPORTERS.

STEARNS' 
FLY PAPER

Of course Fly Paper is only a small item and insignificant.

But you make your money on the small items.

Better sell good Fly Paper while you are at it.

Not necessary to have everything in sight "sticky."

Ours is highly poisonous.

Kills 'em by the million.

Affords you a good profit.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Detroit, Mich.
London, Eng.
New York City.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Robert Gibson & Sons,

Limited,

Manchester and London, England.



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

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

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children Eat Them With Delight.

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

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 PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to advertisers.*

# Abbey's

## EFFERVESCENT

## SALT

reaches

the

consumer

through

the

## RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

THE

### Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

## A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct  
from Calcutta.

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

**Prices and Samples  
CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.**

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

THE

## Atlantic Refining Co.,

Cor. Esplanade and Jarvis St.

Phone 2033

TORONTO.

## Specialties.

**Sponges** 200 lines from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada; imported direct from the fisheries.

**Chamois Skins.** English, American and French. The celebrated "Electric Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.

**Capping Skins.** White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin.

**Sea Salt.** Guaranteed genuine; imported by us from the Bahama Islands. In bags to retail at 25c, and cartons at 10c.

**Talcum Powder.** Perfumed, \$7.50 per gross, 65c per doz. Full size tin.

**Suspensories.** A splendid line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.

**Florida Water.** Equal to the best at \$4 and \$1.75 per doz.

**Trusses.** Lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co.; their prices,

**Rubber Goods.** Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.

**Sponge Cabinet.** Sil nt salesman. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.

**Corks.** In this line we are "corkers."

**SAUNDERS & EVANS.**

Sad People  
Peevish People  
Irascible People  
Gloomy  
People  
can become  
Jolly People  
by taking

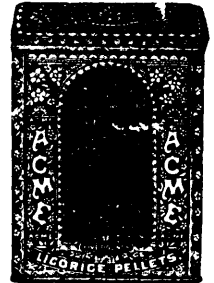
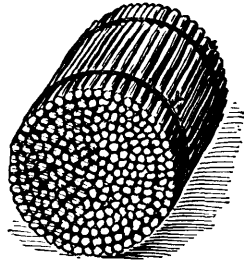
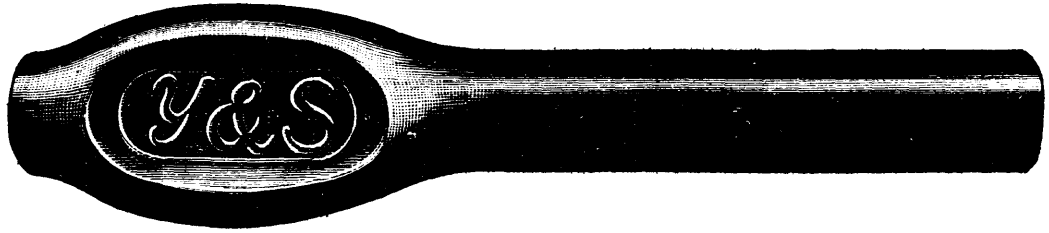
## Hutch Tablets.

They cure  
Dyspepsia, Indi-  
gestion, and all  
Stomach Troubles.



The formula for Hutch tablets will at once be given your family physician and placed on the prescription list of all hospitals. Their efficacy commends them to the most prominent and brilliant thinkers of the medica-scientific world. Among those who have pronounced favourable judgment being Rudolph Virchow, Koch, and Schenk, men whose names will live as Titanic monuments of their original, exhaustive, and daring research.

Ten Hutch Ten Cents. All druggists,



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

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

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

**Powdered Extract and Powdered Licorice Root** in convenient packages.

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

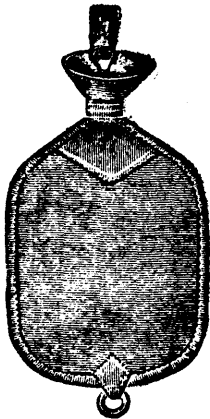
*Illustrated Catalogue on application.*

Established 1845.

**YOUNG & SMYLIE,**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## RUBBER GOODS

*Write for quotations and samples or wait and see our traveller.*



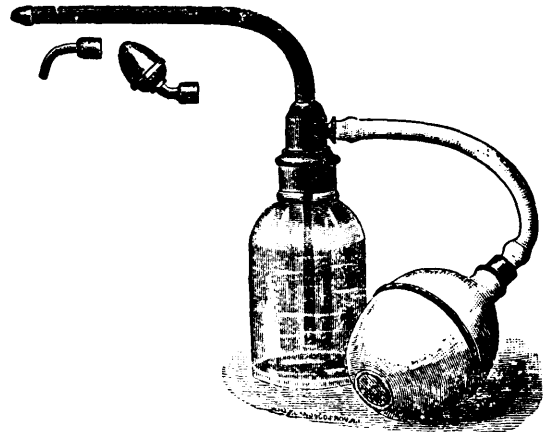
### Our "ACME QUALITY"

Is gaining favor. It does not pay the Dealer to sell Cheap Rubber goods. We only handle the Slate Colored Goods and the English Red Rubber.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT  
**THE J. STEVENS & SON Co. LIMITED**  
TORONTO.

Agents for **J. STEVENS & SON,**  
78 Long Lane, London, E. C.

## ATOMIZERS.



|                                                                             |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| American Climax, fine stem, with small bellows for water only, per doz..... | \$4.00 |
| McKenzie Leader No. 1, Water Oil, one tip, per doz                          | 4.50   |
| "    "    No. 2, "    "    two "    "    "                                  | 5.50   |
| "    "    No. 3, "    "    three "    "    "                                | 6.00   |
| J. Stevens & Son, solid stem, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz.....              | 5.00   |
| "    "    "    "    two tip                                                 | 6.00   |
| "    "    "    "    three tip,                                              | 7.00   |
| Screw Cap, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz.....                                 | 5.50   |
| "    "    two "    "    "                                                   | 6.50   |
| "    "    three "    "    "                                                 | 7.50   |

All our Atomizers with the exception of the "American Climax" are supplied with a superior large slate colored Bellows.

Every Atomizer Guaranteed.

THE J. STEVENS & SON Co., Limited,



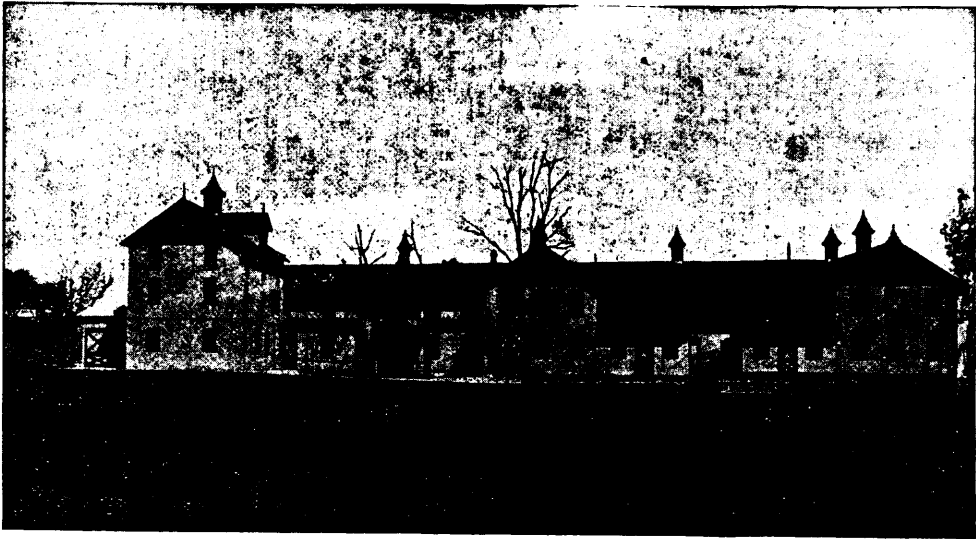
# THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Marietta, Penn.,

Omaha, Neb.,

5609 Indiana Ave. Chicago, Ill.,

77 E. 116th Street, New York City.

# COL. OTTER



## 5c CIGAR

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

**“It’s a Winner.”**

---

# MANHATTAN 10c. GIGARS

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

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

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

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## W. B. REID & Co.,

58 Yonge-St., TORONTO.

Cigar Manufacturers and Wholesale Tobacconists.

# Henry K. Wampole & Co.

*Specialists In Progressive Pharmacy.*



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

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

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

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

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

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

---

**HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,**

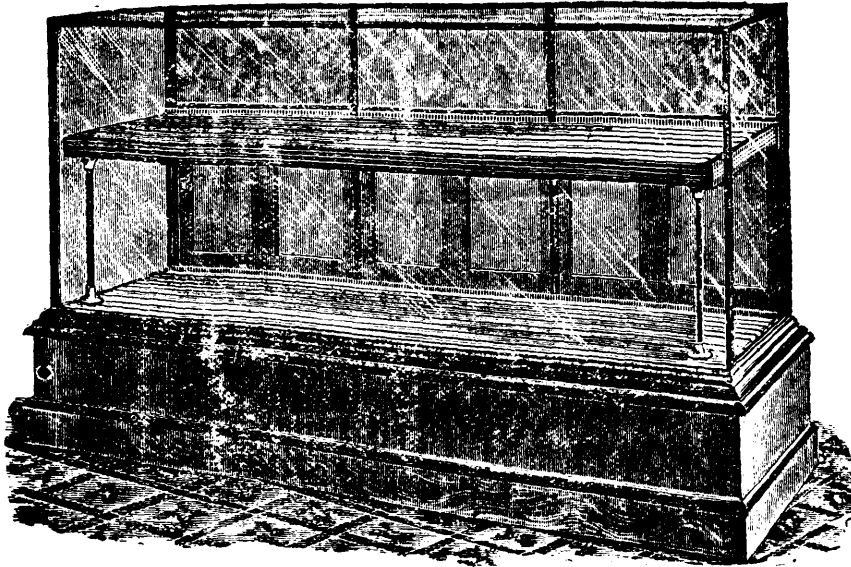
Manufacturing Chemists.

Main Offices and Laboratories:

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory,

TORONTO, ONT.



The —  
SILENT SALESMAN.

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

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

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

*Write for Estimates and Prices to the*

**Dominion Show Case Co.,**

*53 Richmond-St. E., TORONTO.*

**PATENTS**

CAVETS, TRADE MARKS

DESIGN PATENTS,

COPYRIGHTS PENSIONS,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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

SOLD IN CANADA SINCE 1854.



*Wholesale \$1.75 per doz.*

**The Best Dentifrice.**

# Ewing's Corks.

SEE OUR SAMPLES  
BEFORE BUYING.

*For all particulars of quality and prices address:*

**S. H. Ewing & Sons,**  
MONTREAL.

J. LOWDON & SON,  
Toronto,  
Western Agents.

# MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

# LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.

ST. JOHN'S—T. B. Barker & Sons.

YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.

MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.

KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.

TORONTO—Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Henderson Bros.

QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.

ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.

PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.

MONTREAL—Hudon, Hebert & Co.

# THE BUYER'S MOTTO.

*"The most, of the best,  
for the least money."*

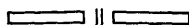
This motto is mentally adopted by every good buyer, but is rarely adopted by the seller. With but a trifling change, however, it has been the guiding motto of the Toronto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

"The most, of the best, for the least we can afford," has been the selling basis upon which our business has been built up to its present position. We do not claim to give better bargains in everything we sell than anybody else, but we give as good bargains as we can afford to give whilst paying our honest debts.

We are not building up a big bank account it is true, but we are doing our utmost to build a business and to give such satisfaction that when a customer once buys from us he will buy again. We are working for a reputation just now, and when we get that to our satisfaction we hope to have enough business to enable us to continue to give the most, of the best, for the least money, and reap a fair reward for doing so.

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

# TO PHARMACISTS.



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

## LISTERINE.

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

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

## LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

**W. LLOYD WOOD**, Toronto, Gen. Agt.

*Yours Respectfully,*

**LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.**

St. Louis, July, 1900.



## Canada for Canadians

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

### Turkish Dyes,

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

**BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,**

58 WELLINGTON ST.

**MONTREAL.**

## STOCK LABELS...

**5 CENTS A HUNDRED**

and from that, as high as 35c.

The following list gives an idea of what we have

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

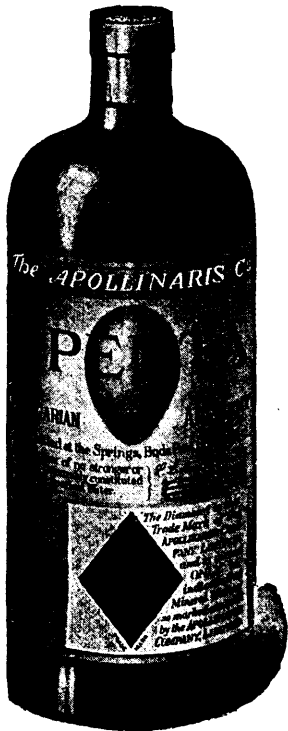
*Drop Post Card for Samples...*

**LEVY & CO.,**

**DRUGGISTS PRINTERS, &c.**

**19 Leader Lane,**

**TORONTO.**



# “APENTA”

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 “ 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the

well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**

of the APOLLINARIS CO., Limited.

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

*Employed at “Royal Victoria”*

*and “Montreal General” Hospitals.*

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

## Maltine M’f’g Co.’s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).

MALTINE Ferrated.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos.

MALTINE with Creosote.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatic

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.

MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.

MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,

MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.

MALTINE with Peptones.

MALTINE WINE Pep. and Panc.

MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,

MALTINE with Coca Wine.

MALTO-YERBINE.

### Duncan, Flockhart & Co.’s

### Blaud’s Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,  
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,  
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

The Safest :  
: and Best



Preparation :  
: of Opium.

### PRICES:

|                  |   |   |                       |        |  |                  |        |   |   |      |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------|--|------------------|--------|---|---|------|
| In 1 lb. Bottles | - | - | per lb.               | \$3.00 |  | In ¼ lb. bottles | -      | - | “ | 3.20 |
| In ½ lb. bottles | - | - | per lb.               | \$3.10 |  | In ⅛ lb. “       | -      | - | “ | 3.60 |
|                  |   |   | Glycerole of Nepenthe | -      |  | per oz.          | \$1.60 |   |   |      |

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

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

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*

# CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1901.

No. 7

ESTABLISHED 1868.

## CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

## PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

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

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

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,

287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

### A TIME FOR UNITED ACTION.

In the prosecution of Toronto druggists by the Medical Council, the Police Magistrate, with the consent of the defending attorney, registered a conviction in the case of Mr. J. R. Lee, "for the purpose, "as he said," of securing an interpretation of the act on the case as set out in the evidence."

This means a costly appeal to the higher courts, and somebody must put up the costs. The question is who will do it. The most economical way out of the difficulty for the unfortunate victim of this persecution is for him to pay the fine and have done with it, leaving others to take their dose of the same medicine in turn.

This course the JOURNAL would advise, unless the druggists as a body take the case up and provide funds to fight it.

This is a case in which every druggist in the province has an equal interest and should bear an equal share of expense. The Council of the O.C.P. is the proper body to have taken this up, but as usual when anything beneficial to the trade is proposed, they shelter themselves behind "their powers under the act" and do nothing.

Some person or persons have to provide funds, and we suggest that every druggist in Ontario contribute to the fund already started in Toronto.

When you have read this, sit down and send to G. A. Bingham, President of the Toronto Drug Section, your contribution.

### THE LIVERNOIS CASE.

Previous to the amending of the Quebec Pharmacy Act in 1899 the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association commenced an action against J. E. Livernois for infringement of the Act. In the first court decision was given in favor of the defendant, the judge making the extraordinary ruling that amendments to the Act were retroactive. This did not discourage the officers of the Association and they immediately took steps to carry the case to the supreme court if necessary as they knew that such a decision as that given by the judge in the lower court would never stand, as it was contrary to the very elements of justice.

The case came before the supreme court and the judgment as delivered by Hon. Justice Sidgewick forms very interesting and satisfactory reading for all our readers.

The plea that Livernois was a wholesaler, and that the sales, for which the Association prosecuted him, were wholesale transactions was stigmatised as farcical. This expression aptly expressed the fact. Such a plea was ridiculous on the face of it.

The decision is one of the greatest value to the pharmacists of the Province of Quebec as it will put an end to a condition of affairs which has been a thorn in the side of the Association for many years, and will be a precedent on which to base other actions in future.



### THE POLICE COURT PROSECUTIONS.

The party responsible for the recent prosecutions of Toronto druggists appears hard to locate. Present indications are that Detective Rose is the party. Dr. Pyne, the Registrar, repudiates the action as does every reputable physician in the city yet spoken to on the subject.

No possible good can follow such disreputable tactics as are being pursued in the name of the medical fraternity. The employment of people of questionable character to act as informers is only justifiable, if at all, in case of extreme importance to the community as a body.

For the enforcement of acts which come under the character of "Class Legislation" it is simply an iniquity which no body of honest or reputable men should countenance.

Such characters are simply out for the money that is in it and they will usually resort to any means to earn their pay.

In the present case the chief informant admitted she was paid \$1 per day and expenses. The money was what she was after. Her sister-in-law took the stand and swore that "her reputation for veracity was such that she would not believe her on oath."

The most encouraging feature of the present *persecution* is that reputable physicians condemn it utterly and the sympathy of the community is with the druggist. This feature does not, however, prevent a certain clique of small souled doctors causing honest men annoyance and loss by putting into operation the provisions of an unjustifiable law.

### COUNTRY FAIR METHODS.

There is an eternal fitness in some things but there is none in the "Country Fair" methods pursued by the Ontario College of Pharmacy in connection with the publication of the College annual announcement. This publication is embellished with an aggregation of advertisements regardless of their character or source so long as the price can be collected from the parties furnishing them. Bad as is this feature it is by no means the most objectionable.

We find the Dean's name figuring in the Registrar Treasurer's report as an advertising agent receiving a commission of \$105 for securing these advertisements.

Further, many of the parties taking space in the publication do so under protest, fully cognizant of the fact that they never receive a penny worth of benefit in return, merely recognizing it as a mild species of blackmail to which it is policy for them to submit.

Now it does appear to us that the Dean should

have a more correct appreciation of what is becoming the dignity of the position which he occupies, and "the powers that be" should see to it that no duties devolve upon him out of keeping with the ambitions of the institution over which he presides. Instead of this, we find the chairman of the Educational Committee defending the course pursued and endeavoring to justify it because "the College cannot afford to lose the money made." The "advertising scheme" is indefensible from any standpoint but much more so is the parsimonious spirit which would prompt such a reason being urged by an officer of an institution having an income of some \$15,000 a year and from their own figures possessor of a surplus of over \$60,000.

Another member of the Council urges that "the College is not a State-aided institution." Well, if an act on the statute book of the province "Compelling all candidates for registration to attend the lectures of this College and pay the fees prescribed by it before they can secure a license to engage in business in the province" is not State aid with a vengeance then we fail to recognize the ear marks with which we flattered ourselves we were familiar.

We fondly hoped that the Council had experienced a change of heart and seeing the error of their ways would turn from them and welcome Mr. Case's resolution as a happy deliverance from a state of bondage, but our hopes are blasted. Ephraim is wedded to his idols, and so long as the victims are willing to be bled just so long will the Ontario College of Pharmacy remain on the list of charitable institutions.

### A NEEDLESS INSULT.

"For some time past the physicians and surgeons of the province have felt that in certain directions their profession was being seriously hampered. They allege that wholesale men have reached an understanding with retail dealers which has the practical effect of compelling doctors to pay retail prices for all their supplies.

"It is furthermore charged that, in the matter of drugs, the competition among druggists has become so keen that there is great temptation to adulteration, and physicians in giving prescriptions have felt compelled to recommend only such druggists as have secured their confidence. In order to overcome this difficulty, the practice of physicians filling their own prescriptions has been spreading rapidly, but here, they say, they find themselves met by the fact that the prices which they are compelled to pay are unfairly high."

We clip the above from a report of the meeting held in the Rossin House, Jan. 24th, to organize a joint stock company for carrying on a physicians' supply business. The report further says, "There were about 150 members of the medical fraternity present

from all over the province." We would imagine the emphasis should be on the "about." Drop the "o" and the number will be nearly correct.

The company present were all doctors, except, possibly, the "promoter." In the scheme proper, the druggists are not particularly interested, for should it materialize, it is only another physicians' supply house and not in competition with the trade.

It is with the gratuitous insult offered to the druggists in the quotation we wish to deal. The rot in the first paragraph regarding an understanding between the wholesale and retail trade whereby the doctors are excluded from the privilege of wholesale prices, is scarcely worth notice except to say that no arrangement between the two branches of the trade was necessary. The dispensing doctor has proved himself such a nuisance by everlasting chasing after "cheap drugs" that the wholesaler is only too glad to be rid of him and his penny orders. There is scarcely a wholesaler in Canada but abominates a drug buying doctor.

As to the insinuation in the second paragraph, of adulterated drugs and unreliable druggists, it is unworthy honorable men, and we believe it is a safe statement that there is not a reputable physician in the country who is not prepared to repudiate it.

We should like those would-be intensely honest physicians to say what inference is to be drawn from the demand of a certain physicians' supply house for *half strength tinctures* and otherwise sophisticated drugs from Toronto wholesale houses. We don't know what inference might be drawn, but we know that the house made the statement "there was no use offering the doctors a good thing, as they would not pay the price for it. Cheapness appeared to be the essential quality." It is just such men as here indicated that would be guilty of inspiring the disreputable statements we have quoted.

There is absolutely no truth in the charge made, and the statement that "physicians giving prescriptions have been compelled to recommend only such druggists as have secured their confidence" looks much like a "herring across the track" by the commission hunting doctor. "Such druggists as have secured their confidence"—that's good—at a price of 25% com.

It's particularly good when it is realized that the prescriptions written by all the city physicians present would not add materially to the year's receipts of an average drug store.

The *Doctors' Magazine* recommends a hot foot-bath with an ounce of salt as very restful. Rapid relief from fatigue is also obtained by plunging the feet in ice-cold water, keeping them immersed until a sensation of warmth is experienced. Alcohol, in the form of spirit-baths, is a good tonic for the feet.

## Editorial Notes.

ACCORDING TO CONSULAR reports, the use of calcium carbide and acetylene gas is increasing rapidly and its use as an illuminant is displacing petroleum. Dr. Rose, the British Consul at Stuttgart, states that there are not less than 200,000 jets in use in the country. Thirty two towns of 5000 population each are lighted with it.

RECIPROCITY is gaining ground rapidly in Australia. The difficulties in the way are being overcome one by one and, from present indications, the near future will see it an accomplished fact. The Victorian Board a short time ago proposed that all past certificates issued by any board should be accepted by all other boards and for the future a common standard and uniform examination be established. This proposition appears to meet with favour by a majority of the boards. Common sense seems to dominate the negotiations and where such is the case a way to the means is found.

TARRANT & CO., whose building was destroyed by an explosion, in which seven persons lost their lives, have been held criminally responsible by the Coroner's Jury. The evidence showed that there were stored on the upper flats about 40 tons of potassium chlorate, with large quantities of sulphur, strontium nitrate, etc., just the materials to produce an explosion. Considering the quantity of the goods in store at the time, the wonder is that the explosion was not worse and that more deaths were not caused by it. Mr. Main, the president of the company, stated that these goods were stored in the building by other firms and that he did not know anything about the quantities or the kinds of goods stored.

THE NEW PHARMACY LAW came into force in New York State on January 1st, and already there is considerable growing. The most objectionable clause appears to be that with regard to re-registration of pharmacy, the fee for which is \$2. Americans as a rule are the most openhanded people in the world, but sometimes they kick up terribly over a paltry sum. In this case many of the pharmacists of New York State appear to be willing to smash the whole law and lose all the benefits which will accrue from it, simply because they have to pay \$2 a year for it. In the Province of Quebec pharmacists pay from \$5 to \$10 for re-registration, and don't make any kick over it, because they know that a good pharmacy law costs money and they are willing to pay for it.

**ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.** The manufacture of indigo is now being carried on by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, the sum of £900,000 having been invested by the directors for the necessary buildings and plant. It is said that the product is equal in every respect to that obtained from the Indian indigo plantations. If this be so, the latter will be compelled to follow the example of the former madder farmers of France, whose occupation was destroyed by the advent of the artificial product. Dr. Brunck, the manager of the Badische works, recommends the Indian planters to turn their attention to other crops as the day for natural indigo is gone by. Instead of taking his advice, the planters are preparing to fight the artificial product, by greater attention to the details of the making and scientific investigation of the process. It is stated that increases of from 25 to 120% in the yield have been obtained during the past year by some of the experts who are studying the question.

A NEW PROCESS for the manufacture of white lead has been perfected by Professor Bischoff, of Glasgow University. Superiority over all other processes is claimed in the several particulars, of rapidity of production, healthfulness of operatives, uniformity of quality, and cost of production. The process is thus described in the B. and C. Druggist:—"It consists in the conversion of lead into litharge by the usual plan in an oxidising atmosphere. The oxide of lead is then ground in a dustproof mill, and is next converted into the sub-oxide of lead by heating it to a temperature of nearly 300 degs. C. in a current of water-gas. This gas consists of a mixture of hydrogen with carbonic oxide and some carbonic acid. The ground litharge is carried continuously by dustproof elevators and conveyors, to the top of the "reducers," and the sub-oxide escapes below. When the required quantity of the sub-oxide has been collected it is transferred to a mixing mill, and continuously stirred until oxidation and hydration have taken place." A strong company has been formed in England for working the patent.

*The Only American Girl to Marry a King.*—But one American girl has ever married a King, and she, a New England woman, now a widow, is living in a royal palace in the country of her adoption, almost lost sight of by her American sisters and friends. The romance of this fascinating, gifted American girl, who won the hand and heart of a King—one of the prettiest of love stories—will be one of the features of the March Ladies' Home Journal.

It is estimated that only one couple in 11,500 live to celebrate their diamond wedding.

### TORONTO DRUGGISTS PROSECUTED FOR PRESCRIBING.

On Friday, January 25th, Detective Rose, in the interest of the Ontario Medical Council, laid information against eight city druggists for violation of the Medical Act in diagnosing diseases and prescribing for the same. The parties charged were Messrs. J. R. Lee, S. Hollingsworth, A. J. Truss, H. W. Burgess, J. F. Taylor, W. J. Mitchell, W. R. Hoar and S. Howarth,

The cases were down for hearing on Tuesday, 29th, but as no person was ready an adjournment was made until the 31st when they were taken up by the police magistrate. The first case called was that of Mr. Lee. Crown Attorney Curry prosecuted and Mr. Du Vernet defended.

Minnie Warring was the first witness called who testified that on Dec. 31st she went to the store of Mr. Lee, on King St., on the recommendation of a friend, Mrs. Olmstead of Sackville St., to be treated for a sore stomach and pain in the head. She testified that Mr. Lee asked her regarding the pain in her stomach, if it was most severe before or after eating, also where the pain was located in her head, and from the symptoms described by her informed her that she was suffering from dyspepsia, and that a mixture he compounded would help her. This mixture she purchased but had not taken any of it.

She was accompanied by a Miss Palmer who heard the conversation. This person being sworn corroborated the previous witness's statements, saying that she had made a memorandum of the occurrence and given it to Mr. Rose who employed her.

Both witnesses testified that they were paid \$1 per day and expenses.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Tuesday 5th at 10 a. m., when the defence would be put in.

Tuesday, Feb. 5th, Mr. J. R. Lee's case was resumed. The defendant entered the box and stated that he recollected the lady witness, that she called at his store and stated that she was suffering from sore stomach and headache. In reply to a question from Counsel Mr. Lee said that he found no occasion to ask her questions about her condition as she talked so fast and much that she gave him all information, rendering questioning unnecessary. He denied making an effort to locate her complaint or the pain in her head, but sold her a bottle of dyspepsia remedy for the sore stomach.

Mr. Curry, crown prosecutor, made a persistent effort to induce Mr. Lee to say that he had recommended the medicine after having her symptoms

described and concluding from them that she was suffering from dyspepsia. Mr. Lee refused to be lead into this trap Mr. Curry then went on a general fishing expedition and succeeded in drawing an admission from Mr. Lee that he had during the last twelve months compounded some bottle for some party or parties unknown who may have described their symptoms to him.

Mrs. Olmstead, of Sackville St., was called and swore that she had never recommended Mrs. Warring to Mr. Lee, not having conversed with her for over four years. She further swore that she would not believe Mrs. Warring, who is her sister-in-law, under oath.

Mr. Curry asked for a conviction that the matter might go to a higher court for a clearer interpretation of the law. Mr. Du Vernet consented provided the conviction was not such as would hamper him on such an appeal.

His Worship was willing to accede to Mr. Du Vernet's request as he was anxious for a clearer interpretation of the law, Mr. Justice Rose's ruling being capable of two readings. The verdict recorded was a nominal conviction and fine with costs for the purpose of getting an interpretation of the law on the case as set out in the evidence produced. Mr. Du Vernet applied for leave to appeal, which was granted.

Mr. Mitchell's case was the next called, and the same witness told precisely the same story about the same sore stomach and pain in the head.

Mr. Mitchell, being suspicious of the lady suggested a doctor and a stomach pump as the best treatment. She not looking for such horrid treatment declined, but finally bought a bottle of F. Stearns' Essence of Pepsine. The magistrate considered "no case" made out here and was disposed to dismiss forthwith but yielded to Mr. Curry's request and held it over for a week.

This was the day's grist, the cases of W. R. Hoar, S. Howarth and S. Hollingsworth were put down for the following day.

The other cases were called day by day until the whole lot was exhausted. The informers told the same story of the sore stomach until Mr. Du Vernet ceased to offer a defense, having determined to appeal the whole lot, which has been done.

#### CONDOLENCE AND LOYALTY.

To His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada, Ottawa.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and the Board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, in joint meeting assembled this day, beg respectfully to request Your Excellency to forward the following resolution:—

Resolved—That the members of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, jointly with the members of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, desire to express to His Majesty, King Edward, their sincere sorrow for the death of their beloved Queen, and to extend to His Majesty and all the Royal Family their heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they and the whole Empire have sustained, and to assure His Majesty of their loyalty and devotion to his office and person, with best wishes for his long and happy reign.

Signed, S. LACHANE,

President of the Phar. Ass. of  
the Province of Quebec.

Montreal.

January 30th, 1901.

W. H. CHAPMAN,  
President Montreal College of  
Pharmacy.

E. MUIR, Sec'y-Registrar.

#### REPORT OF DELEGATION TO N.A.R.D. MEETING.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your delegates beg to submit the following report of the Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists held in Detroit in September of last year.

We arrived in Detroit on Wednesday the 12th at 3 o'clock p. m., just in time to hear the latter part of the President's address. Through a misunderstanding we were absent from the morning session on that day, a fact we regretted because all the delegates were formally introduced at that session.

About 150 delegates in all were present and when we consider that one delegate represents an association of (100) one hundred, and many delegates were also proxies for other associations, we find over fifteen thousand (15,000) druggists were represented at the Convention.

The membership comprises forty (40) States and the Province of Quebec in which are one hundred and seventy-six (176) local associations,

During the year four (4) State associations withdrew, viz., New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland, and one State re-affiliated that had previously withdrawn.

There were also present delegates from the Proprietary Medicine Association and the Wholesale Druggists Association, who attended all the sessions.

The plan on which they have decided is called a tripartite plan, the three parties being the retailer, wholesaler and the proprietary manufacturer. All three appear to be harmoniously engaged in an endeavor to make the plan successful.

The agreement is supported by six'y-six (66)

patent medicine houses, which includes most of the larger and many of the smaller manufacturers.

A very large number of the jobbers are also subjects to the plan. They state that about 86 % numerically, and 99 % of the distribution of patent medicine through jobbers have agreed to the conditions, showing that the three sided plan is entered into with considerable earnestness.

The agreement is to the effect that the proprietors are to restrict their sales to a test of jobbers agreed upon as acceptable by the N.A.R.D. and the N.W.D.A. The jobbers are to sell at a fixed scale of prices and to decline orders from aggressive cutters and brokers or any parties supplying the same.

The retailers are not to substitute. They are to designate the aggressive cutters of their respective localities.

The salesman's card is a plan by which only those proprietors and jobbers are patronized who possess the certificate or card of the local association and the card is withdrawn or denied re-issue upon satisfactory evidence that the N.A.R.D. plans have been violated.

Several manufacturers have advertising contracts with newspapers to the effect that the contract would be abrogated upon the publication in the paper of the advertisements of any cutters offering their products at cut prices.

We attended and followed closely the sessions of the Association, and we wish here to call special attention to the earnestness and enthusiasm which prevailed. The meetings all through were characterized by a spirit that savoured of victory and success.

They were evidently druggists and business men who had commercial grievances and were associated together in a plan that must remedy and correct those grievances.

The business was carried on in an open straightforward manner, evidently stating the facts as they exist without any intention to conceal any failures or set-backs the work of the Association had met with.

The two delegates present from the Quebec Society of Retail Druggists were Messrs. Willis, of Quebec, and Lachance, of Montreal. They are in active sympathy with the work and advised us strongly to organize and follow on the same lines.

We are therefore strongly of the opinion that the organization of an association to be carried out on the plans similar to those of the National Association of Retail Druggists of the United States would be of decided commercial benefit to the druggists of the Province of Ontario.

JOHN HARGREAVES,  
J. F. ROBERTS,  
Delegates to N.A.R.D.

#### COUNCIL NOTES.

Yearly richer.

Most harmonious.

Without Case—What ?

The Dean is still thrifty.

Time for a change—of men this time.

As we before remarked "Quizzes" must go.

No help for prosecuted pharmacists from this Council.

There were not many pre-election speeches or resolutions.

President Karn should be re-elected and receive another term as president.

That was a scoring for the building from the faculty. Burn it down and dynamite the lot.

The new solicitor is all right and shows that he understands his business by supplying a legal opinion in accordance with the desires of parties asking for it.

#### O. P. C. NOTES.

Prof. Fotheringham has found the "grip" too.

The Class Committee is being shadowed by Farmer Bros.

The College building was appropriately draped in mourning for the Queen.

The Queen's death was feelingly referred to by the Dean, and all lectures were cancelled for the day.

The class held a meeting on Jan. 25th and organized a hockey team. The officers elected were: Hon. President, Prof. Scott; Hon. Vice President, Prof. Chambers; President, T. G. Nutson; Sec.-Treasurer, G. L. Dorland; Manager, H. H. Hunter; Committee, Messrs. Fred O'Connor, W. E. Arens and J. L. McIntosh.

#### Celery King.

The Woodward Chemical Co. now have six men in various parts of Canada sampling Celery King. The work (we are told) is being done thoroughly. In large cities such as Montreal and Toronto distributing agencies are employed. Celery King being a spring medicine should have a large sale.

Spoiled children are not the children of self-sacrifice, but of selfishness and cowardice—the selfishness which seeks the easiest way; the cowardice which shrinks from facing dangers thereby engendered.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Promptly on time, at 1.30 on Monday, Feb. 4th, President Karn called the council to order and proceeded with business; members all present except Mr. Snyder, of Waterloo.

On the call for the reading of minutes of last meeting, it was moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves, that the minutes be taken as printed.—Carried.

Under the order of communications a batch of correspondence was presented by the Registrar Treasurer dealing with various subjects, among them a notice of an award of the Paris exhibition, in which the college shares.

After reading, these were referred to the various committees for action and reports.

E. T. Howard, of Manitoba, wrote submitting his Manitoba diploma and requesting to be registered a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, urging that he had attended the O.C.P, junior and senior, and passed the Manitoba examination. The request was referred to the Committee on Education.

Consideration of Mr. Case's notice of motion given at the August meeting re the annual announcement was deferred until next meeting.

REGISTRAR TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Registrar Treasurer presented his report, from which we take the following items. Four medical men had made application for registration during the half year, as follows: J. F. Halstead, Toronto; Jas. Grant, Victoria Road; Jas. Hart Kennedy, Wa-wa, and J. L. Easton, Ayton, still in abeyance.

The number of applications for registration of apprentices was 272, some of which are held for council action.

Renewals issued were, for 1894, 1; 1896, 1; 1897, 3; 1898, 5; 1899, 14; 1900, 156; 1901, 15.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

|                                  |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash Balance.....                | \$ 43 71          |
| Bank Balance.....                | 2538 64           |
|                                  | <u>\$2582 35</u>  |
| License Sale Books.....          | 1 09              |
| Registration of M.D's.....       | 16 00             |
| Apprenticeship Registration..... | 266 00            |
| Lecture Fees Junior.....         | \$5791 20         |
| "    "    Senior.....            | 7010 40           |
|                                  | <u>\$12801 60</u> |
| Less Petty Accounts.....         | 63 14             |
|                                  | <u>12738 46</u>   |
| Annual Announcement Adv'ts...\$  | 424 75            |
| Less Printing.....\$             | 266 97            |
| " Prof. Heebner's                |                   |

|                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Adv't'ng Com.....       | 105 69            |
|                         | <u>372 66</u>     |
|                         | 72 09             |
| Lecture Fees.....       | 12801 60          |
| Diplomas.....           | 50                |
| Matriculation Fees..... | 128 00            |
| Deposit Fees.....       | 689 55            |
| Renewal Fees.....       | 648 00            |
| Poison Book.....        | 13 29             |
| Interest Account.....   | 33 34             |
|                         | <u>\$17157 55</u> |

DISBURSEMENTS.

|                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Auditors.....                    | 10 00              |
| Insurance Account.....           | 245 05             |
| Postage.....                     | 53 91              |
| Apparatus.....                   | 310 09             |
| Infraction Account.....          | 427 20             |
| Ontario College of Pharmacy..... | 765 50             |
| Supply Account.....              | 71 07              |
| Practical Chemistry.....         | 17 74              |
| Council Meeting.....             | 653 60             |
| Coal Account.....                | 91 75              |
| Gas Account.....                 | 17 82              |
| Petty Account.....               | 8 65               |
| Laboratory.....                  | 5 06               |
| Water Account.....               | 19 48              |
| Examination Account.....         | 37 30              |
| Law Account.....                 | 100 20             |
| Salary Account:                  |                    |
| Wm. Young.....                   | \$300 00           |
| I. T. Lewis.....                 | 550 02             |
| Prof. Heebner.....               | 875 00             |
| "    Scott.....                  | 520 85             |
| "    Fotheringham.....           | 312 50             |
| "    Chambers.....               | 500 00             |
| "    Kendall.....                | 225 00             |
| R. F. Williams.....              | 208 00             |
| Boys.....                        | 25 00              |
|                                  | <u>\$3566 37</u>   |
| McGill Property.....             | 896 88             |
| Cash Balance.....\$              | 75 86              |
| Bank Balance.....                | 9845 14            |
|                                  | <u>\$9921 00</u>   |
|                                  | <u>\$17,168 67</u> |

On motion the report was sent on to the Finance Committee.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Showed the following Assets and Liabilities:

ASSETS.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| College Building.....   | \$ 35710 48 |
| "    Lot.....           | 5000 00     |
| McGill St Property..... | 5993 90     |
| Furniture.....          | 3534 90     |
| Apparatus.....          | 6782 00     |
| Outstanding fees.....   | 300 00      |

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Supplies .....                | 500 00             |
| Poison and License Books..... | 84 00              |
| Senior Course Fees Due.....   | 376 00             |
| Petty Account Due.....        | 6 25               |
| Cash Balance.....             | 75 86              |
| Bank.....                     | 9845 14            |
|                               | <u>\$68,208 53</u> |

## LIABILITIES.

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Salary Account.....\$           | 400 00            |
| Library.....                    | 32 44             |
| Accounts Senior Course Due..... | 832 00            |
| Dec. Examination, 1900.....     | 296 08            |
| Deposits Senior Course.....     | 695 00            |
| Mortgage Account.....           | 5000 00           |
| Interest.....                   | 125 00            |
| Balance.....                    | 60828 00          |
|                                 | <u>\$68208 53</u> |

## JOHN ROBERTS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

|                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Last Statement, Aug. 1st, 1900....\$ | 3382 98          |
| Interest .....                       | 60 80            |
|                                      | <u>\$3443 78</u> |
| Less Scholarship Pd.....             | 120 00           |
| Bal.....                             | <u>\$3323 78</u> |

It was moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Case, that this Council, assembled in behalf of the Province of Ontario, express their profound regret and sorrow over the lamentable death of our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, and deeply sympathize with the royal family in their bereavement, and at the same time express our loyalty to His Majesty, King Edward VII, and that a copy of this resolution, with the College seal attached, signed by the President and Registrar Treasurer, be duly forwarded to His Excellency Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada.

The resolution was carried unanimously, all standing and singing God Save the King.

Before adjournment the cases of city druggists now being prosecuted for the violation of the medical act was discussed, and members of the council were recommended to attend the trial for the purpose of seeing the working of the act and giving information for their future guidance.

On motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Roberts, council adjourned, to meet in the morning at 9 a. m.

## SECOND DAY.

Council resumed at 9.25, President in the chair; Mr. Snyder was present and Messrs. Watters, Hunter and Davis absent.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Graham, Messrs. J. Calland of London and P. Bowden of Ridgetown were appointed representatives to the Western Fair at London without expenses. Mr.

J. M. Hargreaves objected to sending representatives without paying their expenses. Mr. Graham explained the reason for not adding expenses, and the motion carried.

On motion, Mr. W. J. Atkins, of Madoc, was granted a new diploma to replace one destroyed.

Mr. Graham drew the attention of the Council to the conduct of Ontario members of the College who have in the past violated the laws in various ways and are still permitted to retain their membership, there being no provision in our act whereby they may be disciplined. These men are no credit to the craft, and Mr. Graham would like to see the act amended so that such cases could be dealt with.

Mr. Hargreaves drew attention to section 21, which covers such offences as referred to by Mr. Graham, and advised that the act be put in operation against the first case where a conviction is recorded.

Mr. Turner thought it was time enough for the Council to move when a case for action presented itself.

Mr. Hargreaves referred to one case in the past where a member was allowed to re-enter and continue business after having had to leave the country, his associate in crime having been committed to penitentiary in the meantime.

The matter of the present prosecution of Toronto druggists for the violation of the Medical Act was again up for discussion, and it was the opinion of the members that the time for any action on the part of the Council had not yet arrived.

On motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Roberts, Council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.—Carried.

## AFTERNOON.

On Council assembling at 2 o'clock the first business presented was Report No. 1 of the Committee By-laws and Legislation by Chairman Turner. This report contained a number of recommendations on application for registration by apprentices, whose papers or qualification are somewhat irregular. Most of them are "dated back" On motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Watters, the report was received and adopted.

Mr. J. Hargreaves referred briskly to the police court cases now being tried, and thought the matter should be considered later on. There being no further business ready, the Council adjourned until 5 o'clock.

Chairman Watters next presented the report of the Special Committee, to whom was entrusted the selection of a college solicitor.

The Committee reported that, after having met and carefully considered the qualifications of all the applicants, they would recommend that Mr. F. S. Mearns receive the appointment. Mr. Watters, in

speaking to the report, suggested that a sum of \$300 be named as the retainer fee, and that, if work to exceed that amount be done, then such excess be paid. Mr. Case suggested that the sum named be incorporated in the report. Mr. Watters accepted the suggestion, and stated that this sum represented about the average law expenses per year for the Council. The sum would be more of a salary than a retainer fee proper. Mr. Snyder would make the retainer fee smaller and define the work to be done and then the solicitor to receive pay for extra work done. On motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Snyder, the report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Davis, that the salary for the solicitor of the college be \$300 per year, such salary to entitle any member of the Council and the Registrar Treasurer to consult said solicitor on matters pertaining to the College.

In amendment it was moved by Mr. Graham and seconded by Mr. Snyder, that the Council pursue the usual course in the payment of a solicitor, namely: to pay for the work done. No salary or retainer fee had been attached to the office previously, and he saw no good reason for a change.

President Karn spoke strongly in favor of a salary as the only satisfactory arrangement possible, and pointed out how the officers of the Council had been handicapped in the past by the very unsatisfactory conditions existing. Nor were past conditions more satisfactory to the solicitor than to the Council. He was firmly convinced that had there been a salary attached to the position we would still have Mr. E. T. Malone as solicitor. Under past conditions the solicitor had no certainty of receiving anything from the College, and as a consequence did not take the same active interest in its affairs which would be insured by paying him a fixed sum as a salary or retainer fee, and, further, with a salary, the officers of the College would feel at liberty to consult the solicitor without waiting for the consent of Council or feeling that he was assuming a personal responsibility for possibly a large bill of law costs. The need of the College was for a solicitor sufficiently interested in its affairs to keep a watchful eye on all proposed legislation and suits, where these interests were likely to be detrimentally affected, and who would thus be in a position to suggest and secure needed amendments to our act.

Mr. Roberts favored a salary.

Mr. Armour took the same stand, and said that had the college solicitor been a paid official the acts of parliament bearing on the trade might have been more closely scrutinized and been rendered less irksome to druggists, particularly, mentioning the license act. Through the working of this act many druggists had been caused considerable loss and an-

noyance. He hoped council would attach a salary.

Mr. Jno. Hargreaves thought Mr. Mearns was not so much concerned about the salary as securing the appointment, which he considered an honor. Nevertheless, he believed a salary should be attached, and for extra work proper remuneration be made.

Mr. Case's suggestion that the salary and contract should be dealt with by the Special Committee finally commended itself to the members. Mr. J. M. Hargreaves presented a motion to the effect that the salary be \$300 per year and that the matter be left in the hands of the Special Committee for settlement and the execution of a satisfactory agreement at once. The two previous motions were withdrawn and this carried.

Chairman Turner presented Report No 2 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, and it was another batch of recommendations as to applications for registration of apprenticeship.

On motion of Mr. Turner, seconded by Mr. Graham, report was received and adopted. Council adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

#### THIRD DAY.

Council assembled at 10.20 a. m. Members all present.

The first item of business was a communication from Professor Scott requesting the use of the College lecture room in which to give a course of four lectures to the members of No. 4 Corps, Medical Field Hospital, of which Professor Scott is commandant. The request was referred to the Educational Committee.

A deputation from the students, consisting of Messrs. Vinning and Yarnold, was introduced who asked for a grant to aid in defraying the expenses of their annual banquet.

A deputation from the drug section of the Retail Merchants Association was also introduced by Mr. Hargrave. Mr. Bingham, President of the section, stated that the object of the visit of the deputation was to place before the Council a resolution, passed by the section, to memorialize the Council to appoint a permanent committee for the purpose of conferring with the Ontario Medical Council and endeavor to reach and preserve more amicable relations between the two callings, and when occasion required to remove cause of friction. Incidentally he wished to draw the attention of the Council to present conditions due to the prosecution of city druggists for violation of the Ontario Medical Act, and wherein one of our members had been convicted and fined for the purpose of affording a case which might be carried to a higher court and a clearer interpretation of the law secured. Messrs. Gibbard, Flett, Hollingsworth, Truss and Howarth spoke in support of the request that the



Council assume the responsibility of conducting the appeal, urging that the Council being the proper representation of the provincial druggists it was unfair to allow any private member to bear the expenses for the benefit of all. The President assured the deputation that the Council was fully cognizant of the irksome conditions and were most anxious to aid in any manner possible, but the deputation must bear in mind the fact that our law makes no provision for appropriating funds for such purposes as proposed.

Mr. Watters assured the deputation that they had the sympathy and would receive the material support of the individual members of the Council.

The deputation then withdrew and there being no business ready Council adjourned until 4 p. m.

Council resumed business at 4 20 o'clock.

Chairman Watters presented Report No. 1 of Educational Committee.

The first clause dealt with the December examinations, the results of which have already been published.

Clause 2 recommended that Professor Scott's request for the use of a lecture room in which to deliver a course of four lectures to the members of No. 4 Corps of the Field Hospital be granted, provided it caused no interference with the College work.

Clause three directed the Council's attention to the Faculty's report upon the inadequacy of the present building and facilities for the establishment of a two year's course, and the Committee recommended that no change be made in the present system of conducting the lectures until the Council is assured that no diminution in the number of students is likely to take place.

This report from the faculty was in response to the instruction of the Council at its last meeting that such should be presented at this meeting in view of the possible demand for a two year's course.

The Registrar Treasurer was instructed to inform Professor Fotheringham as to the date at which the College arrangement with Professor Kendall commenced.

The dates at which the next session should begin and end were placed at Sept. 5th to Dec. 19th for the junior course and from Jan'y 4th, 1902, until April 30th for the senior.

An appropriation of \$100 was recommended for Prof. Scott's department, a sum of \$234 for the Dean's department and the sum of \$50 for the purpose of supplying hot water to the pharmaceutical laboratory.

On motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Armour, the report was accepted and referred to Finance Committee.

The following is the faculty's report on the inadequacy of the building for a two year's course:

"After a careful and exhaustive consideration of the whole problem in all its phases the faculty begs to submit that the present building is totally unfit for carrying on a two year's course of instruction. In fact we are daily becoming more fully convinced of its inadequacy for satisfactorily carrying on a one year's course.

"The front portion of the building is badly laid out for even present needs. The lecture rooms are much too small and are badly designed and poorly ventilated. The laboratories are badly ventilated and much too small. Cloak room and sanitary accommodations are inadequate and there is no suitable space to devote to a useful library and reading room.

"There should be a museum in connection with the College, and the students are continually complaining of the absence of a play ground."

These are some of the difficulties that we are obliged to contend with daily. Some of these are capable of ratification at considerable expense but the major difficulties are not to be dealt with in our present location owing to the dimensions of the buildings and the shape of the college lot upon which the building stands.

The faculty is more than ever convinced that success will crown all efforts tending to make this institution a Dominion College of Pharmacy, and at the same time we may be prepared to receive students from the United States as per frequent correspondence.

Chairman Snyder presented Report No. 1 of Committee on Finance which was a recommendation for the payment of a number of petty accounts and a bonus of \$20 to Janitor Young. On motion of Mr. Snyder, seconded by Mr. Davis, the report was adopted.

Mr. J. Hargreaves presented a report of the Special Committee appointed to attend the last meeting of the N. A. R. D. held in Detroit on Sept. 11th and 12th last.

This report as dealing with an important subject we give elsewhere in the JOURNAL. On motion of Mr. Hargreaves it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Case, a sum of \$25 was granted to the students to aid in defraying the expenses of their annual banquet.

In the matter brought before the Council by the deputation of the drug section of the Retail Merchants Association President Karns' suggestion was accepted and it was moved by Mr. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Hunter, that a special committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. Watters, Graham, Curry, Snyder and John Hargreaves to

consult with the college solicitor to learn what powers this Council enjoys in regard to expending the College funds, and that said committee be instructed to arrange if possible an interview with a committee of the Ontario Medical Council to discuss the bearing of the Medical Act on the business and occupation of the retail druggist. —Carried.

On motion Council adjourned until 10 in the morning.

## FOURTH DAY.

Council assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m. President in the chair.

Mr. Case introduced his resolution, as per notice given at the August meeting, as follows: Moved by Mr. Case, seconded by Mr. Graham, that, in accordance with notice given at last meeting of the Council, be it resolved that in future issues of the College announcements all advertisements be omitted. No discussion followed. Mr. Case gave no reasons for the move. Mr. Watters drew attention to the financial loss which would attend the adoption of the resolution, after which a vote was taken, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of 5 to 6. A number of the members were absent. On motion Council adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Council reassembled at 3.40 for business.

Chairman Turner presented Report No. 3 of the By-laws and Legislation Committee, which, like its predecessors, was recommendations in a number of cases for dating back in apprentice registration. Among them was a request from Private McMillan of Sarnia, who applied for concession on account of having served on the South African contingency. Mr. McMillan asked to be allowed a full year of his apprenticeship time. This the Council could not grant but the committee recommended that the next council grant him his junior term of lecture fees.

Mr. Watters, chairman of the Educational Committee, presented Report No. 2 of his committee which contained recommendations that the arrangements for the next examination be left in the hands of the Registrar Treasurer.

A sum of \$ 200 was recommended to be granted to Prof. Chambers in consideration of his having taken the work of Prof. Scott during the latter's sickness. Mr. Watters explained that this was the usual course by all teaching institutions.

It recommended that all goods and supplies for the College purposes should in future be purchased through the Registrar Treasurer and through him only.

It recommended the renewal of all contracts with the faculty at the meeting of this council.

Mr. Watters moved, seconded by Mr. Turner, the adoption of the report.

Mr. Graham suggested that perhaps it would be wise to defer making contracts with the faculty and leave that to the incoming council. Mr. Hargreaves suggested that the contracts be made for one year. The report was adopted.

Chairman Hargreaves presented the report of the Divisional Committee. This referred to the special committee appointed to attend meeting of N.A.R.D., and recommended a schedule whereby the council could aid in the organizing of such a society in the province, and supplied a draft circular to be sent to the members by the Registrar Treasurer for the purpose of raising funds for divisional committee work. On motion the report was adopted and the Registrar Treasurer instructed to prepare and post the circulars.

Mr. Watters, chairman of special committee re college solicitor, reported and presented draft of agreement between the council and Mr. Mearns, for the president's signature. Also he presented the report of special committee appointed to ascertain the opinion of the solicitor as to the powers of the council in the expenditure of funds of the college. This opinion was "that all other expenditures except those enumerated in the various clauses of the Act were prohibited." Moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Hunter, that the report of the special committee re the solicitor's opinion on the powers of the council to expend funds be received and adopted. Carried.

On motion report of special committee on draft agreement with solicitor was received and passed to final committee for final action.

On motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Roberts, the registrar was instructed to notify each member of the college of the election to be held this year according to Section 4 of the act.

Mr. John Hargreaves moved, seconded by J. F. Roberts, that the educational committee of this council make an agreement with the faculty that the students of this college be not charged any fees for attending quiz classes after this term.

This introduction of the perennial subject of quiz classes involved the members in a heated discussion in which the honors were easy.

Mr. Hargreaves contended that they were an iniquity which the council should cease to countenance. The agreement with the professors was to the effect that they were to impart the information necessary to enable the students to pass the examinations, and for this they were paid a salary. If their pay was inadequate then increase the salary, but he objected to the collection of extra fees from students. At present some of the professors were collecting sums ranging from \$350 to \$500, and this was an injustice to the students who had to pay it.

Mr. Watters protested against the resolution, characterizing it as an insult to the committee and faculty. Continuing he showed the reason for the "quiz," contending that our students required some such help, not having had the advantage of a preliminary preparation such as is accorded art students. Quiz classes were not compulsory, and it would be an injustice to deprive those who wished them of the privilege because some objected. Fur-

thermore, the committee as yet had never received a formal complaint regarding the matter.

Other members spoke for and against, taking much the same lines of argument.

Mr. Case in a very humorous speech suggested that the matter be left as a legacy of trouble to the incoming council.

President Karn regretted that the matter had not come up in a different manner, as he considered it a subject to be dealt with by the council. He considered that every thing of a teaching nature connected with the college should be under the control of the council. The resolution was lost on a division of 6-4.

On motion council adjourned until 10 a. m.

#### FIFTH DAY.

Council assembled at 10 a. m., president in the chair.

Mr. Case enquired as to what action had been taken by special committee appointed to secure an interview with representatives of the Medical Council on the matter referred to by the deputation of Toronto druggists.

Mr. Watters thought that the intention was for the Committee to arrange for an interview and that such arrangements could come best through the respective Registrars.

Mr. Watters agreed to see Registrar Pyne of the Medical Council and ascertain his feelings on the matter.

Chairman Curry, of Committee on Infringement, presented the report of that committee. This was a resume of the work done by the Committee and Inspector during the six months.

The condition of the affairs of the College and observance of the Act were most satisfactory, only two members of the College being in arrears for a term of over two years, infringements were few and prosecutions correspondingly light. The Committee spoke highly of the work of Inspector Brown and recommended that the Council retain his services as per present arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Davis, report was adopted.

Mr. Armour, in the absence of Chairman Turner, presented Report No. 4 of the By-law and Legislation Committee, which on motion of Mr. Armour, seconded by Mr. Hargreaves, was adopted.

Chairman Snyder presented Report No. 2 of Committee on Finance. This recommended the granting of the sums requested by the Educational Committee for the various teaching departments, and also the appropriation of \$200 to Prof. Chambers for taking Dr. Scott's work during the latter's illness.

On motion of Mr. Snyder, seconded by Mr. Davis, was adopted.

Mr. J. Hargreaves enquired as to the intention of the Educational Committee regarding the May examinations.

Mr. Watters said that the matter was receiving the attention of the Committee, who were aware of the unsatisfactory nature of the Mutual St. rink and if possible a more suitable place would be secured.

Moved by Mr. Case, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, that the minutes of this meeting be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to every member of the College in the province.—Carried.

Mr. J. M. Hargreaves moved, seconded by Mr.

Snyder, that the Council place on record our hearty thanks to our retiring president and assure him of our sincere appreciation of his faithful services during the past two years.—Carried.

Mr. Karn spoke feelingly of the action of the Council in passing the motion and assured it that such was unexpected. He had but performed his duty and felt gratified to realize that the past two years had been most successful and harmonious. He expressed the hope that the Council might meet an unbroken circle after the coming election. However, they had to face the uncertainty of war.

Mr. Case moved, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Registrar Treasurer, Mr. Lewis, be granted a month's vacation during the coming summer.—Carried.

There being no further business to transact it was moved by Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. Case, that the Council do now adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in August.—Carried.

#### Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec v. Livernois.

Sedgewick J.—This is a proceeding instituted by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec against the defendant who styles himself a merchant-photographer and wholesale drug merchant, but who carries on the business of a druggist and chemist in the city of Quebec, and the charge alleged against him is a violation in several particulars of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. It would appear that the Council of the Association, in the interests of the profession and of the public, as well as in the pursuance of their statutory duties, resolved to prosecute offenders against the Act, and employed one Crankshaw to procure the necessary evidence. In the month of August 1898, and on five different days of that month, he visited the Respondent's drug store and purchased in two instances from himself, and in the other instances from his employees, the following articles:—a bottle of Gray's Syrup, a bottle of Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, an ounce of tincture of Gentian Compound, a bottle of Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, a bottle of Cherry Pectoral, an ounce of Bromide of Potash, an ounce of Tincture of Rhubarb, an ounce of Bismuth Lozenges, and a bottle of Hypno-Bromic Compound (Wampoles). These articles were for the most part submitted for examination and analysis to Dr. Fafard, an eminent analyst and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Laval, who found and testified that four of them, namely, Gray's Syrup, Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and Wampole's Hypno-Bromic Compound, contained poisons, namely, morphine and strychnine. The evidence of both Crankshaw and Dr. Fafard was amply corroborated and all the courts below agreed upon the facts just stated. The right of the plaintiff Association to recover depends solely upon the

provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, and for the purposes of this opinion I set out the following articles:—

Art. 4035: No person shall keep open a shop for the retailing dispensing or compounding of drugs or of the poisons enumerated in schedule A, annexed to this section, or sell, or attempt to sell, any drug or poison mentioned in the said schedule, or any medicinal preparation containing any of the said poisons, or engage in the dispensing of prescriptions, or use or assume the title of chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or apothecary, or pharmacist, or pharmaceutical, or dispensing or pharmaceutical chemist, or any other title bearing a similar interpretation within this Province, unless he be a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this Province or be registered in accordance with the provisions of this section, as a licentiate or pharmacy.

Art. 4040: "Prosecutions instituted for the recovery of any fine imposed under this section may be instituted by the Association or any other person, before the judge of the sessions, the police magistrate or recorder, in the cities of Montreal or Quebec, or before a district magistrate or justice of the peace of the place where the offence was committed, in the other parts of the province, or may be instituted before any competent court of the place where the offence was committed by a simple civil action in the ordinary manner."

Art. 4052: Nothing in this section shall interfere with the privileges conferred upon physicians and surgeons by the various acts relating to the practice of medicine and surgery in this province, or with the business of wholesale dealers in drugs in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, or with chemical manufacturers, or with duly licensed veterinary surgeons in their practice or business as such.

It is admitted that the defendant is not a physician inscribed as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons nor is he a licentiate of pharmacy, and the first question is as to whether he has violated any of the provisions of Art. 4035. That article prohibits (among other things) the retailing or selling by unauthorized persons of several classes of articles, namely (1) drugs, (2) poisons enumerated in the schedule, and (3) any medicinal preparations containing any of such poisons. According to the interpretation clause, the word *drugs* means articles used medicinally, whether compounded or simple, and the word *poisons* means drugs or chemicals which are dangerous to human life. So that the Statute is violated if drugs are retailed or sold, whether such drugs be poisons or partially composed of poisons, or are absolutely free from poison. It was proved beyond controversy at the trial that the respondent sold the articles in question, and that

they are drugs not only within the meaning of the Act, but according to the ordinary and popular meaning of that word, and the fundamental error, I respectfully venture to state, in the judgment appealed from, is the view that in order to constitute an offence under the Act the articles sold must either be an enumerated poison or an article containing an enumerated poison.

While no doubt the main object of the legislature in enacting the statute was to protect the public from the possible incompetency of vendors of drugs or chemicals dangerous to human life, it also was its object to take charge of the whole retail drug business and compel all persons engaged in it to pass a qualifying examination and obtain a license therefor. The contention, very feebly put forward, that the respondent was not a retail druggist but a wholesale dealer as well in drugs as in photographic supplies is, in my view, out of the question. The purchases proved were made on five different days. The articles purchased were probably, in every case but one, the minimum amount which one could purchase at a drug store. The articles submitted for analysis could all be carried in a small bag, and to say that these transactions were wholesale and not retail transactions is, in my view, nothing but farcical.

I am also of opinion that the proceedings were rightly brought in the Superior Court by virtue of art. 4040 above mentioned.

Whether the proceedings were criminal, or penal, or purely civil in their nature, makes no difference. The prosecution by whatever name it may be called, was authorized to be instituted before any competent court by civil action in the ordinary manner. The Superior Court comes within that description. The proceedings were properly taken in the name of the Association, and any monies recovered become the property of the Association for the purposes mentioned in Art. 4051. The prosecutors set out in their declaration in pursuance of the practice of the Superior Court, the circumstances upon which they relied in order to justify a condemnation. They allege several offences, and they describe all these offences committed after the first as *second* offences. In this they were wrong, as (it was admitted) a person can only be convicted of a second offence after a conviction of a first offence, so that none of the offences alleged in the declaration were second offences. They were each however, *first* offences, and inasmuch as in a civil proceeding several causes of action may be joined, there is no reason why in one proceeding in a civil court several penalties may not be sued for and recovered for more than one offence.

There is not, however, any necessity to consider this point more fully, as Counsel for the Association consented at the argument that if the appeal should

be allowed a judgment for one offence might be entered, as the object of the Association was not, in the present case, punitive, but rather to obtain an authoritative declaration as to their rights, and as to the disabilities of persons carrying on ordinary retail drug business in the province.

One point remains, after these proceedings were instituted and after the learned trial judge had taken the case *en delibere*, the Quebec Legislature amended the Pharmacy Act by adding to Art. 4039a another article which reads in part as follows: "Nothing in this act contained shall extend to or interfere with, or effect the making or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines." Now it is admitted that four, and perhaps five, of the articles purchased from the respondent by Crankshaw were patent or proprietary medicines, but it is equally clear that other articles purchased were not; they were drugs, however, and therefore not within the article, and a judgment for the Association may be sustained in respect to those articles not within the purview of the amendment just referred to. Nevertheless, we think that this Act has no retroactive effect. Whether the amending statute would have been so considered under the old common law may be doubted, but any such consequence has been removed in the Province of Quebec by Art 7 of the Act respecting the Revised Statutes of Quebec, and by Art. 11 of the Preliminary Title. In view, however, of the fact that we propose to give judgment for the plaintiffs for \$25 only, this point need not be further discussed. In my view the appeal should be allowed with costs, and judgment entered in the Superior Court for \$25 with costs upon the lower scale, together with the costs of the appeal.

#### CARD OF THANKS.

In retiring from the wholesale drug business, I wish to thank the wholesale and retail druggists and patent medicine houses of Canada for the very liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co. for so many years.

I also wish to acknowledge publicly the large share in building up the business contributed by my different partners, travellers and employees, some of whom have given their best efforts for twenty years, and several others for almost as long a term.

All the employees remain with the new firm, the Dominion Drug Co., Limited, organized and controlled by Mr. Chas. W. Tinling, and I confidently hope my friends in the trade will continue to extend to the new firm the same courteous and liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

## Selected Papers.

### A Hundred Years of Healing.

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

After enumerating the wonderful advances made during the century in all arts and sciences, taking up the subject of Medicine, he continued as follows:

"Measure as we may," he says, "the progress of the world—materially, in the advantages of steam, electricity and other mechanical appliances; sciologically in the great improvement in the conditions of life; intellectually, in the diffusion of education; morally, in a possibly higher standard of ethics, there is no one measure which can compare with the decrease of physical suffering in man, woman or child when stricken by disease or accident. This is the one fact of supreme personal import to every one of us. This is the Promethean gift of the century to man."

The professor gives a list of diseases which have been remarkably controlled through preventive medicine. They are: Smallpox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cholera, yellow fever, the plague, tuberculosis, diphtheria, hydrophobia, malaria, puerperal fever among the number.

#### WHITE PLAGUE DECLINES.

What he has to say of the white plague is of particular interest:

"One of the most remarkable features of protective medicine is the widespread interest that has been aroused in the crusade against tuberculosis. What has already been accomplished warrants the belief that the hopes of even the most enthusiastic may be realized. A positive decline in the prevalence of the disease has been shown in many of the larger cities during the past ten years. In Massachusetts, which has been a hotbed of tuberculosis for many years, the death rate has fallen from 42 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1853 to 21.8 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1895. In the city of Glasgow, in which the records have been very carefully kept, there has been an extraordinary fall in the death rate from tuberculosis, and the recent statistics from New York City show, too, a similar remarkable diminution.

#### DIPHTHERIA AND HOW TO PREVENT IT.

"The great danger is in the mild cases, in which the disease has perhaps not been suspected, and in which the child may be walking about and even going to school. Such patients are often a source of widespread infection. The careful attention given by mothers to the teeth and mouth of children is also an important factor. In children with recurring attacks of tonsillitis, in whom the tonsils are enlarged the organs should be removed. Through these mea-

sures the incidence of the disease has been very greatly reduced."

#### NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The century has witnessed a revolution in the treatment of disease, and the growth of a good school of medicine. The old schools—regular and homeopathic—put their trust in drugs, to give which was the alpha and the omega of their practice. For every symptom there was a score or more of medicines—vile, nauseous compounds in one case; bland, harmless dilutions in the other. The new school has a firm faith in a few good, well-tried drugs, little or none in the great mass of medicines still in general use. Imperative drugging—the ordering of medicine in any and every malady—is no longer regarded as the chief function of the doctor. Naturally, when the entire conception of the disease was changed there came a corresponding change in our therapeutics. In no respect is this more strikingly shown than in our present treatment of fever; say of the common typhoid fever. During the first quarter of the century the patients were bled, blistered, purged and vomited, and dosed with mercury, antimony and other compounds to meet special symptoms. During the second quarter, the same, with variations in different countries. After 1850 bleeding became less frequent, and the experiments of the Paris and Vienna schools began to shake the belief in the control of fever by drugs. During the last quarter sensible doctors have reached the conclusion that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated with medicines, but that in a large proportion of all cases diet, nursing and bathing meet the indications. There is active, systematic, careful, watchful treatment, but not with drugs. The public has not yet been fully educated to this point, and medicines have sometimes to be ordered for the sake of the friends, and it must be confessed that there is still in the ranks antiquaries who would insist on a dose of some kind every few hours.

#### TOO MANY DRUGS.

The battle against poly-pharmacy, or the use of a large number of drugs (of the action of which we know little, yet we put them into bodies of the action of which we know less) has not yet been fought to a finish. There have been two contributing factors on the side of progress—the remarkable growth of the skeptical spirit fostered by Paris, Vienna and Boston physicians, and above all the valuable lesson of homeopathy, the infinitesimals of which certainly could do no harm, and quite as certainly could do no good; yet nobody has ever claimed that the mortality among homoeopathic practitioners was greater than among those of the regular school. A new school of practitioners has arisen which cares nothing for homoeopathy and less for so-called allopathy.

It seeks to study rationally and scientifically the action of drugs, old and new. It is more concerned that a physician should know how to apply the few great medicines which all have to use, such as quinine, iron, mercury, iodide of potassium, opium and digitalis, rather than a multiplicity of remedies the action of which is extremely doubtful.

The growth of scientific pharmacology, by which we now have many active principles instead of crude drugs, and the discovery of the art of making medicines palatable, have been of enormous aid in rational practice. There is no limit to the possibility of help from the scientific investigation of the properties and action of drugs. At any day the new chemistry may give to us remedies of extraordinary potency, and of as much usefulness as cocaine. There is no reason why we should not even in the vegetable world find for certain diseases specifics of virtue fully equal to that of quinine in the malarial fevers.

#### SWEET ABOMINATIONS.

One of the most striking characteristics of the modern treatment of disease is the return to what used to be called the natural methods—diet, exercise, bathing and massage. There probably never has been a period in the history of the profession when the value of diet in the prevention and the cure of disease was more fully recognized. Dyspepsia, the besetting malady of this country, is largely due to improper diet, imperfectly prepared and too hastily eaten. One of the great lessons to be learned is that the preservation of health depends in great part upon food well cooked and carefully eaten. A common cause of ruined digestion, particularly in young girls, is the eating of sweets between meals and the drinking of the abominations dispensed in the chemists' shops in the form of ice cream sodas, etc. Another frequent cause of ruined digestion in business men is the hurried meal at the lunch counter. And a third factor, most important of all, illustrates the old maxim that more people are killed by overeating and drinking than by the sword. Sensible people have begun to realize that alcoholic excesses lead inevitably to impaired health. A man may take four or five drinks of whiskey a day, or even more, and think perhaps that he transacts his business better with that amount of stimulant; but it only too frequently happens that early in the fifth decade, just as business or political success is assured, Bacchus hands in heavy bills for payment, in the form of serious disease of the arteries or of the liver, or there is a general breakdown.

#### BEER THE TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

With the introduction of light beer there has been not only less intemperance, but a reduction in the number of the cases of organic disease of the heart,

liver and stomach caused by alcohol. While temperance in the matter of alcoholic drinks is becoming a characteristic feature of Americans, intemperance in the quantity of food taken is almost the rule. Adults eat far too much, and physicians are beginning to recognize that the early degenerations, particularly of the arteries and of the kidneys leading to Bright's disease, are due in large part to too much food.

#### INTELLIGENT NURSING.

Nursing.—Perhaps in no particular does nineteenth century practice differ from that of the preceding centuries more than in the greater attention which is given to the personal comfort of the patient and to all the accessories comprised in the art of nursing. The physician has in the trained nurse an assistant who carries out his directions with a watchful care, and who is on the lookout for danger signals, and with accurate notes enables him to estimate the progress of a critical case from hour to hour. The intelligent, devoted women who have adopted the profession of nursing are not only in their ministrations a public benefaction, but they have lightened the anxieties which form so large a part of the load of the busy doctor.

Massage and hydrotherapy have taken their places as most important measures of relief in many chronic conditions, and the latter has been almost universally adopted as the only safe means of combating the high temperatures of the acute fevers.

#### EXERCISE FOR THE YOUNG.

Within the past quarter of a century the value of exercise in the education of the young has become recognized. The increase in the means of taking wholesome out-of-door exercise is remarkable, and should show in a few years an influence in the reduction of nervous troubles in young persons. The prophylactic exercise, taken in moderation by persons of middle age, is very great. Golf and the bicycle have in the past few years materially lowered the average incomes of the doctors of the country as derived from persons under 40. From the senile contingent—those above this age—the average income has for a long time been raised by these exercises, as a large number of persons have been injured by taking up sports which may be vigorously pursued with safety only by those with young arteries.

Of three departures in the art of healing brief mention may be made. The use of the extracts of certain organs (or of the organs themselves) in disease is as old as the Romans, but an extraordinary impetus has been given to the subject by the curative powers of the extract of the thyroid gland in the diseases known as cretinism and myxoedema. The brilliancy of the results in these diseases has had no

parallel in the history of modern medicine, but it cannot be said that in the use of the extracts of other organs for disease the results have fulfilled the sanguine expectations of many. There was not, in the first place, the same physiological basis, and practitioners have used these extracts too indiscriminately and without sufficient knowledge of the subject.

Secondly, as I have already mentioned, we possess a sure and certain hope that for many of the acute infections antitoxins will be found.

#### FAITH THE TOUCHSTONE OF MEDICINE.

A third noteworthy feature in modern treatment has been a return to psychical methods of cure, in which faith in something is suggested to the patient. After all faith is the great lever of life. Without it man can do nothing; with it, even with a fragment, as a grain of mustard seed, all things are possible to him. Faith in us, faith in our drugs and methods, is the great stock in trade of the profession. In one pan of the balance put the pharmacopœias of the world, all the editions from Dioscorides to the last issue of the United States Dispensatory; heap them on the scales as did Euripides his books in the celebrated contest in the 'Frogs'; in the other put the simple faith with which from the days of the Pharaohs until now the children of men have swallowed the mixtures these works describe, and the bulky tomes will kick the beam. It is the aurum potabile, the touchstone of success in medicine. As Galen says, confidence and hope do more good than physic—"he cures most in whom most are confident." That strange compound of charlatan and philosopher, Paracelsus, encouraged his patients "to have a good faith, a strong imagination, and they shall find the effects" (Burton). While we often overlook or are ignorant of our faith cures, doctors are just a wee bit too sensitive about those performed outside our ranks. They have never had, and cannot expect to have, a monopoly in this panacea, which is open to all, free as the sun, and which may make of every one in certain cases, as was the Lacedemon of Homer's day, "a good physician out of nature's grace."

#### SAINTS, PILLS AND HYPNOTISM.

Faith in the gods or in the saints cures one, faith in little pills another, hypnotic suggestion a third, faith in a plain, common doctor a fourth. In all ages the prayer of faith has healed the sick, and the mental attitude of the suppliant seems to be of more consequence than the powers to which the prayer is addressed. It will not raise the dead; it will not put in a new eye in place of a bad one (as it did to an Iroquois Indian boy for one of the Jesuit Fathers), nor will it cure cancer or pneumonia or knit a bone, but in spite of these nineteenth-century restrictions, such as we find it, faith is a most precious commodity, without which we should be very badly off.

(To be continued.)

# Accept 1900 Our thanks 1901 and good wishes !

The old and new hold together, the experiences of the past entering largely into the realization of hopes which we have entertained. A year ago, we (speaking both personally and generally) had reason to hope for and expect a year of good things. The hope has been realized most gratifyingly. We enter another year with anticipations just as bright as a year ago, and our sincere wish for all our friends—friends by social ties, by business intercourse, or by simple similarity of occupation—is that all may enjoy a year of still better things in 1901.

We return our sincere thanks to our patrons of 1900 for their many kindnesses to our house; very especially for the expressions of their approval which we have received. We will be untiring in our efforts to deal with all matters in a manner that will eventuate satisfactorily to all our customers.

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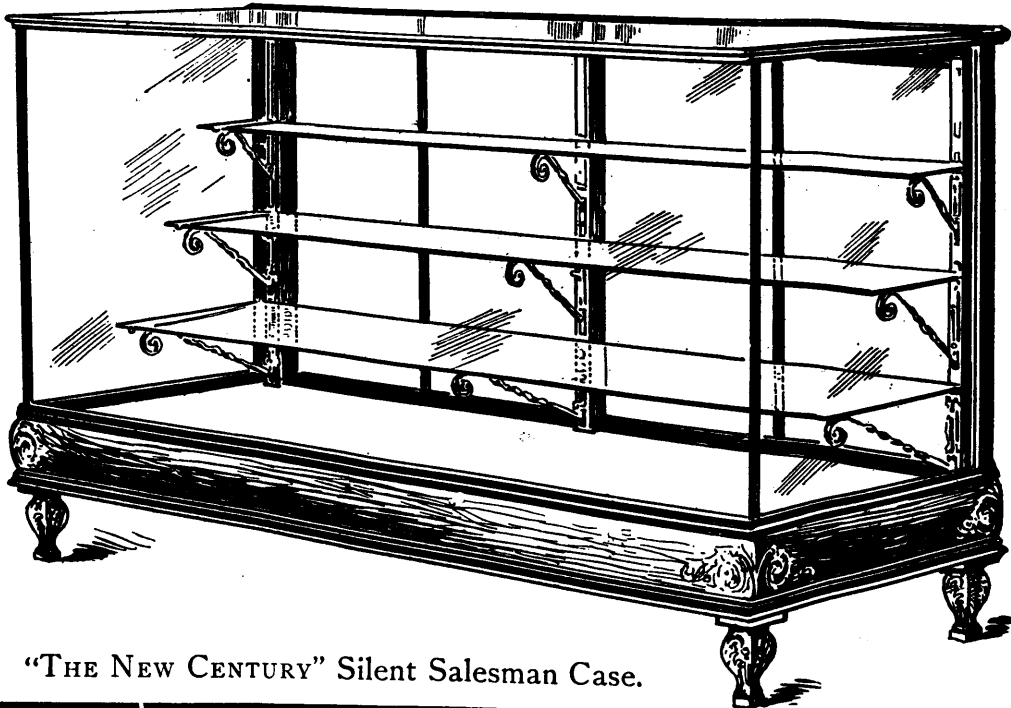
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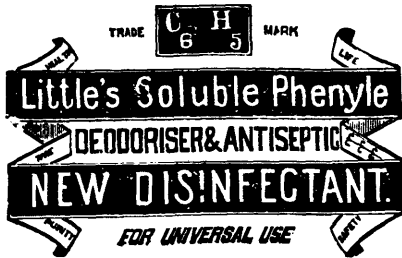
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# OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

## CAN NERVOUS DISEASE BE CAUSED BY EYESTRAIN.

A great deal is being written at the present time upon the relation between nervous disease and "eye trouble." There is a school of medicine which goes so far as to claim that consumption, diabetes and kindred—hitherto considered incurable—diseases are frequently caused by eyestrain, and can be cured by correcting the refractive or muscular error.

Professor Ranney, whose interesting book, "Eyestrain in Health and Disease," forms one of the most instructive treatises that has been written on this subject, says:

"The literature of medicine goes to show conclusively that the duration of life is materially shortened by nervous debility and the diseases which it entails. Any factor, therefore, ought not to be overlooked. If the view that eyestrain is a frequent cause of functional nervous derangement proves to be a correct one, it is not difficult to see that a hope of marked relief or internal recovery is practically extended to many hopeless sufferers upon whom drugs have exerted little or no benefit."

Assuming that the disease referred to can be favorably affected by the relief of eye strain, the very gravity of a case of this kind would prevent any honest optician from undertaking to relieve it, from the fact that he can of necessity have no scientific knowledge, and he would invariably relinquish them to the medical practitioners; but if these, the worst of physical ills, are in part caused by eyestrain, and yield to treatment on these lines, there must of necessity be many minor ailments dependent upon the same cause, and which will yield readily to treatment, and easily within the province of the intelligent optician who cares to see something more than dollars and cents in each case.

Everyone of us is familiar with many cases of neuralgia and persistent headache, which have been treated by medical men and with patent medicines and lotions without effect, but which yield readily to

treatment with glasses, either for correction of refractive or muscular errors, or both.

While positive connection can be traced between hyperopia and headache, and the connection proved by the cessation of the discomfort upon applying the correction, there are numerous cases which present themselves to the optician in which the complaint is of this kind, but no refractive error can be discovered. Some of these, of course, are to be attributed to latent hyperopia, and slowly yield under the effect of a convex lens. The greater number will be found to be the victims of muscular imbalance, and no form of treatment holds out any hope of relief until this condition is rectified.

To those who have mastered the principles of refraction, and think they have done all there is to do, I would advise a close study of the principles of muscular imbalance, holding out, as it does, not merely a rich field of interesting investigation, but eventually a profitable return in the form of a remunerative practice.

## OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

FRAME FITTING AND PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

(Continued.)

It must be borne in mind that a bridge that is too high has the effect of throwing the lenses too low, and when the bridge is low the lenses will be high.

By observing then the question of P. D. and nose height we can secure perfect fitting in regard to others, but in addition to this we have other considerations but little less important.

The position of the lenses in regard to their distance from the cornea depends entirely upon the position of the crest or top of the bridge, as compared with the plane of lenses.

The ideal position to have the lenses from a purely scientific point of view would be touching the cornea, but as this is an impossibility the next best place is as near as we can place them without coming in contact with the eye lashes.

A spectacle frame will have to be constructed

according to the prominence of the eye ball and the length of the eye lashes.

A full prominent eye and long lash will necessitate the crest being adjusted back of the plane of lenses in order to throw the lenses further away while the small, deep, sunken eye with its overhanging brow will require the bridge set forward to allow the lenses to set in close.

Bear in mind you cannot, with comfort, change the location on the nose, where the frame will rest as nature has provided a suitable spot for this purpose at this junction of the nose with the brow, consequently any scheme calculated to alter the proximity of the lenses to the face must necessarily imply an alteration of the plane of the lenses in relation to the crests of the bridge.

To bring the lenses closer to the face the crest must be forward. To throw the lenses away from the lashes the crest must be backward.

A frame which is correctly centered and the crest adjusted to the right position will insure perfect results optically, but there are other points which are almost as important in relation to the comfort of the wearer, which is, after all, the grand object of the correction, and in no particular can a perfect correction be so easily marred as by carelessness in adapting the base width of the bridge to the size and shape of the nose.

A spectacle frame that is supported in its entire weight at one point, and that point the sensitive ridge bone of the nose, will surely be uncomfortable, and is positively unsightly. Likewise a nose that is  $\frac{7}{8}$ " in thickness at its base which is forced into the bridge of a spectacle frame  $\frac{3}{4}$ " in width is a sore spot to the wearer and is bound to prove one to him who fitted it also.

The bridge should conform to the shape of the nose and the weight consequently divided over all the wearing surface instead of concentrated in one spot.

The next point to notice is the temple width, that is the distance between the temple of frame where they rest against the side of the head.

If they are so narrow as to cut into the flesh like a wrinkle they will be uncomfortable and unsatisfactory and if they are so wide that a clear space on each side of the head intervenes between it and the temple, the frame will be very unsteady. The ideal frame just touches the temples but does not press.

The temple width can be easily adjusted by filing the small stop piece on the end of the temple, thus allowing it to incline outward to the required amount.

Riding temples should be curved to conform to the curvature of the ear in order to distribute the pressure just as in the case of the bridge.

Straight temples are held in place merely by the pressure they exert on the head, and consequently

are unsuited for rimless work.

The modern spectacle bridge is constructed of a broad band, the under surface of which instead of being flat is convex, so that it is adapted for noses of various inclinations. Occasionally exceptional cases will be found in which the sharp edge of the bridge rests on the nose instead of on the convex surface, the result, of course, will be an uncomfortable frame, and possibly abrasion of the skin. This difficulty can be obviated in a measure by building the bridge back and up when the lower edge cuts, and down and forward in case the upper edge is pressing on the nose.

Of course, but slight adaption can be made in this way without materially altering the height of the bridge and position of the crest, so that it may be necessary to order a frame especially constructed with the bridge at the required angle. Almost any alteration can be made successfully provided a frame is selected that will permit of the change in height and position and still be of the required dimensions.

Several instruments have been invented and marketed for the purpose of securing facial measurements, but they are all failures.

The only successful method is by means of a set of frames of various dimensions, which are etched on the glass. From this set a frame can be selected of the correct proportion and the dimension ordered from the glass.

Eyeglasses can be fitted successfully by one method only,—by means of a selection of various styles of guard, spring and post, by which the measurement is secured and the gripping powers as varied as possible.

Fitting sets of spectacles and eyeglasses are supplied for this purpose.

#### OPTICAL ALLUSIONS.

Mr. M. W. Cohen, of The Cohen Bros. Limited, has just returned from a four weeks' trip through the Eastern and New England States.

R. H. McClung, late of Streetsville, has started in business in Bowmanville.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College completed their first course, under the new management, on the 26th. The recent course proved one of the most successful in the history of the school, the various lectures being well attended and the examinations showing higher efficiency than in any previous class.

The following students were in attendance and win the much coveted diploma:—

Bert Wilson, Woodstock;  
J. C. Chisholm, Wingham;  
F. King, Toronto;  
K. Josephi, Toronto;

T. C. Savage, Waterford.

Mr. L. G. Amsden, Secretary of The Cohen Bros., Limited, and Optical editor of the Pharmaceutical Journal, was, at the recent meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The Canadian Association of Opticians seems to be journeying along a smooth path to success, as we are receiving numerous requests for application blanks. The greatest difficulty in organizations of this kind seems to be in getting the members together, or, accomplishing that, to prevail upon them to unite in harmonious action for the common good. We trust, however, that this is going to prove a happy exception.

#### Parallel Rays.

To those who have struggled with and mastered the mysteries of the terms infinity, six-upon-six, and parallel rays, the following definition of parallel rays by an embryo optician will come as a surprise and a revelation. In the course of an optical conversation he made rather free, too free, use of the term "parallel rays," and on being pressed for the meaning, unhesitatingly volunteered the explanation that "parallel rays were beams of light coming from a focus and crystallized in the lens before emerging on the retina."—*D. and O. Review.*

#### The Queen Is Dead.

Son of Britain, bow your head;  
Listen to the passing bell  
Echoing in its solemn knell:  
The Queen, our blessed Queen, is dead.

All our joy is turned to gloom,  
Now we know that she has gone;  
She whose life so brightly shone  
Resteth in the silent tomb.

Gentle mother, loving wife,  
Ever mindful of the right,  
Humble in her splendid might,  
Looking to eternal life.

Bitter tears the nation shed,  
For they loved her for herself;  
Loved the gentle Lady Guelph,  
Sleeping with the peaceful dead.

Son of Britain, bow your head:  
Listen to the passing bell  
Echoing in its solemn knell:  
The Queen, our blessed Queen, is dead.

Toronto, Jan. 23.

—*Alban E. Ragg.*

## Photographic Department

### SIGNS OF THE SEASON.

In a few weeks more, yes, even in a few days, the signs of Spring will be manifest, and its successor, Summer, will be upon us before we are prepared for them. Now is the time for those pharmacists who already carry photographic supplies to look over their stock and decide what lines they will feature, and for those who have not yet made this line a part of their business to do so.

The signs of this particular season in photographic supplies are many. New cameras are being exploited, new plates and paper brought to the notice of the user, and a general activity in all branches is seen.

The signs of the interest the drug trade is taking in the line are many. No matter how small the town, one pharmacist at any rate, and in some cases all, carry photographic supplies, and what is more sell them at a business profit. The wholesale drug houses are all issuing catalogues of chemicals anyway, and in some cases a complete line of supplies.

The signs of increased sales, we must of course look to the consumer for, and if inquiries for different kinds of information about the Pan American Exposition in this regard are any criterion, there will be a million or two new cameras bought this summer and every dealer should see that he gets part of the results.

### WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY.

Last month we discoursed generally on the above subject without going into detail, and we feel a few notes on the same line, but giving some of the practical side, might be interesting.

Snow pictures, as a rule, are not artistic, because in the majority of cases the negatives have been under exposed and over developed, and the resulting prints are only spots of black and masses of white, instead of giving all the different halftones between the two extremes. After a heavy snow storm is the best opportunity of obtaining artistic pictures, as the massed effect is better, especially where cottages or clumps of trees form part of the scene, which should be in all cases as simple as possible. Too much detail should be avoided, breadth of effect being aimed at instead and anything that will tend to increase this, such as the long shadows cast by trees late in the day, should be considered.

Any good plate of medium rapidity may be used, if backed to prevent halation. The exposure of course varies with the day and the subject, but a safe rule is to base its length on the time required for the sky which is always darker than the snow,



Twice the length of time required for the sky will be about the correct time for the ordinary snow scene without much detail, but where there are strong contrasts the reflection from the snow must be taken into consideration and the rule is to give about half the time for the deepest shadows.

In developing great care must be used as the aim is to get a negative soft yet full of detail, and the Metal Hydroquinone developers will give this under proper manipulation. The negative must not be made too dense where there are no strong contrasts, but where there are plenty of contrasts the detail in the shadows must be brought out and get the snow white effect preserved.

In printing, matt surface paper should be used and the picture toned to a black, as the black and white give the general tone of snow scenes and the rough matt surface the impression of the texture of the snow. The mounting should be appropriate, either dark greens or browns, or light grey or blue shades.

#### THE FABLE OF THE TWO APPRENTICES.

In a Retired Farmer Town, one day, away from a Department Store, a Qualified Pharmacist endeavored to feed his family by selling Seidlitz Powders and Horse Balls, and had a large staff of Two Apprentices to assist him in laying out the Blue and White Papers around the Horse Balls.

One of these Apprentices was of the ordinary Three Dollars a Dozen Brand and smoked Cigarettes and ate Liquorice down cellar, but the other was Eighteen Carat Fine and held three School Teacher's Certificates and a Diploma showing he had been Vaccinated, and it caused the cheap apprentice a lot of worry to get him to clean windows every time.

Every Customer except some Dead Games liked the Fancy Man so much, and he made a Great Hit with the Woolen Mill Girls, but he used to do the Mop Act every morning, while Bill leaned against the door post and jollied the grocery man next door.

After they had learned to make Condition Powders and to spread Fly Blisters, they went to College in Toronto, and Bill had a Lovely Time for a year Sampling Wets, while Clarence studied so hard and spent his Evenings up to Nine with a girl who wore Glasses and taught a Sunday School Class.

As the Stunts grew near Everybody said it was a Pipe for Clarence, and he began to use that Dreamy Look, but when the results came out Bill had Sneaked a Medal while Clarence only got an Also Ran. Bill now keeps the finest Sample Room in New York, while Clarence works behind a Soda Fountain for Three Per.

Moral:—Not always.

#### To Make Popular a Department of Photographic Supply.

BY JOSEPH F. HOSTELLEY.

*Continued from page 279.*

On the day of the first photographic excursion, a little party of photographers to the number of possibly six or eight, sally forth from the store of "Jones" the druggist. Many people see them pass through the town and, attracted by the unusual assemblage, say one to the other, possibly: "Jones is out in force to-day." Those to whom the druggist is unknown will make inquiries of another as to "what it is all about," and—the answer is possibly an advertisement for Jones and his department of photographic supply.

It will be to the interest of the druggist to carry on this and subsequent outings a 5 x 7 camera of a good standard make and a light, compact tripod. Several of the accompanying party will, without doubt, be equipped with a 4 x 5 or smaller instrument; some will be burdened with a heavy, cumbersome tripod. Several peeps on the ground glass of the druggist's camera, coupled with the most excellent pictures he makes capital of at intervals during the year, will very likely so interest as to cause them to feel that they are handicapped by lack of facilities, and that to accomplish better results they should be better equipped—a discrepancy which they will allow the druggist to adjust. The convenience of the light weight tripod will manifest itself immediately to him who carries one of heavy weight, so much so that it will be pretty safe to predict a sale of a tripod or two in the near future from the store of Jones. At every outing taken by the club the druggist will try to introduce some modern bit of mechanism designed for the convenience of the photographer or the development of photography. He will demonstrate the application and practical utility of these inventions by using them himself, and passing comment upon their advantageous features to his company. Many of these novelties will take the fancy of the young enthusiast and a few sales of the same will be effected by the druggist. The latter could in this way effectually and profitably introduce such devices as an exposure meter, a good practical shutter or a ray filter.

In the interval between the initial excursion and its immediate successor the club members will vie with one another for the distinction of being the first to exhibit the photographic results of their jaunt to Mr Jones, and also to have their work merit his approval. To properly develop the precious plates and to produce a finished picture of virtue it will of course be essential, in the minds of some, that the developing solutions and chemicals to be used come from the store of Mr. Jones.

As time progresses, so does the popularity of the camera club and the department of photographic supply. New members are enlisted from time to time until quite an aggregation of enthusiasts are mustered at the periodical outing of the club. Enthusiasm has warmed rather than waned. Every member of the photographic party is keyed to a song of praise to tell of the good and the pleasure they get from the club and its weekly mission.—

*Druggist Circular.*

### Toning Of Bromide Prints.

It is often found desirable to change the tone of bromide prints, and a number of processes have been devised for accomplishing this; one of the best of these methods is that which has been recently described by Mr. Ferguson in a communication made to the Royal Photographic Society. Mr. Ferguson has been experimenting in this direction ever since 1895, and has at last perfected a process which is claimed to give fine results with bromide paper or glass transparencies. In this process the toning action is brought about by the use of ferricyanide of copper; this is formed by adding 75 parts by weight of copper to 66 parts of ferricyanide of potassium, both having been dissolved separately. On adding the two solutions a greenish-grey precipitate is formed, which, however, is not very stable and is difficult to separate by filtering; it is best separated by decanting the liquid and washing with water. After several changes of water most of the remaining sulphate of potassium solution is removed.

The ferricyanide of copper is now to be dissolved in order to form the toning bath. Mr. Ferguson, after a number of experiments, found that the citrate of potassium was by far the best solvent, although the oxalate may also be used. To make the toning bath, 10 per cent solutions of neutral citrate of potassium, citrate of copper and ferricyanide of potassium are made; it is best to use distilled water. The solutions are mixed in the following proportions:

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Citrate of potassium, 10% solution | 250 parts. |
| Sulphate of copper, 10% "          | 35 "       |
| Ferricyanide of potass. 10% "      | 30 "       |

Add the sulphate to the citrate, mix and add the ferricyanide, when the ferricyanide of copper formed remains in solution. The solution may be used in various strengths, but it is preferable to dilute it to one-twentieth. The prints, which have been developed somewhat stronger than usual, are washed carefully after fixing, and placed in the bath, being kept in movement. In a short time a warm black is obtained, which soon passes to brown, then purple, and finally to red tones, with a diminution in intensity of the image. Positives on glass may be also toned by this glass. Mr. Ferguson states that remarkably fine colors are obtained by this toning process, and recommends it to all persons who wish to vary the ordinary tone of bromide prints.—*Scien. Amer.*

J. J. McLAUGHLIN draws the attention of the trade to soda fountain supplies. He is increasing his facilities every year, and as the growth of the business, so the goods grow in popularity. See the goods before stocking for the season.

### Just Among Ourselves.

[We solicit enquiries and letters to appear under this head but prefer names and addresses being sent (not necessarily for publication) No attention will be paid to anonymous communications]

Owing to the photographic editor being en tour his mail has been rather erratic, and he has nothing to do in the section.

He had the pleasure of meeting personally some of the prize winners in the recent competition, Mr. Bower, of Perth, who unfortunately has just suffered the loss of his store by fire; Mr. Brethour, of Ottawa, and Mr. Moore, of Montreal, all of whom are looking for blood again next year. Since Mr. Moore has won two prizes in the Journal Competition, his reputation is made, and now he is deluged with requests for pictures on all subjects.

### FOTOGRAFIC FREAKS AND FANCIES.

We will be pleased to receive any item of an interesting nature for publication in this column, peculiar incidents, humorous notes, new ideas.

"To be or not to be? That is the question. Whether is it better to use a cheap camera and suffer the contumelies of outraged friends, or by one purchase of a good lens and a little care to end it all. But what comes after this, aye there's the rub; better pictures without doubt, but increased bother also."

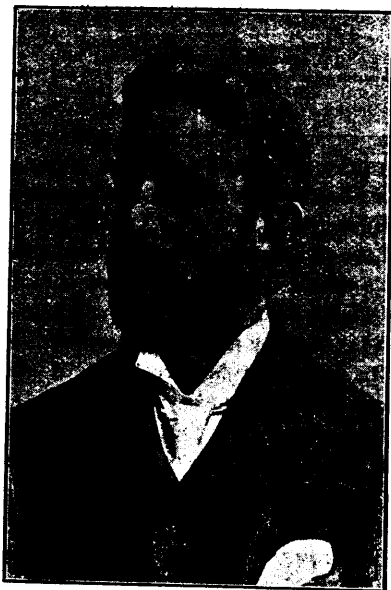
Some of the new papers for the coming season have a texture that almost reminds one of new fallen snow, the grain of the paper looking almost like crystals. The results are good, the tones seeming to be buried in the print.

### The Dominion Drug Co.

The above company makes its entry this month to the ranks of Canadian jobbers and bids for a continuation of the favors extended to its predecessors, Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. On Feb. 5th they took over the business of this firm, and in doing so assumed control of a business that energy and enterprise has built up until now its Canadian trade reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They employ some eight travellers, and are the owners of about seventy proprietary articles manufactured under the name of the 'Dominion Druggists' Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Wilson being desirous of retiring, Mr. Tinning took over the business and organized a joint stock company. The officers are: C. W. Tinning, president and manager; A. C. Gordon, vice-president; T. A. Henderson, secretary; J. M. Dickson, A. McD. Wilson, Peter Ross and W. MacA. Stewart, advisory board.

All these men are thoroughly conversant with the business and, judging by the popularity of the members of the new firm among the trade, a big business should follow.



Mr. Archdale Wilson.

After forty years' connection with pharmacy, retail and whole-sale, Mr. Wilson has severed that connection, as will be seen by his card elsewhere in the JOURNAL. Mr. Wilson is one of the few financially successful druggists. Opening his business career in 1870, he spent ten years of it as a retailer, but soon discovered that its narrow limits were too confining for a man of energy and business ability.

In 1880 he established the present jobbing business, recently purchased by the Dominion Drug Co. The success of this venture was assured from the first, and its record has been one of growth and prosperity from the first, the last two years being especially satisfactory—so much so that Mr. Wilson was enabled to sell to the new company at his own price for cash. Still retaining the old firm name, together with all trade marks, receipts, and the sole right to manufacture Wilson's fly pads and Smith's squares, Mr. Wilson may well be satisfied with such a twenty years' record as he has achieved.

While out of the drug trade proper, business relations with it will not be entirely severed. Mr. Wilson proposes giving his time to the manufacture of his fly pads and squares, and the drug trade is the principal distribution of these articles.

C. E. FROST & CO, Montreal, announce themselves this month to the druggists of Canada; Mr. Frost, Manager of this company, is well known to the Canadian trade, and goods bearing his name can be accepted as guaranteed in quality. See their ad. in another part of the JOURNAL.

Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, has been succeeded by the Dominion Drug Co.

## PERSONALS.

J. D. Cristmas, St. Thomas, married 16th Jan'y to Miss Frank Rowley of St. Thomas. Went to London and Toronto.

On Jan. 18th a stranger presented itself at the home of Mr. E. E. Rutherford, Spadina Avenue. It is a girl, and we offer congratulations.

J. A. Abbs St. Catharines, was married to Miss May Purnell, of St. Catharines. Went to Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

Mr. H. J. Leslie, manager of the sundry department of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, spent the last week in January in New York and eastern points on business for the Company.

The family of J. C. Gray, Parkdale, has been added to by one—a daughter. The event transpired Jan'y 23rd.

Frank S. Sparks, representing Henry Tetlow, of Philadelphia, is doing the city at present, having just finished the provinces.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The firm of Ruddy & Kaalenborn, Dawson, N. W. T., was burned out in a fire on Jan. 6th.

J. H. Levesque is registered owner of the Pharmacie St. Denis, Montreal.

W. T. Foster, of Foster Bros., Antigonish, N. S., is dead.

E. T. Howard & Co., of Stockton, Man., have sold out the business.

J. Bower & Son, of Perth, Ont., were burned out on Jan. 20th.

A. C. Smith, of A. C. Smith & Co., St. Johns, N. B., is dead.

Mr. Frank D. Noble, of Port Colborne, has been appointed License Inspector for the County of Welland, in the place of Mr. Archibald Thompson, deceased. The appointment takes effect from Feb. 1.

H. B. O'Connor, of Teeswater, has assigned.

A. P. McKenzie was among the victims of a fire which destroyed a large portion of Phoenix, B. C., about the last of January.

A. W. Redden, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is seeking a compromise with his creditors.

Dr. W. W. Chalmers, Magog, Que., is dead.

O. Collver, of Brigden, Ont., was burned out on Jan. 10.

T. T. Barnes, of Arnprior, Ont., has sold out to John Hodgins.

J. F. Gibson, drug broker, Gilmour Bros. & Co. and H. A. Nelson were burned out in the Montreal fire.

J. B. Chambers, of Elgin, Man., was burned out on Jan. 25.

G. E. Morrow, of Georgetown, Ont., has sold out to G. A. Ramsden.

P. J. Nolan has commenced business in Ottawa, Ont.

### MONTREAL NEWS.

We have been having some excitement during the past month. Poisoning cases, thief catching, etc., are some of the events which helped to stir us up.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "excusable homicide" in the case of Mr. Ward, who died from the application of carbolic acid which had been supplied in the place of tincture of iodine. How the jury ever reached such a verdict is one of the unfathomable mysteries that coroner's juries are apt to spring on us. The druggist, in whose establishment, according to one of the witnesses, the mistake was made, has settled with the heirs by the payment of \$500.

Two years ago the Grocers' Association was partly successful in its attacks on our Pharmacy Act. The officers were told at the time that they were being made catspaws by the department stores, but they could not see it. They spent their time and the society's funds and they obtained the right to sell patent medicines. And now who sells these goods? Not the grocers, but the department stores. Not only that, but the latter are selling grocers' goods to such an extent that the Grocers' Association is begging the City Council to put extra taxation on the departments. It is really funny, although somewhat sad, to hear Mr. J. P. Dixon, the secretary, tell our city fathers that he was driven out of business by these monopolists. It is sad because it was mainly through Mr. Dixon's efforts that department stores have the right to sell patent medicines and that they should requite his efforts to increase their profits by driving him out of business is base ingratitude. A few years ago we would have been willing to help the Grocers' Association to fight the department stores. but as they did not seem to have sense enough to come in out of the rain, as was evidenced by the way they worked in favor of the department stores, the average pharmacist is standing by and watching the grocers squirm, with, perhaps, the unchristian hope that they will get a good stiff dose.

For some time past an individual has been deriving a considerable revenue by working an old fashioned confidence game on confectioners, pharmacists and others. J. E. Tremble was one of the victims, but a few days ago the thief met his Waterloo. He telephoned J. E. P. Quipp to send ¼ doz malt to a certain address, C.O.D., the messenger boy to bring the change for \$10. Mr. Dunn, the clerk in charge

at the time, telephoned to Canadian Secret Service, and when the messenger delivered the goods he was accompanied by a detective, so that when the thief gave the boy a cheque for \$10 and took the change in good Canadian coin, he was requested to take a walk and explain his conduct to the police magistrate. At the investigation it was found that the game has been worked all over the city and there are many merchants with worthless cheques for \$10 who will have the satisfaction of knowing that the guilty party has been caught. Mr. Dunn deserves great credit for his promptitude and cleverness.

R. McNichol is removing to larger quarters on the corner of Amherst and St. Catherine.

We hear that a strong effort is to be made by the clerks to secure shorter hours. There is no reason why they cannot do so. With the pharmacy law as it is the clerks hold the winning cards if they only know how to play them. At present most all the clerks work at least 13 hours daily. This is 3 hours too much and the time can be cut to 10 hours if the clerks know how to go about it.

We have already noted in these columns the fact of the existence of a cut rate drug store in connection with a grocery establishment. The licentiate in charge gave up his job some time ago and the grocer undertook to run the pharmacy. Why not? Anyone can sell drugs as well as a regular licentiate of pharmacy. However, the Pharmaceutical Association did not take that view of the case and promptly brought action against Mr. Massicot for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. He has been found guilty of four of the charges and there are three more on which he is to be tried. We wonder what some of these people think laws are made for. Evidently only to be broken, but not the pharmacy law. The Association is bound to make infringers come to time and they do it.

### TORONTO NEWS.

The grip still maintains its hold on the citizens and the trade profits materially. In general drug store requirements conditions are normal.

The only "stirring" event of the month was principally interesting to eight members of the craft who had to face "His Worship" and supply reasons for an apparent poaching expedition on the M. D. domain.

Alderman Dr. Fraleigh, corner Claremont and Arthur St's. was the recipient of some disagreeable attention from some knights of the jimmy and dark-lantern brigade. They forced the office window on the night of Feb. 1st and secured some trifling booty. A bright light in the front store prevented them from "going" thoroughly through

the Dr's stock. A few boxes of cigars, a little tobacco and about 60c. in small change was the amount of their haul.

Drug stores are still at a premium in the city. Purchasers are more numerous than sellers.

City druggists—Beware the girl with a pain in her stomach.

The majority of city druggists have been too busy to indulge in the grip, but all have not escaped. Mr. B. Hall, of Osgoode pharmacy, has wrestled with rather a severe attack. We are pleased to state he is on the mend.

The craft generally throughout the city was pleased when the jury in the Hazleton case returned a verdict of "not guilty." A charge of murder is a serious thing. A conviction in Canada means a heavy penalty and it was satisfactory that the judge could charge strongly in Mr. Hazleton's favor. Toronto pharmacy is clean, police court and other prosecutions notwithstanding.

One business changed proprietors during the month. Mr. A. G. Brown purchased the business of Jas. Colling, corner Borden and College St's.

Mr. C. P. Lyman, of Montreal, has joined the office staff of The Lyman Knox Co'y, on Colborne St. We are pleased to have such estimable young men with us.

The stock of the Canada Camera and Optical Company was sold by the assignees, on Feb'y 7th, to a company with Mr. Gill at the head of it. The intention is to continue the business under new management. The Glencoe Camera will be their specialty.

The affairs of The Toronto Drug Co. are in the hands of an assignee, and the stock and business are for sale. Messrs. McLarty & Stevenson had some months ago accepted positions with a new company formed for the purpose of butter manufacturing, and the financial backers of the concern did not care to risk a new management so decided to dispense of it and took this means.

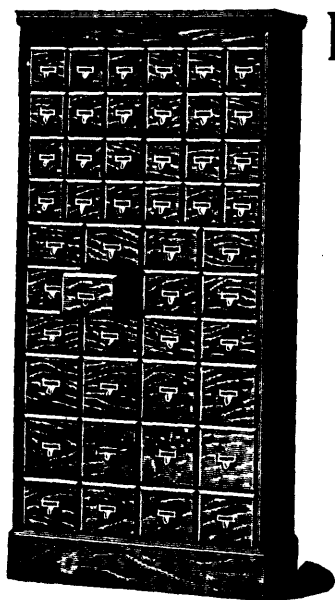
Mr. C. Patterson, of West & Patterson, has been ill since the beginning of the year and he is not making satisfactory progress toward recovering his health. His condition is considered at present serious.

#### SCENE—SHEA'S:

Caseyatbat—Close quarters here in crowded opera for removing overshoes, ain't it, Willie?

Willieoffthelot—Yes. Case of labor under difficulties.

Caseyatbat—Send for doctor immediately.



## BENNETT'S DRUG CABINET DRAWER.

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

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

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

20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO.

## ATOMIZERS, ENEMAS.

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



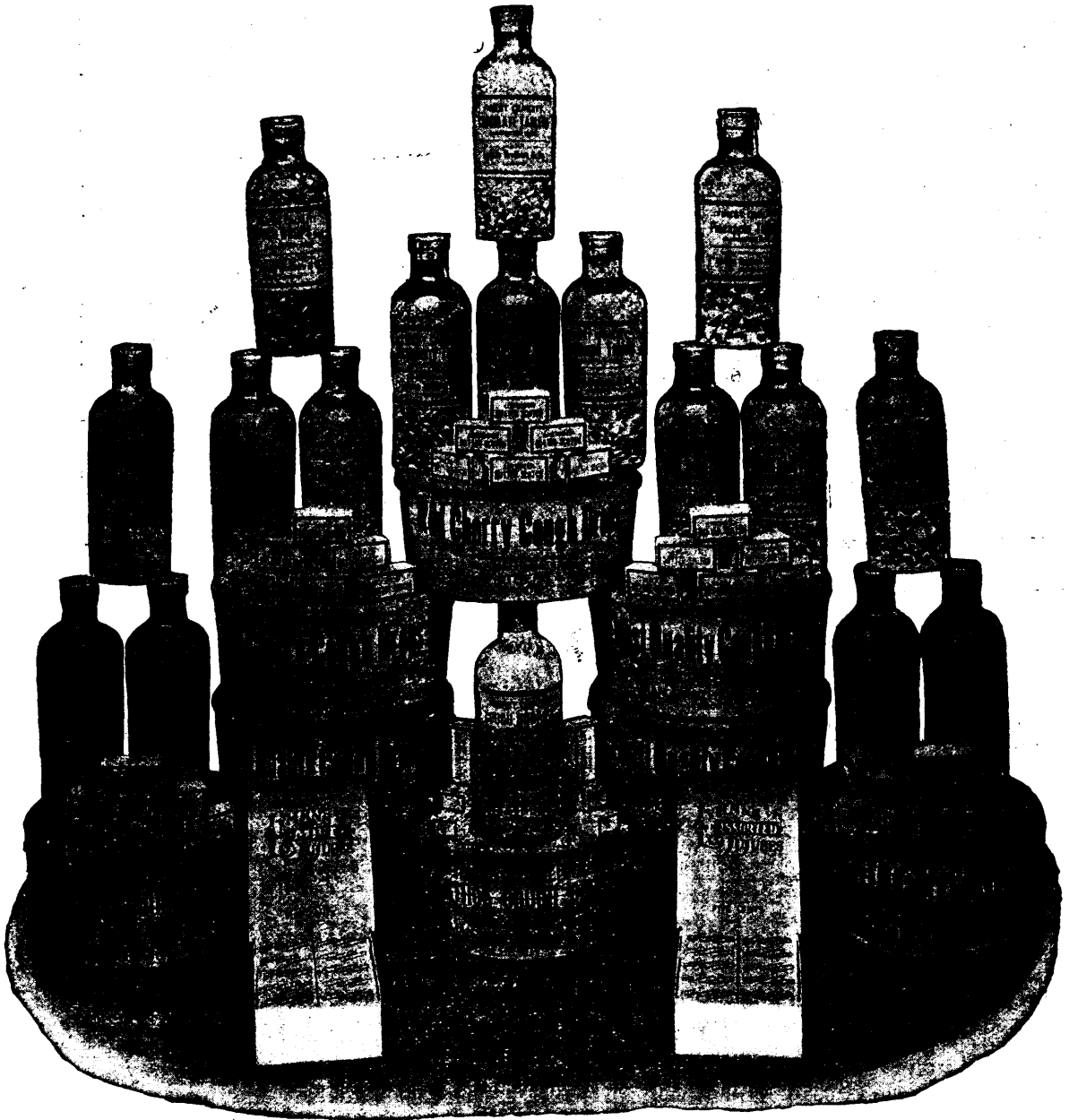
Letter orders given special attention.

## LYMAN, KNOX & CO.

Wholesale : Druggists,  
MONTREAL  
AND TORONTO.

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

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



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

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

Order a sample lot with your next goods.

**THE LYMAN BROS & CO. LIMITED TORONTO.**

## BRITISH NEWS.

A dentist's sponge caused the death of a patient in Newport-on-Usk, Eng., on Dec. 31. The sponge had been used to absorb blood while a number of teeth were being drawn, and was drawn into the windpipe, where it was revealed by a post-mortem.

Business conditions are not just so peaceful in and around Johannesburg, S.A., as to induce the singing of the Doxology. Lord Kitchener instructs every man who goes there that it must be with a rifle in his hand. There is plenty of gunning still to be done in the Transvaal.

After years of experiment, a firm of cement makers in Southern India has succeeded in producing a cement with a magnesia base, perfectly white, and which takes a polish like marble.

Among New Years honors conferred was that of Knighthood on a Dublin chemist and druggist. Mr. Edward M. Hodgson, Sir Edward, is the third Irish pharmacist raised to the dignity of Knighthood.

The drug and chemical trade of Great Britain shows an increase last year over previous years. The imports were £120,413 over 1899, and exports showed an increase of over £108,276 over 1899.

The embargo placed on the export of carbolic acid

during the first months of the South African war affected the German market so seriously that carbolic acid crystal advanced from £3, 10s to £6 per cwt. in a month.

Another celluloid comb accident is reported from London. Two imitation shell combs ignited in the hair of a young lady who was sitting before the fire.

The mother of Mr. Hanbury, manager of the Allen & Hanbury business, London, is now in her 108th year, and enjoys good health. She is the oldest person in the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. Barclay Lloyd, formerly manager of the Crown Perfume Co., went out to South Africa as a private in the C.V.I., and has recently been appointed Crown Prosecutor for the Orange River Colony.

**The W. H. Steele Co'y.**

This company has just completed stocktaking and they have a lot of 'tail-enders' and job lots of cigars and pipes on hand. They are anxious to clean these out, and offer them as snags to the patrons.

These goods are best brands and genuine bargains offered for the purpose of clearing out and leaving space for new goods arriving. Call and see them or ask the travellers about them.

## McLaughlin's Canadian

### Real Fruit Juices, Crushed Fruits and Supplies.

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

**\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon.**

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

### Make A Test.

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

**J. J. McLaughlin,**

**Manufacturing Chemist,**

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street.

TORONTO.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

The different New York drug associations are working on a minimum price schedule for the city. The following has been agreed on at a conference. "Full price for 5, 10 and 15c. articles, 20c for 25c, 25c. for 35c., 45c. for 50c., 55c. for 60c., 65c. for 75c., 85c. for \$1.00, \$1.10 for \$1.25, \$1.25 for \$1.50 and \$1.75; for \$2.00. Baby foods and beef extracts excepted."

Now it is the Owl Drug Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., which is suing for damages because they cannot procure medicine or drugs in that city. They blame the other retailers, and claim \$50,000 damages.

A case of morphine poisoning is reported from New York, where the victim's life was preserved by the use of permanganate of potash. A child four years old was given, by mistake, a quarter grain of morphia, and, although nearly dead when the mistake was discovered, yet it recovered after three hypo injections of 2grs. each pot. permanganate.

The Fire Marshall of New York, in his report on the Tarrant & Co. fire and explosion, gives the cause of the explosion as chloride of potash. Lives lost, 7; totally destroyed, ten buildings and their contents; damaged seriously, 30; damaged slightly, 200. Loss \$1,000,000.

The Detroit drug clerks have prepared a bill for the regulation of the working hours of the clerks in

drug stores. The bill will be presented at the Legislature of Michigan, now in session.

New York departmental stores flatly refused to enter into any agreement whatever for the upholding of prices on proprietary medicines.

A druggist of New York has to pay \$500 because an assistant gave 1-20 gr. of strychnia tablets when the prescription called for calomel tablets.

At the annual meeting of the Parke, Davis & Co., the old officers and board of directors were elected. The capital stock was increased by \$3,000, and new and modern quarters were decided on for the scientific staff. The building will probably be 160 feet long by 60 feet deep and 3 storeys high. Geo. S. Davis, for many years general manager of the Parke, Davis Co., and for the past four years assistant manager, has entirely severed his connection with the company and organized a new company, known as the Continental Varnish and Oil Co., of which he is to be manager.

A crowd of fanatical women disciples of Dowie, the faith healer, proceeded to wreck the west end drug stores of Chicago on Feb. 7th. Their weapons of destruction were pitchforks, umbrellas and canes. While marching from one store to another, they sang "Praised be the Lord," or "Zion forever." They were driven from one store at the revolver's point.

# Charles E. Frosst & Co.,

## Manufacturing Chemists.

ELIXIRS,  
SYRUPS,  
SOLUTIONS,

COMPRESSED  
TABLETS and  
LOZENGES,

## Effervescing Salts.

Office and Laboratory :

Dufferin Square

—•—

MONTREAL.



## WESTERN NOTES.

The Saskatoon Drug Co. has opened out at Saskatoon, Sask.

F. H. Livers & Co. have opened out at Moyie, B. C.

The clerks in the various drug stores in Winnipeg are agitating the early closing of stores and shorter hours.

Dr J. B. Chambers, of Elgin, Man, was burned out some weeks ago.

Mr. I. A. Snider, of Snider's Pharmacy, Winnipeg, returned a few weeks ago from Toronto, where he went upon a pleasant mission.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Dr. Guy, while working in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, claims to have discovered the dysentery microbe.

A French enactment passed in December last will have the effect of lowering the tax on light beverages and increasing it on liquors, spirits and alcohol liquids not denominated; perfumes will be affected by the tax, and a rise in price is anticipated.

Miss Lessnewska is the first lady pharmacist licensed in Russia and she is opening a pharmacy in St. Petersburg.

"Kurfuschereicommission." There you have it, and if it don't accomplish the work intended the case is hopeless. It is the name of a society formed in Hamburg to prevent counter prescribing.

In Germany the waste gases from blast furnaces are no longer wasted but are being used for producing power and energy for manufacturing purposes.

A French doctor states that much of the absinthe used in France is made in Germany from potato spirit and the basest sort of alcohol.

### Fifteen Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand and Hundred Hutch.

Tell it any way you please, that is the number of Hutch tablets sold since its introduction to the public. There must be some good reason for such demand. It cannot be all due to advertising. It is only fair therefore to assume that the remedy is doing considerable good, and that the people are talking about it during stomach troubles. Since July 1st six hundred thousand feet of paint work has been done, and this means miles and miles of fences, walls and barns have been painted in Canada alone. That means that Hutch is bound to be as staple as salts or senna. It means that the Woodward Chemical Company are bound to make it the great seller; it has the advertising back of it, it has the merit and it renders the druggist a fair profit.

## Pharmacy.

**MAKING SUPPOSITORIES.** W. A. Dawson, (N. Y. Phm. Assn.) finds that the cold compression process is unsuitable for making small quantities of suppositories, as there is as much waste with six as there is with a hundred. He prefers the following process: The cacao butter should be finely grated and mixed with 5% of corn starch by shaking the two together. This mixture should be kept in stock. In making the suppositories the cacao butter and medicament should be triturated together until thoroughly mixed using as little pressure as possible until the mixing is complete. Then the mass is formed with a little lanolin, rolled out and divided on a pill machine, the cutter being pressed down about half way through the mass. The grooves of the pill machine thus form the suppositories as to length and diameter, and it is only necessary to point the end, flatten the base and eradicate the mark of the fracture.

**CREOSOTAL EMULSION.** Clement Falconer, (*Pharm. Jour.*) recently had the following to dispense:

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Creosote carb.....    | 3ii |
| Emuls. amygd. ad..... | 3vi |

The result was not satisfactory, and modifying the formula as follows he made good results:

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Creosotal .....      | 3ii  |
| Pulv. tragic co..... | 3ii  |
| Flavor .....         | g.s. |
| Aq. ad.....          | 3vi  |
| ft. emulsion.        |      |

Mr. Falconer recommends the use of a hot mortar in mixing this preparation.

**THREE TROUBLESOME PRESCRIPTIONS.** W. G. Stratton, L.P.L.I., contributes to the *Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 12, his experience with the following prescriptions. His attention was called to the first by a Belfast pharmacist. It reads as follows:

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Tr. nux vomica.....     | 3ii   |
| Tr. strophanthi.....    | 3iiss |
| Tr. zingib. fort.....   | 3ss   |
| Tr. card. co.....       | 3ss   |
| Spts. chloroformi.....  | 3ss   |
| Aq. chloroformi ad..... | 3vi   |
| ft. mist.               |       |

As sent out by a rival, this formed a cloudy mixture, which was apparently what the prescriber desired. On experimenting with it, it was found that by adding the tincture and spirit one by one to the water, a muddy mixture resulted, but if the tincture and spirit were first mixed together and added to 4¼ oz. of chloroform water, a comparatively clear mixture was obtained.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Liq. ammon. acet .....        | 3iv |
| Liq. plumbi subacet. dil..... | 3iv |
| ft. lotio.                    |     |

In this case the lead is precipitated as carbonate, because the freshly prepared liq. ammon. acet. con-

tains carbon oxide. The trouble may be prevented by boiling the ammonium acetate solution before adding the lead solution.

The third was an ointment containing

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Hydrarg. ox. rub..... | grs xx    |
| Zinci oxid.....       | 3ii       |
| Calamin præpar.....   | 3ii       |
| Liq. plumbi acet..... | 3v        |
| Creosoti.....         | gtt. viii |
| Vaselini ad.....      | 3ii       |
| ft. ungt.             |           |

The only way to prepare a presentable ointment with this prescription is: first, mix the creosote with the vaseline, then add the powders and when these are thoroughly incorporated the lead solution should be stirred in a little at a time. The product is a beautiful flesh colored cream.

### OBITUARY.

#### ANDREW RUTHERFORD.

Mr. Andrew Rutherford, of the firm of Garland & Rutherford, Hamilton, and recently of the Hooper Co., Toronto, passed away quite suddenly at the Toronto General Hospital on Saturday, Jan. 19th. The cause of his demise was rheumatic fever, and he was ill for only a few days. A fatal termination was not anticipated by his friends. Mr. Rutherford was a successful business man, and, according to the probate of his will, had accumulated an estate in the neighborhood of \$50,000. He retained only a nominal interest in the Hooper Co., having disposed of the principal part of his stock to Mr. Curts quite recently. The funeral took place on the following Monday, and he was buried in the Hamilton cemetery.

#### CHAS PATTERSON.

Mr. Charles Patterson, of the firm of West & Patterson, drug sundries, 61 East Front street, passed away early Monday morning, the 11th, at his home, 180 Blecker street. Mr. Patterson had been ill for the past six weeks with rheumatic fever, and his death was not altogether unexpected. Deceased was 25 years of age and was the second son of Mr. Thos. Patterson of the postoffice. About two years ago he entered into business with Mr. E. G. West, and during that time had developed an extensive business. He was a member of the Jarvis-street Collegiate Old Boys' Association, and also a member of St. Paul's Anglican Church. Messrs. John P. Patterson, of the Mail and Empire, and William A. Patterson, of Trinity University, are brothers of the deceased, and Miss Ethel Patterson is a sister. He is also survived by his mother and father. In many circles Mr. Patterson was widely known, and many will regret his demise. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon to St. James' cemetery.

## Formulae.

#### ELIXIR OF HEROIN AND TERPIN HYDRATE.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Terpin hydrate..... | 2 oz. 150 grs. ur. |
| Saccharin.....      | 16 grs.            |
| Glycerin.....       | 16 fd. oz.         |
| Alcohol.....        | 3 pts. wine.       |

Mix, dissolve by heat, add:

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Heroin hydrochloride..... | 21 1/3 grs.  |
| Aromatic elixir.....      | 4 pts. wine. |

Mix, let stand 24 hours and filter.

Each fluid drachm will contain terpin hydrate, 1 gr., and heroin hydrochloride, 1-48 gr.

T. B. McClintock, *American Druggist*, publishes the following in the January issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Heroin.....                      | 5 1/3 grs.     |
| Terpin hydrate.....              | 3 drs. 12 grs. |
| Spirit of bitter almond (5%).... | 10 minims      |
| Comp. spirit of orange.....      | 15 "           |
| Syrup of wild cherry.....        | 2 fd. oz.      |
| Glycerin.....                    | 11 "           |
| Alcohol to.....                  | 16 oz.         |

Powder the terpin hydrate and dissolve it in the glycerine by heating. Dissolve the heroin in 2 oz. of alcohol, adding to the solution the spirits of almond and orange. Add the alcohol to the glycerine solution, then the syrup of wild cherry and enough alcohol to make 16 fd. oz. of finished elixir. This contains in each fluid drachm 1-24 grain of heroin and 1 1/2 gr. of terpin hydrate.

#### Mr. Labouchere on Examiners.

The longer I live the more convinced I become that our educational system will never be satisfactory until we undertake in a scientific manner the education and examination of examiners. A school for examiners ought to be established, and no one should be allowed to conduct an examination or set a paper who has not graduated with honors at this establishment. The idea that because a man has been through the mill himself, or has written books, or given other proofs of learning, he is therefore competent to examine his juniors is quite a fallacy, as may be seen from half the examination papers with which the rising generation is afflicted. Examiners may be divided into three classes. There are, first, those whose object in setting a paper is to display their own knowledge or air their pet theories. As it is easy for coaches and candidates to find out what the examiner prides himself on knowing or what are his pet theories, this class of examiner only tests the skill of the coach and the "slimness" of the pupil. Secondly, there are the examiners whose primary idea is to bowl out the candidates. These are chiefly occupied in discovering what the candidate does *not* know. Properly speaking, they are

not examiners but cross-examiners. Lastly, there are the examiners who seek to ascertain what the candidate really *does* know. These are the examiners who know their business and do it. Roughly speaking, examiners are about equally distributed between these three classes. It follows that only about one-third of them are really fit for their positions.—*Truth*.

#### Pharmacy of Iodine.

G. Lyon has compiled the following formulæ for various iodine preparations:—*Collodion*: Iodine, 1, flexile collodine, 20. *Cotton*: Obtained by heating absorbent cotton and iodine together in a closed vessel. *Gargle*: Tincture of iodine, glycerin, of each, 10; decoction of roses, 200. *Glycerole*: (a) Tincture of iodine, 4; glycerin, 40; for intralaryngeal applications. (b) Iodine, 20 Cgm.; potassium iodide, 2 Gm.; glycerin, 20 Gm.; for painting on the pharynx. *Oil*: Iodine, 1; cod-liver oil, 1,000; two tablespoonsful daily for a dose. *Rectal Injection*: Tincture of iodine, 10 to 20 drops; potassium iodide, 0.5 Gm.; water, 250 Gm. *Ointment*: Iodine, 1; vaseline, 30. *Syrups*: *Iodotannic syrup*—Iodine, 1; alcohol (90 per cent.), 2; syrup of rhatany, 988; a dessertspoonful at meal times. *Iodised Antiscorbutic Syrup*: Iodine, 1; alcohol, 90 per cent., 15; iodised syrup of horseradish (Codex), 985. A tablespoonful at meals. *Solution*: Lugol's iodine solution: Iodine, 20 Cgm.; potassium iodide, 40 Cgm.; water, 1 litre. *Tincture*: The official (Codex) tincture is unstable, and soon contains free hydriodic acid. In place of this a more stable preparation for external use is, Iodine, 1; alcohol, 96 per cent., 19. *Vaginal application*: Tincture of iodine, 25; guaiacol, 3. Mix. To be used for tampons. *Pigment for pleurisy*: Tincture of iodine, 30; morphine hydrochloride, 1.—*Nouv. Rem.—Pharm. Journal*.

#### A Woman Without Headaches.

There are, probably, few other women in this country as busy as Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the famous cook, or few who earn as much money. Besides her editorial work for *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which involves answering several thousand letters each year, she conducts a big cooking-school in Philadelphia, and lectures almost constantly during the season, traveling through all sections of the country. Mrs. Rorer has never had a headache, she is never ill, and, in her appearance, is certainly the best example one could have of her theories as to the right way to live.

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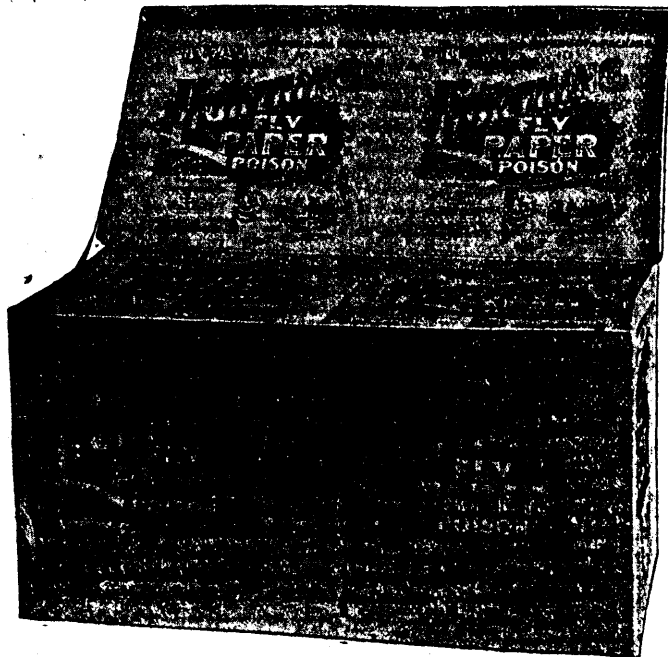
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