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Blaud Pill Capsules,

These far surpass Blaud's Pills in efficacy, as they neither oxidize nor harden.

Equal to
1, 2 or 3
Blaud
Pills.

PREPARED BY

*Duncan, Flockhart &
Co. Edinburgh*

Agent in Canada.

R. L. GIBSON,
88 Wellington St. West
TORONTO

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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

Vol. XXXI. TORONTO, JUNE, 1898. No. II

ARRIVED!



Our Insect Powder crop 1898 <

has arrived. We have exported a larger quantity this year than ever before.

If you have handled our **INSECT POWDER** you know what it is, if not we would like you to try it. It will cost you more than other powder but it will make reputation and trade for you as it has for us. We shall be pleased to mail samples and prices upon application.

HELLEBORE.

We offer a large stock of pure powdered in original bags of 110 lbs.

Archdale Wilson & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAMILTON.



"TRUE FRUIT" FOUNTAIN SYRUPS

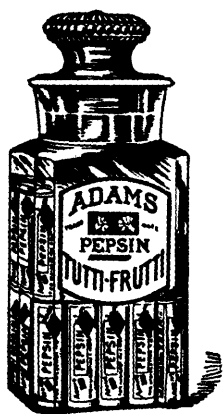
We are the manufacturers of the above justly celebrated Syrups, so well and favorably known to the trade throughout Canada.

Crushed Fruits and Syrups of every flavour you want for your Fountain.
 Also "TRUE FRUITS" BRAND POWDERED FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

The best is always the cheapest in the end. Use "True Fruit" and you will be satisfied as well as the customer.

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.
 Rochester, N.Y. Manufacturing Chemists, Toronto, Ont.



FREE A handsome Glass Jar, with ground stopper, packed in three different styles, viz : all

TUTTI FRUTTI,

or all Pepsin Tutti Frutti; or half Tutti Frutti and half Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Send for new hanger signs for your Window to

ADAMS & SONS CO., 11 and 13 Jarvis St., TORONTO, Ont.

You have been asked for

**EGYPTIAN EGG SHAMPOO,
 TURKISH SHAMPOO,
 DR. SAGE'S HAIR SAVER,
 CREME DE ROSE,
 TURKISH COSMETIQUE,**

WHY NOT ORDER THEM FROM YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE, OR WRITE TO US ABOUT THEM?

Send to us for samples of our Unique Astringent Pencils, and our EXTRACT OF BAY RUM.

More Bay Rum is made from our Extract than from all other Essences, Extracts, etc., combined.

Its Cost is \$2 50 a Pound.

THE
WINDSOR BARKER CO.,
 LIMITED,
 50 Adelaide St., W., TORONTO.

RANSOM'S CROUP . . .

The only medicine known that will cure Membranous Croup or any kind of Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils or Colds. In a private practice of 30 years it has never failed to cure any kind of Croup.

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu.

You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers.

Francis U. Kahle,
 TORONTO, ONT.

REMEDY

Accurate

3 | 1278
426

2 | 8464
4231

Division

IS AN ESSENTIAL OF A

PERFECT PILL.

OTHER ESSENTIALS ARE :—

ALL the essentials are found in pills of our manufacture, hence

PURITY OF INGREDIENTS,
SOLUBILITY,
BEAUTY OF FINISH,
PERMANENCY.

STEARNS' PILLS ARE PERFECT PILLS.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICH. ; LONDON, ENG. ;
NEW YORK CITY.

∴ **WINDSOR, Ont.,**

Won't Come Off



THE SECRET of good painting is good paint.

1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Material,

1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Proportions.

1 The **WHOLE** Secret.

Robertson's Pure Paints.

A child can use them and produce good results. They do the best work at the least cost, live longer, have more covering capacity, and look better than any other paints in the market.

THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited, THE PAINT MAKERS,

263-285 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

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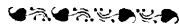
Druggists' Confectionery.

The Special Attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES.

Beautifully Bright. Perfectly Soluble.
Quite Transparent.



ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS
DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.

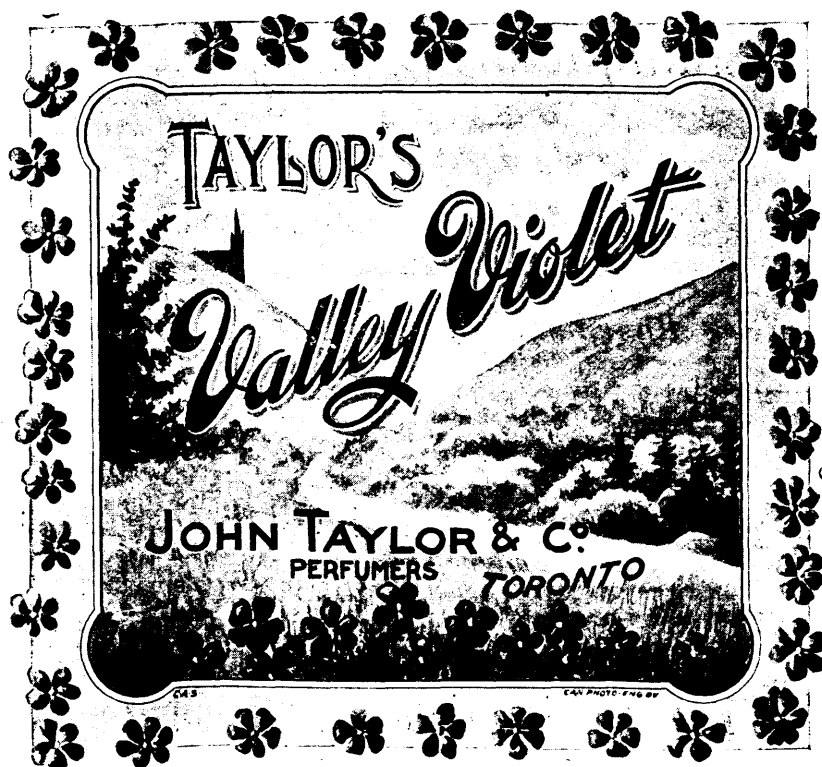


SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Carlton Works, MANCHESTER,

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, England.

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YUM = YUM.

The New Breath PERFUME. 

PUREST, SWEETEST, BEST.



It would be a difficult matter to devise a more popular name or a more attractive package than is here illustrated. No pains have been spared to produce a breath perfume which in quality, quantity, price and profit would be satisfactory to the dealer. Each box contains 45 five cent. packets. PRICE \$1.00. These may be obtained by mail direct or from any Wholesale Drug House.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited.

Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain)

MALTINE Ferrated.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.

MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.

MALTINE with Peptones.

MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,

MALTINE WINE [and Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
[Pancreatine

MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,

MALTINE with Coca Wine.

MALTO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

Lactopeptine Tablets.

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR Plain.

Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids.

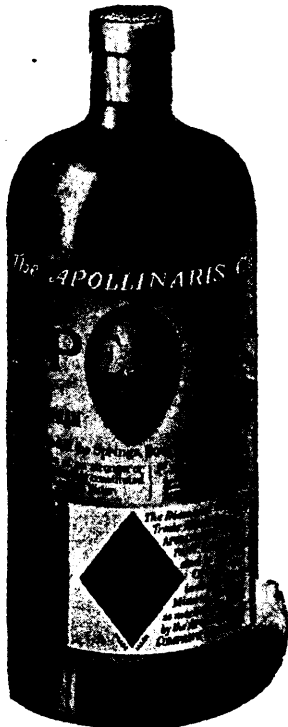
Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

88 Wellington St., West.

TORONTO.



"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL 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 COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXI.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JUNE, 1898.

No. 11

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 20th of the month.

New Advertisements and changes received up to the 25th or 20th if proofs are required.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

JOURNALS WANTED.

We are desirous of completing a file of the JOURNAL, and would be pleased to correspond with any of our subscribers who may have the volumes we are in need of. We require volumes I to IX inclusive and XV; also the Feb'y 1887 and Jan'y 1893 numbers.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Somewhat over a year ago the *Toronto Star* joined the crusade against departmental stores, and did sledgehammer work in exposing the system of fraud indulged in by these institutions. This short-lived fit of admirable independence has passed away, however, and now it has joined the other Toronto dailies in their grovel before these gods of Mammon. Its columns are now occupied with the very class of misrepresentations against which it tilted a few short months ago. Another instance of the power of these monopolies to muzzle the press. We repeat again, "how are the mighty fallen!"

THE QUEBEC MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in Quebec on July 14th, and we hope to see a large number present. For years past these meetings have been held as a matter of form as far as the bulk of the members were interested, a baker's dozen only being in attendance at any of them. Last year, however, with the inauguration of a social feature it was expected that more interest would be aroused in society affairs, and this year the same plan is to be followed out. The Quebec druggists have been working hard for some time past to make the meeting a success, and it is to be hoped that pharmacists in the other parts of the province will aid them by attending in large numbers. The committee is sparing no effort to make it a memorable occasion. Mr. Willis, the secretary, spent some days in Montreal working up the trade. All should attend. Even if it takes one away from business for a day the boat trip to Quebec is a most enjoyable one; the Ancient Capital is well worth visiting, and the little break in the monotony and hum-drum struggle for existence will be all the more enjoyable. June 14th is the day, so it will be well to make arrangements so as to attend the meeting.

THE NEW B. P. AND COMMERCIAL PHARMACY.

Of particular interest from the commercial point of view is the increase in alcoholic strength of so many of the tinctures of the new B. P. With alcohol at \$5.00 per gallon, the increase from rectified spirit to 90 per cent. alcohol, and from proof spirit to 60 per cent. alcohol means a considerable loss to the pharmacist, because although his tinctures will cost him some cents more per pound, he will not be able to increase the selling price. Pargoric, for instance, will cost a little more, but it will continue to be sold at the old price. Such tinctures as gentian comp., now made with 45 per cent. alcohol instead of proof spirit, may be a compensation, but the price of the great majority will

be enhanced without any prospect of the selling price undergoing any notable change. It may be that some will continue to sell the '85 tinctures except on prescriptions, but if they do so they will render themselves liable to prosecution under the Adulteration Act.

TRADING STAMP FAKE.

Men who are unwilling to work for a living are continually employed in devising schemes for "having a good time" at the expense of honest laborers. Their plans are frequently so successful that it is a marvel that the latter class still form the major proportion of the community. This last fake scheme, worked upon a number of Toronto merchants, appears to us as deserving the palm for slickness.

One of the most frequent complaints emanating from the average business man is the smallness of profits in the trade, and here is a body of these same business men entering into an arrangement to hand over 5 per cent. of their profits to a party of men who "toil not neither do they spin," and yet none of us can afford to be arrayed like these.

We are at a loss to understand how a large number of our most respectable business men could be induced to lend encouragement to such a discreditable scheme. We have a law against lotteries in Canada, and if this thing is not a violation of that law, it borders so close on it that to discover the dividing line would require microscopic vision.

We frequently pride ourselves on the superiority of Canadian morality and point to the indications of our high intellectual attainments, and yet we encourage a scheme in our midst which the courts in a number of States have declared illegal, and against which other States have passed prohibitory laws.

Who do the merchants that have gone into this thing, imagine is going to pay for that store full of "presents," to say nothing of rent of premises, light, wages of assistants, and the share of spoil the promoters look for so eagerly? Either themselves or the "dear delightful public." If the former, then one is forcibly reminded of an old proverb referring to those who are easily parted from their money. If the latter, then they are guilty of being a party to a deception which approaches mighty near a fraud. Does one of them honestly think that the people who are chasing after those stamps, believe other than that they are "getting something for nothing?"

The most encouraging feature of the affair is that already a number of the victims are cursing their folly for being so easily bamboozled into a fake scheme "to get ahead of the departmentals,"

just as though they could "beat those institutions at their own game."

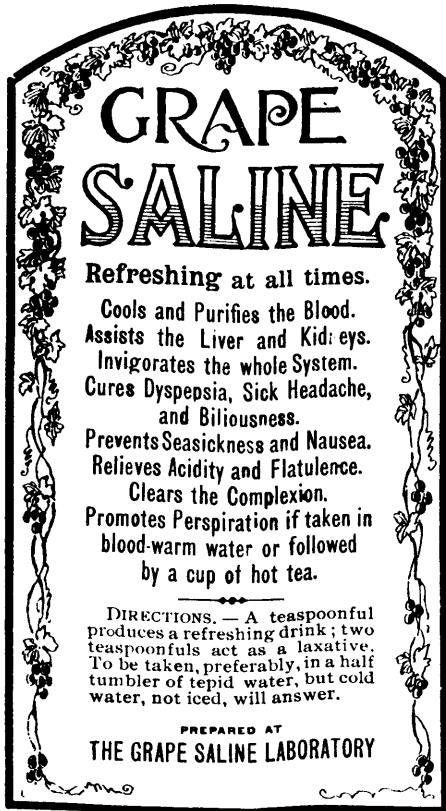
We have a word of encouragement for those who refused to be "induced to come in" by the oily tongued individual who "desired just a moment or two to place before Mr. Brown, Jones or Smith the particulars of an advertising project." It is costing some of the victims good hard dollars to collect old standing accounts. One gentleman we know had to give a lady customer \$3.75 worth of stamps when she paid an old standing account. No amount of explanation would convince her that she was not entitled to stamps for any money paid whether for a purchase or an account. There was no alternative but give the stamps or lose a good customer. Others have had similar experiences and are even now weary of their new toy.

SALICYLIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE.

It is well known to-day, says the *Sanitarian*, that salicylic acid is a powerful antiseptic. As such it retards the action of organized ferments like the yeast plant and putrefactive bacteria. It hinders and prevents fermentation, the souring and the putrefaction of milk. Its action upon unorganized ferments is even more powerful. It completely arrests the conversion of starch into grape sugar by disease and pancreatic extracts. But this action is directly opposed to the process of digestion, and were there no other reason, the use of salicylic acid should be universally condemned. As a matter of fact, it has been condemned by most of the European countries having pure food laws. In France it is forbidden by law. In Austria, Italy and Spain it cannot be used without the danger of incurring a heavy penalty, and all South American states having pure food laws have absolutely forbidden its sale. The laws of many of the States also forbid its use. By a decision of Mr. Wells, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the use of salicylic acid in food is prohibited in Pennsylvania.

THE QUININE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

Some interesting figures are given in an article on this subject in the *Sneddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung* last week. During the 10 years 1887-1896 Germany imported cinchona bark to the value of 35,500,000 marks, whilst her exports in this article were only 2,000,000 marks. Her exports, however, in quinine and quinine salts reached the enormous total of 58,000,000 marks, of which the greater part was to the United States. Russia, Italy, and Holland absorb large quantities also. The imported quinine totalled, during the decade in question, 2,100,000 marks,



**GRAPE
SALINE**

Refreshing at all times.
Cools and Purifies the Blood.
Assists the Liver and Kidneys.
Invigorates the whole System.
Cures Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
and Biliousness.
Prevents Seasickness and Nausea.
Relieves Acidity and Flatulence.
Clears the Complexion.
Promotes Perspiration if taken in
blood-warm water or followed
by a cup of hot tea.

DIRECTIONS. — A teaspoonful
produces a refreshing drink; two
teaspoonfuls act as a laxative.
To be taken, preferably, in a half
tumbler of tepid water, but cold
water, not iced, will answer.

PREPARED AT
THE GRAPE SALINE LABORATORY

**Refreshing,
Effervescing.**

Grape Saline

Popular Goods,
Popular Price.

Sold to Druggists only

\$1.80 per dozen.

6 oz bottles.

Revised British Pharmacopœia Received.

Good supply. Orders filled in order of receipt.

"Red Cross" Fly Felts,
Clarke's Kola Compound,
Griffiths' Menthol Liniment,

Russell's Corn Cure,
Thesen's '98 Norwegian
Cod Liver Oil,
Empty Capsules, good fit.
Yellow Bed Pans,
"Shell" Brand Castile Soap.

Perfumed Pine Soap,
Perfumed Pine Syrup,
Perfumed Pine Lozenges,
Perfumed Pine Lotion,
National Formulary,
Munn's Cod Liver Oil,
Squibb's Ether, ¼s. and ½s.,
Spices,
Howard's Camphor,
Ammon. Carb., English, sound.

We deal very largely in **MINERAL ACIDS** and make close prices.

ELLIOT & CO.,

5 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

SPONGES.

Cases

Large assortment of both English and American packing.

Bales

Sheepwool, Velvet, Yellow, Hardhead, Reef and Grass.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

Importers & Jobbers,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.

TEABERRY FOR THE
TEETH CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL 25c.
DRUGGISTS SELL IT - ZOPESA-HEM CO. TORONTO

Fine Confectionery

— for Druggists.

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.
Stewart's Cough Drops has no equal.
Stewart's Floral Tablets.
Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.
Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

A. J. STEWART,
410 Queen St. W., Toronto.

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

(SCOTT & MacMILLAN)

(S. & M.)

now

The HOLGATE-FIELDING Co. Limited

<i>Fluid Cascara Aromatic</i>	<i>Syrup White Pine Co.</i>
<i>Fluid Extract Cascara</i>	" " " Tar
<i>Menthym-1 Antiseptic</i>	" Ferri Perchlor.
<i>Essence of Pepsin</i>	" Triple Phos.
<i>Elixir Lactated Pepsin</i>	" Ferri Iodid
<i>Calisaya Cordial</i>	" " Ph. s.
<i>Vita ic Hypophosphites</i>	" Trifoliumo.

We now manufacture the above and solicit the attention of the trade. We also invite inquiries on crude drugs and powdered drugs in packages.

Agents for "Cattogen," Keasbey & Matteson, and Watson's Rheumatic Pills.

THE

HOLGATE-FIELDING CO.

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St., TORONTO.

We beg to announce to the Drug Trade that we are now placing our Specialties on the Market throughout Canada, viz :

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT,
The Great Pain Reliever.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE,
A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLO COMPOUND,
A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

These preparations have met with marked success throughout the West, and large contracts have now been placed with all the leading papers throughout Ontario and Eastern Provinces.

We intend confining our business exclusively to the Drug Trade and will not supply Cutters. Order through our Wholesale Druggists.

—THE—

Griffiths & Macpherson

COMPANY,

Druggists, Vancouver, B.C.

Branch office—121 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Editorial Notes.

How is it that English writers persist in naming wild cherry as Virginian prune, a name which is never used on this side of the Atlantic, the habitat of the drug?

The famous suits of A. J. White against Scott & Bowne, and of the latter against the former, and of Dr. R. G. Eccles against A. J. White, which were all for large sums, have been called off, and now white-winged peace flutters over the rival camps of the forces of Paskola and Scott's Emulsion.

We notice with pleasure that the prize essay in the *American Druggist* of April 25th, is by Mr. W. F. Roach, of Montreal. This is not the first prize won by Mr. Roach for such work, as in the first students' competition in this journal, Mr. Roach was easily the first, securing a copy of Remington's Pharmacy for his excellent work.

Miss Littlefield has captured two senior prizes of the Albany College of Pharmacy, at the recent final examinations, and a few weeks previous she had passed first in a class of 164 candidates for examination before the State Board of Pharmacy. It would appear that women are getting to the front very rapidly in pharmacy as in other lines.

One of the difficulties found in connection with disinfection by means of formaldehyde, is that of polymerisation of this agent. Dr. Schlossman, of Dresden, proposes to overcome this by means of a mixture of formaldehyde, glycerine and water, on heating which the formaldehyde is vaporised unchanged, and thus exerts its full germicidal power.

American wholesale druggists and manufacturers are excited over some of the provisions of the new war tax. Perfumes, patent and proprietary medicines and toilet goods are all to be taxed in order to pay the "butcher's bill" of the Hispano-American war. Wars come high and if people must have them, they must pay for them, even if in a just cause.

The *American Druggist* has been publishing some portraits and biographical sketches of naval apothecaries in the U. S. service. One of the latest is that of Norman T. McLean, Ph. B., of Saronia, (Sarnia?) Ont. Mr. McLean is a graduate of the Ontario College, from which he graduated in '93, shortly afterwards securing a position in New York. In '95 he was appointed to the Lancaster, on which

he served till March '97. He is now apothecary on the battleship Iowa, the flagship of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

The census of pharmacists, which was undertaken by the New York police, shows that there are 1,606 registered pharmacists, 1,152 registered clerks, and 554 unregistered assistants in the whole city. According to boroughs the figures are: in Manhattan and the Bronx, 958 registered pharmacists; 759 registered clerks; boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, 612 registered pharmacists, 379 registered clerks, 187 unregistered assistants; borough of Richmond, 36 registered pharmacists, 14 registered clerks, and 13 unregistered assistants. The new Board of Pharmacy has already registered 2,400 in accordance with the provisions of the greater New York charter.

Baltimore pharmacists are making great preparations for the coming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held in that city, commencing Aug. 29th. The following is the programme which has been arranged, subject to change if necessary:

Monday, Aug. 29th—a.m., meeting of the council; p.m., reception to visiting delegates and ladies.

Tuesday, Aug. 30th—a.m. and p.m., business meetings of association; afternoon, ladies and visiting members shown about town.

Wednesday, Aug. 31st—Excursion to Annapolis Naval Academy and Bay Ridge by boat, dinner served en route.

Thursday, Sept. 1st—a.m. and p.m., business sessions.

Friday, Sept. 2nd—a.m. and p.m., business sessions; afternoon, visiting delegates driven through park; night, trolley ride to Gwynn Oak Park.

Saturday, Sept. 3rd—a.m., final business session.

Monday, Sept. 5th—Excursion to Gettysburg and Washington.

THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

The soda season is on, and the fountain is becoming more and more an accessory of the drug store. People look to the pharmacist for "pure, good sodas." You cannot afford to experiment or make mistakes. The day of "Flavoring Extracts" for syrups is passed. "Pure fruit juices" the public will have, and if you do not supply them they will go elsewhere. The returns from the fountain of one pharmacist in Toronto are from \$15.00 to \$30.00 daily, and the season not yet fully opened. This gentleman informs us that the use of J. Hungerford Smith's "Pure Fruit Juices" is the most potent factor in attaining such satisfactory results. This firm have their extensive plant fully installed at 17-19 Alice St. Toronto, and are proving themselves a veritable boon to Canadian soda water dispensers.

Original Papers.

SEQUEL TO LOOKING BACKWARD.

BY AN OLD DRUGGIST.

Forty five years ago I left England in the spring of 1853, and after a rough voyage lasting 9 weeks landed in Montreal, getting a sit. at once with Wm. Lyman & Co. At that time the three Lymans, who constituted the firm, were living. Benjamin and Henry were the active partners; the elder brother William was daily there, but too old and infirm to share in the conduct of the business. I took my place in the retail department with 3 other clerks, one a Frenchman, the others Canadians. Everything was new and of interest to me. The store was all white and gold with marble counters, such a contrast to the sombre style of the English shops. The customers were both French and English, and to see the face and actions of Dorcan, the French clerk, when he was serving a French customer, was a pleasure to me; the Canadian clerks could speak French well enough, but they lacked the other graces. It was during this summer of '53 that the Gavazzi riot took place and the book keeper, Mr. Clare, was lamed for life. He was shot, the ball entering his foot; 5 were killed and some 40 wounded. The soldiers by some blunder fired a volley into the crowd just as they were coming out of Zion church, where Gavazzi had been lecturing. A few years after, Mr. Clare was made partner, the firm being Lyman, Clare & Co., now Lyman Sons & Co. Benjamin Lyman was a prominent Orangemen and he marshalled as many of us as volunteered to conduct Father Gavazzi from the ship to the hotel, which we did in good marching order.

In the fall of that year I was transferred to the firm in Toronto, Lyman Brothers & Co., there to occupy a position in the retail department. The head bookkeeper, Mr. Lewis, brother to Rice Lewis, was manager, but a few months after, the late Mr. William Elliott took his place, at once entering into partnership, and some time after the house was known as Lyman, Elliott & Co. Mr. Robt. Elliot came with his father and performed his duties as clerk with the rest of us. The wholesale was a distinct affair, the chief clerk being George Beard, since deceased, and very soon after the late William Hunter took charge and remained as long as the firm existed. In our retail department the business carried on consisted in a doctors' supply trade, bonded goods, largely of Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Castor Oil, Hair Oils, Lime Juice, etc., Dye Stuffs, especially Madder, Logwood, Blue Vitriol and such, Paints and Oils, particularly White Lead manufactured at their mill on Front St.; General Drugs and

patent medicines. The latter were from American houses, although Northrop & Lyman were located at that time in Newcastle, and did a fair business; we had very little of dispensing. Toronto in 1853 had 14 drug stores, names and location as follows: King St. West., Tuton, Beckett & Co.; King St. East, Richardson, Leslie, Lyman Brothers, H. Miller, Oliver; Yonge St., Bentley, Urquhart, Neil C Love, Shapter & Coombe, Jno. Bond; Queen St., Howarth, and Matthewson on York St.

The population was about 25,000. Lyman Bros. and Beckett & Co. had the cream of the trade, both doing large businesses. Beckett, afterwards Hooper & Co., did a fine family and dispensing business. Their place was a few doors west of Yonge on King St., and Beckett is said to have made two fortunes out of it. We had no O.C.P., but the business was very respectable, none more so. Young men didn't rush into it, there was no cutting, the working hours were shorter, and the Sunday trade where it was carried on was confined strictly to drugs and medicines. I know that at least eight of the fourteen druggists succeeded in making a nice sum out of it. Only two of the list are alive to-day: Hugh Miller, and F. Richardson, who retired from his business quite twenty years ago. Our druggists of the present no doubt wish they had such chances now. The ratio of druggists to the population is very little different, Toronto is much more healthy than it used to be, and quite a large percentage of the trade is taken up by grocers and others; but worst of all is this departmental nuisance. The druggists have been active in trying various ways to overcome the trouble, but have failed. I think they had better cease hostilities and try conciliation. If a few prominent men went to Messrs. Eaton and Simpson to see if they couldn't be induced to sell goods at a uniform reduction of say 20% on the usual retail rates, it appears to me feasible. The departmentals would thereby show a large increase over their present profits,—would buy a little better when all the wholesale and manufacturers were open to them, and then they might consider the trade, more or less, of the 140 druggists in the city an object of consideration. I leave the suggestion for discussion, wishing some plan may be devised to better the trade of the retail druggist. It would give me great pleasure to help and assist in this direction. My sympathies are with them, as my interests have been associated with them during the greater part of my life.

INSOLUBLE GLUE.

To render liquid glue insoluble add to it about one-fiftieth of its weight of formalin, stir well, and then expose to strong sunlight for about ten minutes. The action of the light on glue or gelatin so treated is to render it insoluble.

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (LIMITED) from imitating "Fly Pads," and give public

NOTICE

That all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of "Fly Pads" will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice

BETWEEN Archdale Wilson & Company, Plaintiffs,
—AND
(Lyman Brothers and Company, Limited,) Defendants
The 23 day of June, A.D., 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D., 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June, A.D., 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT,
Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Some Specialties.—Sandal Pure; Sandal, 1-10 Cassia; Apiol; Wintergreen; Terpinol; Prigeron; 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.



DANDRUFF Shampoo Soap.

Is the most meritable and the fastest selling article on the market. One cake sold from any Drug store advertises a whole town.

It is made from Florida Oil, Witch Hazel and Olive Oil, and the Shampoo is perfect. As a bath soap it has no equal; its component parts are a proof of its virtue.

Try sample lot.

ADDRESS

BAKER & CO.,

24 Wellington St., West., TORONTO.

WAMPOLE'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.
Winchester (1/2 Imp. Gal.)..... 2.00 each.
Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels, buyer's name prominently printed on same, at following prices:

1/4-gross lots, and over....\$60.00 per gross.
Packed in 1/4-gross Cases.

We use a pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

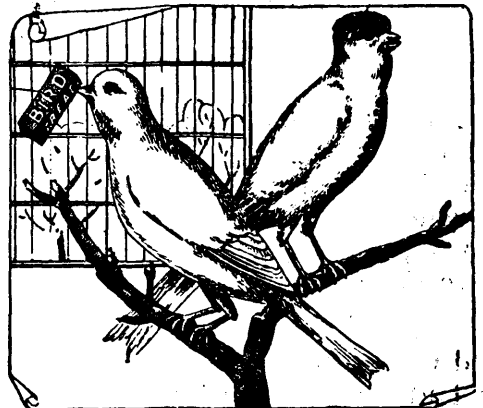
Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Canadian Branch: PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
36 & 38 Lombard St., TORONTO, ONT.



The reasons that Druggists should handle

BROCK'S Bird Seed

—ARE—

1. It is perfectly clean, pure seed.
2. It contains no hemp.
3. The packages contain a cake of Bird Treat for toning up the bird.
4. It contains a piece of Cuttle Fish Bone.
5. Because your customers will like it better than any other.

Order from your jobber; if he don't keep it write

NICHOLSON & BROCK,
Colborne St., TORONTO.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA. 1898.

After three years work the new Pharmacopœia has been finished and is now in the hands of English pharmacists. It will, of course, take some time to determine its true value, but a cursory examination shows that the work as a whole will be satisfactory. It may be that the metric system of weights and measures should alone have been adopted, but the retention of the old system with the adoption of the decimal system is a concession to the more conservative members of the profession, who see nothing but confusion in the latter. The adoption of a line of concentrated liquors, which will be used principally for the preparation of infusions and decoctions, is a concession, to the more advanced members of the profession who do not believe in the old-fashioned method of preparing their infusions as required. The changes in alcoholic strength of the tinctures is one worthy of notice. The use of only two menstrua, rectified and proof spirit, is one that had no warrant on any ground but that of convenience, and the change to the plan of suiting the menstruum to the constituents of the drug operated on is one that will commend itself.

It was expected that standardization of potent alkaloidal drugs would have been more generally adopted, but the only drugs, the preparations of which are ordered to be standardized, are: cinchona, opium, nux vomica, belladonna and ipecacuanha, so that the two latter alone are those for which new methods of assay have been directed.

PHARMACY.

Percolation is now adopted almost entirely in the preparation of tinctures and liquid extracts. One objection we have to following the official directions is that, by so doing, we press out the marc, which will entail a great deal of trouble without any compensatory results. It would have been better to have followed the ordinary directions. Re-percolation is directed in the case of Liquid Extract of Belladonna, which is to be used in the preparation of the alcoholic extract, liniment, plaster, and tincture. This extract is to be standardized to contain .75 grms in 100 cc.

In the preparation of some of the aromatic waters the oils may be triturated with calcium phosphate and five hundred times its volume of distilled water filtered through the mixture.

Of the extracts, that of aconite is omitted, which is a good thing, as it was an unreliable preparation, and seldom prescribed. Alcoholic extract of belladonna is now made from the standardized liquid extract, and milk sugar, and is standardized to contain 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of the root, using the volumetric method.

Liquid extract of Ipecacuanha, which is assayed to

contain 2 to 2.25 grms. of alkaloids in 100 c.c., is now used to make the wine, instead of the acetic extract and also in preparation of the acetum.

Extract of Nux Vomica is ordered to be made from the liquid extract, and should contain 5 per cent. of strychnine, not as in the '85 edition, 15 per cent. of total alkaloids.

Liquid extract of Nux Vomica is used in the preparation of the tincture, and is standardized to contain 1.5 per cent. of strychnine, using Dunstan & Short's potassium ferrocyanide method. This is a decided advance, for although the 1885 extract was standardized the result was far from exact, as the total alkaloids might contain anywhere from 35 to 65 per cent. of strychnine, and brucine being practically inert, the extract was a variable product.

Extract of Stramonium is made by percolating with 70 per cent. alcohol, treatment with ether as in the '85 edition not being ordered.

Among the Glycerines, two important additions are those of boric acid and pepsine. The former is the same as that of the glycerine of boro-glycerine of the U.S.P.

Liniment of Belladonna is now made from the liquid extract, while in soap liniment soft soap is used instead of the hard soap of previous editions.

Solution of Bismuth and Ammonia Citrate, as made by the '85 formula, was a very unsatisfactory and unstable preparation. The new formula, however, will, we think, yield a product more scientific and with better keeping qualities.

Among the liquors, are several concentrated liquors, resembling the 50 per cent. tinctures so much spoken of by American pharmacists. These will be used largely for the preparation of infusion and decoctions.

The question as to what are the active constituents of spirit of nitrous ether has been debated for many years. Some claim ethyl nitrite as the only one of any value; others, again, believe that the medicinal value of this article is due to the combined action of the ethyl nitrite, aldehyde and acetic acid present. In order to satisfy both sides the committee, while retaining the old spirit of nitrous ether, has also embodied a formula for a solution of ethyl nitrite, in 90 per cent. alcohol 95 per cent. and glycerine 5 per cent.

Other important additions are solution of hydrogen peroxide, and thyroid. Amongst the new syrups may be noted, those of calcium lactophosphate, made by the same process as that official in the U.S.P.; syrup of ferrous phosphate with quinine and strychnine, the well-known Easton's syrup; syrup of glucose, used as an excipient for several pills; syrup of wild cherry, similar to the U.S.P. process, the glycerine being added to the syrup.

The most important class of preparations, the

tinctures, contains some changes which it is most important should be borne in mind. First, tincture of belladonna is now made from the liquid extract of the root and should contain between .048 and .052 grms. of the alkaloids in 100 c.c., instead of from the dried leaves 1 in 20. Tincture of chloroform and morphine is unrecognizable, the change being a most radical one, but bringing this preparation into something like uniformity with several similar proprietary articles; the most important change in this is the great increase in the percentage of morphine, it now being nearly four times the strength of the '85 preparations. Tincture of nux vomica should contain 0.24 to 0.26 grms. of strychnine in each 1000 c.c., about twice the strength of the '85 tincture. Both tincture of cinchona and tincture of opium are now to be standardized, not merely made from assayed drugs. A minor change is the use of 90 per cent. alcohol in almost all those in which rectified spirit was formerly directed and 60 per cent. for the most of the former proof spirit tinctures, some of the former, however, being made with 70 and 80 per cent. alcohol and of the latter such as tincture of quassia, being made with 45 per cent. alcohol.

In the preparation of the troches, three bases are now used, namely: Fruit basis, made with black currant paste, sugar, gum acacia, in powder, and mucilage of gum acacia; Rose basis, made with rose water replacing the currant paste of the first; Simple basis, with distilled water, gum and mucilage of acacia and sugar; Tolu basis, containing tincture of tolu and the other ingredients as in the others.

In the preparation of ointments permission is given for the use of indurated lard and varying proportions of soft and hard paraffin suitable to the climate. An addition to this class is ointment of rose water, or cold cream.

CHEMISTRY.

Directions for the preparation of chemicals is no longer given, it being presumed that manufacturers will use any available process as long as the products answer to the tests laid down. Wherever special tests are given, the names of the impurities which they are designed to detect are enclosed in brackets. As in the U.S.P., (and this will be an advantage for students,) melting and boiling points have been corrected and brought up to date.

NEW PREPARATIONS.

- Extract. Belladon. Liquid. .75 grms. alkaloid in 100 cc.
 Extract. Ergotæ.
 Extract. Ipecacuanhæ Liquid. 2. to 2.5 grms. alkaloids in 100 cc.
 Extract. Jaborandi Liquid.
 " Nuc. Vomice Liquid. 1.5 gm. strychnine in 100 cc.
 Extract. Strophanthi.

- Glycerinum Ac. Borici.
 " Pepsini.
 Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica. *Replacing Liq. Cocainæ Hydrochlor.*
 Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica.
 Lamella Homatropinæ.
 Lin. Camphoræ Ammoniatum. *Replacing Lin. Camphor. Co.*
 Liq. Calumbæ Concentratus.
 " Caoutchouc.
 " Chiratæ Concentratus.
 " Cuspariæ Concentratus.
 " Ethyl Nitritis.
 " Hamamelidis.
 " Hydrogenii peroxidi.
 " Iodi Fortis. *Replaces Lin. Iodi.*
 " Krameria Conc.
 " Morphinæ Tartratis.
 " Pancreaticus.
 " Picis Carbonis.
 " Quassiæ Conc.
 " Rhei "
 " Sarsæ comp. Conc.
 " Senegæ Conc.
 " Sennæ "
 " Serpentariæ Conc.
 " Thyroidei.
 Lithii Citras effervescens.
 Pilula Quininæ Sulphatis.
 Suppositoria Belladonnæ.
 Syrupus Aromaticus.
 " Calcii Lactophos.
 " Cascariæ Aromaticus.
 " Codeinæ.
 " Fer. Phos. ꝓ Quin. et Strychninæ.
 " Glucosf.
 " Pruni Virginianæ.
 Thyroideum Siccum.
 Tinctura Ergotæ Ammon.
 " Pruni Virgin.
 " Quillayæ.
 " Stramonii.
 Troch. Bismuth. Comp.
 " Eucalypti Gummi.
 " Krameriæ et Cocainæ.
 " Guaiaci Resinæ.
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ.
 " Capsici.
 " Cocainæ.
 " Hydrargyri Oleatis.
 " " Ox. Flav.
 " Paraffini.

OMISSIONS.

- Acid. Lactic. dil.
 Bismuth. et Ammon. Citras.
 Cataplasmata.
 Charta Epispastica.
 Confect. Opii.
 " Rosæ Caninæ.
 " Scammonii.
 " Terebinthinæ.
All the decoctions except Aloes, Comb., Granati Cortic, and Hæmatoxyli.
 Empl. Ferri.
 " Galbani.
 " Saponis Fuscum.
 Enemata.
 Essent. Anisi.
 " Menth. Pip.

Extract. Aconiti.
 " Aloes Socot.
 " Belæ liq.
 " Calumbæ.
 " Colchici Acet.
 " Conii.
 " Gelsemii Alcoholicum.
 " Hæmatoxyli.
 " Jaborandi.
 " Lactucæ.
 " Lupuli
 " Mezerei Ether.
 " Papaveris.
 " Pareiræ.
 " Quassia.
 " Rhamni Frangulæ.
 " " " Liquid.

Glycerin. Ac. Gallici.
 Infusum Anthemidis.
 " Catechu.
 " Cusso.
 " Jaborandi.
 " Lini.
 " Maticæ.
 " Valerianæ.

Inject Ergotin. Hypoderm.
 Lin Sinapis Comp.
 Liq Ammon. Acet. Fort.
 " " Citrat. "
 " Antim. Chlor.
 " Calcii "
 " Ferri Acet. Fort.
 " " Dialysatus.
 " Gutta-Percha.
 " Iodi.
 " Lithiæ Effervesc.
 " Magnes. Citratis.
 " Morphinæ Bimeconatis.
 " " Sulphatis.
 " Potassæ Effervescens.
 " Sodæ.
 " " Effervescens.

Mistura Ferri Aromatica.
 " Scammonii.

Oleatum Hydrargyri; *Title changed to Hydrargyri*
Oleas.
 Oleatum Zinci.
 Olea-Resina Cubebæ.
 Pilula Conii Comp.
 " Ferri Carbonatis.
 " " Iodidi.

Spiritus Tenuior.
All Suppositories with s.o.p.
 Syrup. Ferri Subchloridi.
 " Mori.
 " Papaveris.

Tinctura Aurant. Recentis.
 " Chloroformi Comp.
 " Ergotæ.
 " Ferri Acetatis.
 " Gallæ.
 " Laricis.
 " Lobeliæ.
 " Sabinæ.
 " Valerianæ.
 " Veratri Viridis.
 " Zingiberis Fortior.

Ung. Calaminæ.
 " Elemi.
 " Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

" Sabinæ.
 " Simplex.
 " Terebinthinæ.
 Vinum Aloes.
 " Opii.
 " Rhei.

SYNOPSIS OF CHANGES.

Abbreviations,—s. g., specific gravity; m. p., melting point; m., maceration; p., percolation; e. p., equal parts; l. e., liquid extract.

ACETA.

Acetum Cantharidis. Proportion of drug, 1—10. Menstruum, glacial acetic acid, water e. p. Acetimo Ipecacuan. L. E. 1; alcohol (90) 2; dil. acetic acid to 20. Acetum Scillæ. 1.25—10, dil. acetic acid.

ACIDA.

Acetic dil. 2.49—20 s. g. 1.006
 Carbolic. Liquef. 90% 1.064-1 69.
 Sulphuric. Arom. Ac. Sulphuric 3
 Tr. Ginger. 3
 Spt. Cinnamon.. 0.5
 Alcohol 90% 29.5

Other acids unchanged. Omission of diluted lactic acid already noted.

QUAE.

Aurantii Floris. Commercial Orange Flower water 1; dist. water, 2.
 Camphoræ. Dissolve camphor 1 in alcohol 90% 3, add in successive portions to distilled water 1000; shaking till camphor is dissolved.
 Chloroformi. 2.5 to 1000.
 Cinnamoni. Bark 1; water 20; distil 10.
 Menth Pip. Oil 1; water 1500 " 1000.
 Menth Virid. Oil 1; water 1500 " 1000.
 Pimentæ. Pimenta, bruised 25; water 1000; distil. 500
 Rosæ. Commercial Rosewater 1; dist. water 2. Anise, caraway, cinnamon, dill, fennel, peppermint, pimento, and spearmint waters may also be prepared by triturating one part of the oil with two parts of calcium phosphate, and five hundred times its volume of distilled water, and filtering.

Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens.....
 Sodium bicarbonate..... 51
 Tartaric Acid..... 27
 Citric Acid..... 18
 Sugar 14
 Caffeine citrate..... 4

Mix and granulate.

Charta Sinapis. Black and white mustard seed, e. p., bruised, the fixed oil extracted with benzol, residue powdered, mixed with solution of caoutchouc, and spread on cartridge paper.

COLLODIA.

Collodium, pyroxylin 1; ether 36, alcohol 90% 12.
 Collodium Vesicans; pyroxylin 1; blistering liquid 40. This contains only half the quantity of pyroxylin official in B. P. 1885.
 Callodium Flexile unchanged.

CONFECTIONES.

Confectio sulphuris sublimed sulphur..
 Acid potass, tartrate..... 25
 Tragacanth powder..... 1
 Syrup 50

Tincture of orange..... 12.5
 Glycerin 37.5
 Changes are addition of glycerine, and use of tincture of orange and syrup, instead of syrup of orange peel.

Omissions of Opii, Rosæ Caninæ, Scammonii and Terebinthinæ already noted. Other confections unchanged.

Decocta. All omitted except Aloes Comp Granati Corticis, H ematoxyli, Decoet. Sarsæ Comp., replaced by Liq Sarsæ Comp. Conc. Decoet. Scoparili by infusion.

Decoet. Aloes Co. Extract of Socotrine Aloes replaced by that of Barbadoes Aloes.

Decoet. granati corticis Bark in No. 10 powd. 4; dist. water 24. Boil 10 min., strain and make up to 20.

Differs from 1885 preparation. Nearly twice the strength, and bark of stem may be used as well as that of root.

Emplastra unaltered.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci c Hydrargro.
 " Hydrargyri.
 " Opii.
 " Plumbi.
 " Iodidi.

Omission of Empl. Ferri, Galbani, Saponis Fuscum, already noted.

Emplastrum Belladonna.

Liquid extract 4, resin plaster 5. Contains 0.5 p. c. of alkaloids.

Calofaciens. Expressed oil of nutmeg omitted.

Cantharidis. Cantharides..... 7
 Beeswax 4
 Lard 4
 Resin..... 4
 Soap Plaster..... 1

Addition of soap plaster and proportions of other ingredients changed.

Menthol. Menthol 3
 Beeswax 4
 Resin 15

Proportions changed.

Emplastrum Resinæ } Hard soap directed
Saponis } instead of curd soap.

EXTRACTA.

Extract. Aloes Barb. Maceration extended to 24 hours; liquid to be evaporated at a temp. not exceeding 60° C.

Extract. Belladonnae Alcoholicim.

Liquid Extract of Belladonna evaporated to a thin syrup and sufficient milk sugar added to produce 15 parts of extract containing 1 p.c. of the alkaloids of belladonna root.

Extract. Belladonnae Viride. Identical with Ext. Belladonnae, 1885; consistence of a soft extract.

	Menstruum.	Process.	Product.
Ext. Belladonnae			
Liq.	90% alcohol 7.	Re-per-	To contain
	Water 1.	colation	.75 p-c. al-
			kaloids.
Cascaræ Sagr.	Dist. water.	P.	Dry.
	{ 90% 4.		
" Liq.	{ Water q.s.	P.	1-1.
Cimicifugæ Liq.	90% alc.	P.	1-1.

Cinchonæ Liq. S. V. R. P. 5 grms. al-
 replaced by 90% kaloids in
 alcohol. 100 cc.

Cocæ Liq. 60 p.c. alcohol. P. 1-1. ½-1 dr.
 " Colchici Unaltered. ¼-1 gr.

Colocyth Comp. Changes already noted.

Ergotæ. Alcohol 60% 50. P. Soft Ex- 2-8 grs.
 Water 25. tract.

H.Cl. 4-7.
 Ergotæ Liq. 90% alc. in-
 stead of S.O.R.

Euonymi Sic. Alcohol 45% P. Dry. 1-2 grs.
 Hamamelidis

Liq. Alcohol 45% P. 1-1. 5-15 m.

Hydrastis Liq " 45% P. 1-1. 5-15 m.

Ipecacuanhæ Liq " 90% P. 2 to 2.25 ½-2 m
 grms. al- 15-20 m
 kaloids in
 100 cc.

Jaborandi Liq. " 45% P. 1-1. 5-15 m.

Jalapæ " 90% } M. Soft. 2-8 grs.
 Water }

Krameria Water M. Dry. 5-10 grs.

Nuc. Vomicae. Made by distilling off spirit from
 Liq. Ext. and adding milk sugar, so that it contains
 5% of strychnine.

Nuc. Vomicae
 Liq. Alcohol 70% P. 100 cc. cont. 1-3m
 1.5 grm.
 strychnine.

Pareiræ Liq. Boiling water. M&P. ½-2fd.dr.

Physostigmatis 90% alcohol M&P. Firm. ¼-1 gr.

Rhei 60% " M&P. Dry. 2-8 gr.

Sarzæ Liq. Glycerin 2 } Re. percola-
 20% alcohol } tion 1-1, 2-4 drs.

Stramonii. 70% " P. Firm. ¼-1 gr.

Strophanthi 90% " P. Powder ¼-1 gr.

Taraxaci Liq. 60% " P. ½-2 drs.

Omissions Already Noted.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici Boric Acid, in fine powder 6; glycerine to make 20 by weight. This is identical with the Glycerin. Boro-Glycerin U. S. P.
 Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici Phenol 1; glycerine to make 5.

" Acidi Tannici. Tannin 1; glycerine to 5.

" Aluminis. Alum 40; water 15; glycerine to 240.

" Amyli Starch 2; glycerin 13; water 3.

" Boracis Borax 1, glycerin 6.

" Pepsini Pepsin 16, H Cl. 2; glycerin, 105; water to 175.

Hydrargyri Oleas, made by reaction between Mercuric chloride, powd. soap and oleic acid.

INFUSA.

Inf. Buchu. Leaves to be broken, and infused 15 min. only.

	Time of Menstruum.	Infusion.	Strength.	Dose.
Cascarillæ	Boiling water	15 min.	1-20.	½-1 oz.
Chirettæ	"	"	1-20.	"
Cuspariæ	"	"	"	"
Digitalis	"	"	3-437.5	½-2drs.
Ergotæ	"	"	1-20.	"
Gentianæ	"	"	1-80.	½-1 oz.
Kramerizæ	"	"	1-20.	½-1 oz.
Lupuli	"	"	1-20.	"
Quassiæ	Cold water	"	1-100.	½-1 oz.

Rhei	Boiling water.	"	1-20.	½-1 oz.
Scoparii	"	"	1-10.	1-2 oz.
Replaces Decoct. Scoparii 1885.				
Sennæ	Boiling water.	"	1-10.	1-2 oz.
Serpentariæ	"	"	1-20.	½-1 oz.
Uvæ Ursi	"	"	1-20.	½-1 oz.

Omissions and additions already noted. Others are practically as in 1885 edition.

INJECTIONES HYPODERMICÆ.

		Strength.	Dose.
Inj. Apomorphinæ	Hypodermica	10%	5-10 m.
Cocainæ	"	10%	2-5 m.
Ergotæ	"	50% ext.	3-10 m.
Inj. Morphinæ	"	5% mor- phine tartrate.	2-5 m.

Jalapæ Resinæ. Alcohol 90% is used instead of S. O. R.

Lamella Atropinæ. Unaltered.

" *Cocainæ.* Each weighs 2.17 Mgm. and contains 1.3 Mgm of cocaine hydrochloride. Four times stronger than those of 1885 edition.

" *Homatropinæ.* Discs weigh 1.3 Mgm. and contain 0.65 Mgm. homatropine hydrochloride each. New.

" *Physostigminæ.* Sulphate used instead of pure alkaloid.

LINIMENTÆ.

Aconiti. Alcohol 90% instead of S.V.R.

Ammoniacæ. Sol. of ammonia 1; almond oil 1; olive oil 2.

Belladonnæ. Made with liquid extract of belladonna 10; camphor 1; water 2; alcohol 90% to make 20.

Camphoræ. Camphor in flowers.

Camphoræ Ammoniatum. Replaces Lin. Camphoræ Comp. 1885. S.V.R. replaced by alcohol 90%; and is to be made up to a definite volume.

Crotonis. Alcohol 90% replaces S.V.R.

Hydrargyri. Oint. of mercury 30; strong solution of ammonia 10; lin. of camphor to make 45.

Saponis. Hard soap is replaced by soft and S. V. R. by 90% alcohol.

Sinapis. Vol. oil of mustard, 2; camphor, 3; castor oil, 7; alcohol 90%, 43.

Terebinthinæ. Soft soap 1.5; water, 5 or q. s.; camphor, 1; oil of turpentine, 13. Process same as in 1885 edition.

Omissions already noted. Others unchanged.

LIQUORES.

Liquor Ammoniacæ Fortis. Same as Liq. Ammoniacæ Fortior 1885.

" *Ammon. Acetatis.* Ammonium carbonate 1, acetic acid to neutralize, and water to 20. Dose 2-6 drs.

" *Citratis.* Citric acid 2.5 in water 12, neutralize with ammonium carbonate, and add water to 20. Dose 2-6 drs.

" *Arsenicalis.* Quantities of arsenious acid and potassium carbonate increased by one-half grain to make a pint Liquor Arsenicalis '85.

" *Arsenii Hydrochloricus.* Quantity of arsenious acid increased one-half grain.

Arsenii and Hydrargyri Iodidi. Arsenious iodide 1; mercuric iodide 1; water to 100. Dose, 5-20 m.

Atropinæ Sulph. Atropine sulphate 1; salicylic acid 0.12; water to 100.

Bismuthi and Ammonii Citratis. Bismuth citrate is made by reaction between solution of bismuth nitrate, and potassium citrate; the precipitate washed well, dissolved in ammonia and the requisite quantity of water added.

LIQUORES CONCENTRATI.

		Menstruum.	Proportion.	Proportion.	Dose.
Calimbæ	Conc.	Water.	1-2.	M.	½-1 dr.
Chiratae	Conc.	20% alcohol	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.
Cuspariæ	"	20% "	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.
Krameriæ	"	20% "	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.
Quassia	"	20% "	1-10.	P.	½-1 dr.
Rhei	"	20% "	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.
Sarzæ Comp.	"	Water	1-1.	Infusion.	2-8 dr.
Senegæ	"	2 of 20% alc 1 of 45% "	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.
Sennæ	"	Water	1-1.	P.	½-1 dr.
Serpentariæ	"	20% alcohol	1-2.	P.	½-1 dr.

Liq. Caoutchouc. Indiarubber 1; benzol 10; carbon bisulphide 10. Replaces Liq. Gutta Percha.

" *Cocainæ Hydrochlor.* Replaced by Inf. Cocainæ Hypodermicæ.

" *Epispasticus.* Cantharides 10; acetic ether to make 20. Twice the strength of former edition.

" *Ethyl Nitritis.* 95 volumes of absolute alcohol with 5 of glycerine, to contain 3.5% of ethyl nitrite.

" *Hamamelidis.* Fresh witch hazel leaves, 50, are macerated in a mixture of water, 100, and 90% alcohol 10, for 24 hours; then distill one-half.

" *Hydrargyri Perchloridi.* Ammonium chloride is omitted.

" *Hydrogenii Peroxide.* Prepared by acting on barium peroxide with a dilute mineral acid at a temperature below 10°C. Should yield not less than 9 to 11 vol. of oxygen.

" *Iodi Fortis.* Iodine 25; potassium iodide, 15; water, 25; alcohol 90%, 180. Replaces Lin. Iodi.

" *Morphinæ Tartratis.* Morphine tartrate 1; alcohol 90%, 25; water to make 100. Dose 10 to 60 m.

" *Pancreaticus.* Prepared by digesting 5 parts of pancreas, free from fat and external membrane, in 20 parts of 20% alcohol for 7 days.

MOSQUITOES.

Malarial disease is carried by these agents rather than by winds. It is well-known that people in houses protected by mosquito netting rarely get malaria.

Selected Papers.

COMPRESSED TABLETS AND TABLET TRITURATES.

BY FRANK EDEL, DES MOINES, IA.

Among the modern fads of medicine none seem to have taken so deep a hold on the profession as tablets; the pharmacist may argue against it, but it seems to be a waste of time as far as preventing their use is concerned.

It is true, and the fact can not have escaped the attention of thinking men, that many combinations are offered in tablet form, which, to say the least, are not capable of exhibiting the best results of the drugs, which, in fact, are not adapted for use in that shape, and the pharmacist can easily convince any thinking physician that such tablets are not to be recommended; but with the tablet nuisance generally, he can do nothing more than to prepare to meet it. A prominent pharmacist said to the writer some time ago, that in prescribing tablets, the physician was working directly against himself, for it was no uncommon thing for people to come into his store and ask for ten cents' worth of this or that kind of tablet, which having previously been prescribed for them, and noting the name, they now had come to the pharmacist direct, instead of getting a prescription from the doctor.

The pharmacist must be able to supply these goods, if he would hold his trade, and if the trade is sufficient, he should place himself in such position that he can produce these goods as wanted. Not only does this give him the advantage of being able to produce goods of his own make, but it also places him in position to furnish on short notice any special combination that may be required by the physician. Of course, if the demand is limited, and will not warrant the pharmacist in the outlay for implements with which to produce these preparations, then it is best for him to depend on the manufacturer; but the cost is not large and there is nothing about the manufacture of tablets that should deter any intelligent pharmacist from undertaking to make them himself.

Let us consider the tablets as we find them, first, as molded, or tablet triturates, and, second, as compressed tablets.

In order to place the pharmacist in position to produce his own tablet triturates, he should first supply himself with at least two, preferably three, tablet molds or plates, viz.: a one-half grain, a one-and-one-half grain mold, and a two-grain mold; or, the one-and-one-half grain mold may be omitted and in its place a one-grain mold be purchased. The smaller mold is for making hypodermic tablets and

the smaller forms of tablet triturates, while the other molds will do for almost any tablet of this kind that is likely to be called for. When larger ones are called for, they can be prepared as compressed tablets.

The vehicle almost universally used in making hypodermic tablets is pure powdered cane-sugar, which should be as finely powdered as it is possible to obtain. Formerly some used dried sodium sulphate, but this, while still recommended in some pharmaceutical works, is objectionable because it is not readily soluble when placed in water, takes up a proportion of water of crystallization, and forms a hard, slowly soluble mass. Sugar, however, is readily soluble and answers the purpose admirably. For making other tablets, it is usual to make the vehicle of sugar of milk or, in case the mass is not adhesive enough, with a mixture of milk-sugar and a small proportion of cane-sugar. In case there is a considerable amount of solid extract in the mass, it is best to use a proportion of starch; mix well, and then add the proper amount of milk-sugar or cane-sugar. Where considerable amounts of tinctures are used, it will be found best to use an equivalent quantity of fluid extract, and where this even would be excessive, to reduce cautiously the volume, by evaporation, and then add starch and proceed as above.

Let us suppose that we want to make a hundred tablets of sulphate of morphine, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, for hypodermic use. We select our one-half grain plate and, having weighed out five grains of sulphate of morphine, we rub it with a small portion of powdered sugar; then we place our plate on a piece of smooth glass or a pill tile, moisten the mass with alcohol, and with a spatula we fill as many holes in the plate as we can, using all the material; next we moisten some powdered sugar with alcohol and take enough of this to fill perfectly twenty holes (the aim being to get experimentally the total weight of twenty tablets), then smooth the surface by rubbing with the spatula, and place the plate on the ejecting plate and eject the tablets. Let stand on the ejectors for a few minutes and when sufficiently dry, remove from the plates and place them in some clean place until thoroughly dry. When dry, weigh them; the weight being the weight of twenty tablets, and deducting the amount of morphine used, we get the weight of sugar that is necessary to make the tablets. Of this we make a note for future reference. In this way we can calculate the formula for any tablet we may wish to make.

A little experience with this work will do a great deal more for the pharmacist in this class of work than anything else, and enable him to make these preparations rapidly and in every way equal to the work done by the larger manufacturers.

To make compressed tablets, the first requisite is a tablet machine, and of these there are quite a number on the market. While I have not tried all of them, I will say this much, that with those I have tried I have had no trouble in doing satisfactory work. They range in price all the way from eight dollars up to two hundred dollars for the large power machines. While the ten and fifteen-dollar machines do nice work, they do not work automatically, and are consequently not so rapid in their work as those that are automatic in feeding and ejecting. The cheapest good, entirely automatic machine, is sold for twenty-five dollars.

In making compressed tablets, beginners make the mistake of thinking that it is necessary to have the powder slightly moist, and to this, more than anything else, can be attributed the trouble encountered in the preparation of tablets by compression. The materials to be made into tablets should be in as fine powder as possible, then thoroughly mixed and moistened, and granulated by passing through a No. 16 or 20 sieve and dried. Some preparations will compress nicely and form tablets without any

preparatory treatment, but the great majority require special treatment before compression. Such chemicals in granulated form, as potassium iodid, potassium bromid, ammonium chlorid, etc., can be compressed as they are; quinine bisulphate requires only the addition of a suitable lubricant, when it can be compressed, and for this reason it is usually preferred to the sulphate; it also has the advantage of being more soluble. The sulphate of quinine, in common with the great majority of other preparations, requires the addition of some adhesive agent before it can be satisfactorily compressed.

The adhesives used are usually powdered acacia, powdered sugar, and sometimes glucose, the latter, however, being seldom used, as it tends to make too hard a tablet. Sometimes trouble will be found in that the tablets stick to the molds, to guard against which it is often necessary to use lubricants. The lubricants commonly used are powdered talcum, not to exceed 2 per cent., powdered boric acid, and a 2 per cent. solution of white petrolatum in ether. Some have recommended the liquid vaseline in ether, but I have not been pleased with that. It should be

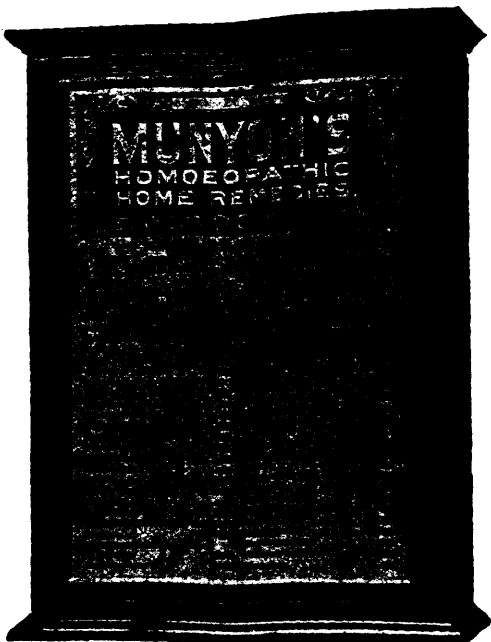
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the aim to use as little adhesive as possible in order to secure satisfactory adhesion in the finished tablet, but where the substance itself is insoluble, as in the case of salol, it is best, in my opinion, to use a considerable quantity of sugar, as this, being soluble and dissolving out, will help to disintegrate the tablet. For tablets such as those made of charcoal, it is necessary to use 3 per cent. of acacia and 5 per cent. of sugar, and with the addition of these adhesives in the quantities named almost any powder can be compressed; but it will not be found necessary in the great majority of instances to use this amount of adhesive. In making tablets containing solid extracts, the extracts themselves often will furnish sufficient adhesiveness, and in this case starch will be found excellent to take up the excess of moisture.

In making tablets it will be found best—although not absolutely necessary when working with a small machine and with a limited number of tablets—to granulate carefully the powder after thoroughly mixing them. This, in a majority of cases, is done by moistening with water and passing through a No. 16 or 20 sieve and then allowed to dry. If this is carefully done, it will often not be found necessary to lubricate the granulated powder before compression.

Where the chemical action is likely to be set up in consequence of the solubility of the chemicals in water, it is best to employ some moistening liquid

that will not exert a solvent action. In such cases alcohol is generally used, and where this even might be objectionable it is customary to granulate them separately and then carefully mix the several granulated powders. This I generally do by placing them in a dry wide-mouth bottle and agitating them thoroughly.

In making tablets of calomel and sodium bicarbonate I use sugar as a vehicle and adhesive, and granulate the calomel with a portion of the sugar and dry. Then I granulate the soda with the remaining sugar and dry. Lastly, I mix the two as above, and, if necessary to lubricate, use a small quantity of powdered talcum, carefully sprinkling it into the bottle containing the powder and agitating until mixed.

The foregoing procedure can be used in making effervescent tablets of citrate of lithium, of lemonade tablets, and other tablets of a similar nature; but generally I prefer to dry the powders thoroughly before mixing; then granulate by moistening with alcohol and dry. As a rule, tablets made in this way will require no lubricant.

To lubricate a granulated powder, it will be found most convenient to use the solution of petrolatum by means of an atomizer and spray the powder, then allow the ether to evaporate, when the powder is ready for compression. Powdered boric acid is to be used with such tablets only as are intended to yield

CAUTION!



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Lime Fruit Juice and Cordials.

The success of the above has caused many IMITATIONS to spring up, many of them UTTERLY WORTHLESS Concoctions. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to Traders as well as the Public to see that the mark of the MONTSERRAT CO. (Limited), and the SOLE CONSIGNEES, are on the capsule of each Bottle. The word “Montserrat” is also duly registered as a trade mark. Legal proceedings will be instituted against all persons infringing the Trade Mark as above named.

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EVANS & SONS, Limited.

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EVANS SONS & CO., Liverpool, Eng. EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB, London, Eng.

perfect solutions, as in hypodermic tablets made by compression.

Some tablets can be made by simply moistening the powder with water, granulating and drying. Of this kind are tablets of compound licorice powder and tablets of Dover's powder. Tablets containing extract of licorice require no adhesive.

No trouble should be experienced in putting the various medicaments into tablet form, if the pharmacist will but use judgment in the selection of adhesives and care in granulating his powder, and see to it that the granulated powder is dry before beginning to compress. A friend who for several years has been selling a great many tablets of a special kind, lately determined to make them himself, and has bought a power machine. Since then he has turned out about four hundred thousand tablets, and recently informed me that he had no trouble in doing the work since he had taken the precaution to have his powder dry before compression.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

If Baron Munchausen had recorded that he once came upon a people who were in the habit of changing air into the liquid state and carrying it around in vessels, the statement would have been regarded as a particularly happy effort of that accomplished artist. An assertion so at variance with all human experience would have failed to command belief, even if indorsed by the testimony of less impeachable witnesses than the observant baron.

We are speaking of a bygone age. To-day the public knows better than to deny a statement offhand merely because it contradicts or does not agree with its common experience. The loophole of escape from unexplained phenomena in the days of our forefathers was by assertion of flat disbelief or ascription to witchcraft or the devil. To-day, at the first announcement of the wonderful, the public neither believes nor disbelieves; for the incredibly rapid march of science and discovery has taught the world that the marvels and impossibilities of yesterday may easily become the commonplace facts of to-day. But two brief years ago it was whispered from across the ocean that a certain German professor had succeeded in passing light through so-called opaque bodies—wood, leather, the flesh—and the technical press announced the fact with a prefatory "it is said," "a contemporary reports," etc., neither affirming nor caring to deny a statement apparently so preposterous. To-day the fluoroscope is a toy that has lost its charm, and an *x*-ray equipment is a necessary part of the surgeon's outfit.

The liquefaction of air is another of those feats of experimental science which, having their birth in the

laboratory, ultimately graduate into the broader field of the industrial arts, and lose all their wonder as they become useful and familiar to the public. It must not be supposed, however, that because it has only now become possible to produce liquid air in commercial quantities, therefore the principles of its liquefaction are new or only of late discovery. It has long been known that air, like any other gas, was theoretically capable of liquefaction, and that its condensation was merely a question of suitable apparatus. To Professor Dewar, of Glasgow, belongs the credit of first liquefying air in limited quantities, the necessary reduction of temperature being achieved by a successive series of evaporations. The process, however, was too costly to have any commercial value.

The economical liquefaction of air in large quantities has been recently accomplished by Mr. Chas. E. Tripler, of New York, after several years of experimental work. Two and a half gallons of the liquid were recently sent from his laboratory to Professor Baker, of the University of Pennsylvania, and its properties were exhibited in an extremely interesting series of experiments during a lecture delivered by Professor Baker to his class and a company of invited guests. This was the first public exhibition of the kind of this article in the United States.

The laws governing the existence of air in the liquid or gaseous state are the same as those for water—to take a substance with which we are most familiar. Above a certain temperature and pressure (212° F. and atmospheric pressure at the sea level) water exists as a vapor; from 212° to 32° F. at the same pressure it is a liquid, and below that temperature it is a solid. In its normal condition air, as we know it, is a gas, just as in its normal condition water is a liquid; but if we lower the temperature or increase the pressure, or both, of air to a sufficient degree, we reach a point at which condensation takes place. The liquefaction point of air under normal atmospheric pressure is 311.8° below zero by the Fahrenheit scale.

Mr. Tripler's method of liquefaction is based upon the fact that, if a gas be compressed and allowed suddenly to expand, it absorbs the heat of the surrounding medium, thereby producing intense cold. He compresses air to 2000 pounds to the square inch, passes it through a coil, and permits it to issue from a needle-point orifice. There it expands and cools. This cold stream of air circulates around a second coil through which compressed air is flowing, reducing the temperature of the latter. The air issuing from this second coil has its temperature lowered to a point due to its own expansion, plus the cold imparted from the first expansion. The expanded and extremely cold air from the second coil is used similarly to cool a third coil, the air in which

is brought down to a temperature of 311.8° F. and below, at which it condenses and flows from the end of the coil in a liquid stream.

In the course of his lecture Professor Baker made a number of curious experiments with the liquid, illustrating the operation of the laws governing the formation of solids, liquids, and gases. When it was poured into a tumbler it boiled until it had absorbed the heat of the glass. The cold gas given off condensed the moisture in the air above the glass, which fell in the form of hoar frost. A piece of tin thrust into the liquid made it boil and the tin was rendered as brittle as glass. Copper and platinum were not so affected, and it is evident that these metals will make suitable receptacles for this new liquid. When it was boiled over a furnace the ebullition was, of course, excessive; but the moment water was poured into the boiling liquid, the former was instantly frozen. Alcohol and mercury were frozen when brought in contact with the new product. The liquefaction point of the two constituents of air is different, that of oxygen for given pressures being several degrees higher than that of nitrogen. Hence, as the temperature of the liquid rises, the nitrogen is the first to escape as a gas. The remaining liquid is proportionately rich in oxygen—a fact which is proved by the bluish tint which a standing vessel of the liquid assumes if exposed to the air. Just what the economic value of this new and extremely interesting product is time will show; but in experimental work in the laboratory it will be certain to find a ready field of usefulness.—*Scientific American*.

THE JAPANESE METHOD OF PRODUCING DIASTASE.

BY DR. JOKICHI TAKAMINE.

Read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and published in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Up to the present time the germination of cereals has been the only source of diastase of any practical importance known in America and Europe. It is true that there is diastase of animal origin, such as ptyalin and pancreatic diastase, but their sources are limited and their potency unstable. Therefore they are comparatively of less importance than the vegetable diastase, which has an inexhaustible supply of raw materials of uniform power. In Japan, and some other Asiatic countries, certain kinds of fungi are used in the production of diastase. The fungus that is in use in Japan is called *Moyashi*, which was named by Ahlburg *Eurotium Oryza*. It belongs to the genus *Aspergillus*, and is distinguished from ordinary fungus by its remarkable power of generating diastase during its growth. This fungus is first sub-

jected to cultivation for the purpose of obtaining its matured spores for the production of diastasic substances. For this purpose suitable materials, such as rice, hominy, ground corn, or wheat bran, are thoroughly steamed so as to sterilize the mass, as well as to gelatinize the starch, and the product is supplied with an artificial fertilizer to give the plant the sufficient amount of nutriment for its complete maturity. On to this mass selected culture is sown, after which it is put into an incubator of proper temperature and humidity. Inside of twenty-four hours the fungus growth will become visible, and at the end of six or seven days the growth will reach its maturity, presenting a rich, velvety appearance of color, varying from reddish to dark green, according to the species of plant used. This product is carefully dried and preserved. The matured spores of the plant may be separated from the mass by shaking or sifting, and then can be preserved indefinitely. The product thus obtained is called Taka-Moyashi, and is used as the seed spore in the manufacture of diastasic substances.

PRODUCTION OF THE DIASTASE.

To produce diastasic substances for commercial purposes, wheat bran is first moistened with water and then thoroughly steamed. After the mass is cooled down below 40° C., a small quantity of Taka-Moyashi is added and thoroughly mixed. The mass is then taken into a growing-room similar to that of a malt floor, and spread in a layer varying from one to two inches in thickness. The temperature of the room is kept at about 25° C., and the humidity at above 80%. Inside of twenty-four hours the fungus shows its growth, and the diastasic strength of the mass will steadily increase as the growth advances, and it will be found that within from forty to fifty hours the diastasic power reaches its maximum, after which the mass is taken out of the growing-room and cooled down to ordinary temperature to check the further growth of the plant. The mass thus obtained is called Taka-Koji, and can be used as it is in the green state, or it can be dried for preservation. As the diastase generated in Taka-Koji is readily soluble in water, the mass may be percolated with cold water and the extract thus obtained can be used as a diastasic agent, or, for the same purpose, it may be mixed with the extract of ungerminated cereals, which have the singular property of augmenting the diastasic power of Taka-Koji.

This extract, for the purpose of preservation, may be evaporated under a vacuum to a thick, syrupy condition. In this condition its diastasic power is from eight to ten times stronger than that of malt extract of similar consistency. It can be applied to all such industries as the manufacture of alcohol, beer, vinegar, etc., where the diastase performs the important function of converting starch into sugars.

20,000 Pounds of Ergot Rejected in a Single Week...

FROM April 18th to 23rd, inclusive, our Pharmacological Department rejected samples representing three large parcels of Ergot offered us for purchase, and aggregating 20,000 lbs. The Ergot was irreproachable in appearance, but when tested physiologically, it lacked fully one-half of the required activity which forms our standard. Query: What became of the 20,000 lbs. ?

Every parcel of our Ergot, including both crude drug and finished preparation, is subjected to searching **PHYSIOLOGICAL** test. Chemical assays of Ergot are worthless.

Parke, Davis & Company,

Walkerville, Ontario.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRODUCT.

The aqueous extract of Taka-Koji can still be further purified by precipitating the diastasic principle of the extract by the addition of alcohol. For this purpose an extract containing about 20% of solid matter is mixed with four to five times its own volume of strong alcohol. By this means the diastase, together with some other albuminoids, is precipitated, while the sugars and other impurities remain in solution. The precipitate is now separated from the mother liquor by decantation and centrifugal force; it is then pressed and air-dried. The product thus obtained is called Taka-Diastase. It is a yellow-white, odorless powder, possessing a nutty taste. It is readily soluble in water, yet it is non-hygroscopic. It is perfectly stable in its diastasic power. It converts in ten minutes over one hundred times its own weight of starch, according to the modified Junk's test. It has remarkable starch-liquefying property besides starch-saccharifying property, the former being three or four times stronger than that of purified malt. It is strong enough for all practical purposes. It can be, however, further purified to wonderful strength by reprecipitation or otherwise.

The applications of Taka-Diastase are varied and extensive. From the remarkable stability of its diastasic power it can be used as a standard of comparison in the determination of the diastasic power of other substances. Its use as a remedy for amyloecous dyspepsia is of no mean importance.

Considering the fact that more than two-thirds of our food consists of starch substances, such as potato, bread, pudding, etc., and also that the diastase of the saliva has to perform the principal function in the digestion of starchy food, and that the saliva is subjected to various causes of loss and deterioration of its diastasic power from various causes, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, and rapid eating, it is not to be wondered at that two-thirds of the dyspepsia is of a starchy origin, and therefore it is apparent that some kind of strong diastasic substance is required to supply the deficiency of the diastasic power in the system of the digestive organs.

While investigation in the way of the production of diastase from a fungus growth is still in its infancy, yet that which we already know on this subject seems to indicate that this has opened an entirely new field for the economic production of diastasic ferments. I firmly believe that this field will, in the future, supersede in every respect the old known source, namely, the germination of cereals.

"Freshy: "Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?"

Professor Potterby: "There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

KEEP YOUR EYEGASSES CLEAN.

An oculist expresses himself very emphatically on the amount of damage that is done to the eyes of the community from negligence in a very simple manner, that of keeping their spectacles and eyeglasses clean. He says: "I am shocked to see the number of persons, intelligent men and women, who should know better, who spend their lives behind grimy eyeglasses. Lawyers, writers, students, schoolgirls and schoolboys and eyetaxers of various sorts, who use glasses, rarely uses them clean. To keep the pebbles in good wearing condition they should be cleaned about once an hour. Water is not so good a cleansing agent as alcohol, and a handkerchief should give place to a piece of tissue paper. Chamois is useful also, and either is better than the linen handkerchief. The amount of injury done to the world's eyesight through cloudy glasses is almost incalculable." Another authority says that if alcohol is not at hand the glasses should be placed in a wash-bowl and soaked in warm water. Then they should be washed with soap and rubbed with a soft nail-brush. Afterwards they should be polished with tooth powder and receive a final rub with tissue paper. A few drops of ammonia may be added to the water in which the glasses are soaked. An optician who has the patronage of many of the lorgnette sex declares that he has customers who come to him and demand that their glasses be changed, saying they cannot see through them. 'The only trouble is that the lenses need washing,' says the optician, 'and all they usually get is polishing with chamois leather.'"—*Myers Bros. Druggist*.

AMMONAL IN INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS.

Mr. J. Levins reports in the *Australian Journal of Dentistry* that he has found Ammonal to be a most satisfactory pain reliever in inflamed condition of the gums. He recommends administration in doses of from 5 to 20 grains, according to age and strength of patient.

SPECIFIC IN DIPHTHERIA.

No remedy now recognized by physicians has a greater volume of testimony in its favor than diphtheria Antitoxin. Certain it is that we possess no remedy that is more justly classed as specific than Antitoxin in diphtheria, not excepting quinine in malarial fever, and mercury in syphilis. In this connection it is to be remembered that the highest percentage of recoveries ever obtained in large numbers of cases followed the exclusive employment of an American product, namely, Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin. This was shewn by the Collective Investigations of the American Pediatric Society and the Ohio State Board of Health.

Reduction in Price ANNOUNCED.

"The Quickcure Co., Limited,"

ANNOUNCE THAT

Owing To Improved Manufacture

QUICKCURE IS REDUCED

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TO	15c.	25c.	50c.

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(for Horses and Cattle)

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Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Extracts.

DON'T BE A MOSSBACK.

There are at least two individuals with whom the average man disagrees. One has a nature which is all bees, barnacles, and barbed wire; the other is a mossback. We are sometimes forced to think that certain of our acquaintances are progenies of fogies, and that they were born antiquated; else why, during this latter-day activity, are we greeted at every turn by the man who says, with an air calling to mind a hemlock draught: "Well, I think we had better wait a while." Unfortunate, indeed, is the youth who must be guided, or misguided, by a veteran of fogyism, a languisher for the sanded floor and tallow-dip of our forefathers, the man who uses the blue-headed match—Jos. F. Hostelby in *Mercks' Report*.

OLIVE OIL MEDICINALLY.

Medical authorities are generally agreed as to the value of olive oil medicinally, finding it also a potent agent for any defects of the excretory ducts, especially the skin; eczema has rapidly disappeared upon a discontinuance of starch foods and the substitution of a diet of fresh and dried fruits, milk, eggs and olive oil. The beneficial effects of the latter, when thus taken in conjunction with a fruit diet, have frequently been remarked in respect to the hair, nails, and scalp, quickly cleaning the latter of scurf, and supplying to the sebaceous glands the oily substance which they secrete when in a healthy condition, and the absence of which is the cause of debility of the hair, frequently ending in baldness. It has long been observed that those who treat olive oil as a common article of food, and use it as such, are generally healthier and in better condition than those who do not, and its therapeutic and prophylactic properties are very favorably regarded by medical men. It is known to be destructive to certain forms of micro-organic life, and for the eradication of such from the system its internal use has been successfully resorted to.—*Scientific American*.

SECRET REMEDIES

Until government, scientific laboratories, or the wealth of a great journal supplies the profession with means of testing all remedies, chemically and therapeutically, we, as a profession, must absolutely ignore all nostrums or secret preparations, and build up our knowledge of the materia medica by clinical induction. In the meantime we may rest secure that in the vast majority of instances secrecy as to constitution or ingredients means valuelessness. It is self-evident that we cannot pronounce any opinion as to the therapeutic value of articles advertised. No machinery exists for reaching such a conclusion

scientifically. As a last resort we must doubtless sometimes rely upon the highest expert pharmaceutical judgment for an opinion.—*Phila. Medical Journal*.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF SUBSTITUTION

It seems to us that what is true, as a principle, in other lines of business, should prove the same in the drug business. It ought, for instance, to be patent to every member of the retail trade that the apothecary on the corner, who fills prescriptions exactly as ordered, with the purest and best drugs, and who handles and sells only such, can have no possible show in business against the one on the opposite, or next corner, who leaves out some costly ingredient, or substitutes therefor a cheap or worthless drug, and whose whole stock in trade is, where possible, composed of the same kind of material.

Besides the commercial features of such dishonest competition, it is exactly this class of dishonest competitors who have for years—for centuries, we might say with truth—been the source of all the obloquy heaped on pharmacy in the secular press, and by the public at large—aided, of course, by the peculiar sensitiveness of honest druggists, who, instead of uniting to rid their trade of the pirates who are disgracing it, display a sensitiveness and a spirit of resentment toward any true friend of the profession and trade of pharmacy, who ventures to call attention to the evil practices of those who are making it daily more and more nearly impossible for honest men to make an honest living.—*National Druggist*.

THE DRUGGIST'S FRONT WINDOW.

It is an undeniable fact that the pharmacist of today considers it necessary to deal in many goods that in former times were considered "out of his line." They are specialties of such a character that they require considerable advertising in order to push their sale. This has led to the quite common practice of placing everything imaginable of this kind in the front window to attract the attention of people passing the store. In addition to this the front window is often pasted with all kinds of signs, display cards and theatre posters. This certainly disfigures the general appearance of the drug store. The proprietors and clerks who spend so many hours in the store may become accustomed to the sight and fail to realize the impression made upon some of the customers. Anyone who has paid particular attention to this subject and cultivates his taste for the general fitness of surroundings will say that it is a practice which lowers the dignity of the drug store and detracts from the professional character of the pharmacy.

It is not infrequent that we notice stores in which signs and display cards hang for months at a time until they have become soiled and unsightly. Such is the worst possible feature of the modern show

window style of advertising.

In direct contrast to the above practice, it is gratifying to find some of the leading stores in large cities like St. Louis with show windows containing interesting and instructive pharmaceutical exhibits, outlining the method of manufacturing certain preparations, or displaying crude drugs of various kinds, illustrating the gathering of drugs and presenting other similar professional exhibitions.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

OPTIMISM AND PESSIMISM IN PHARMACY.

Many of our readers, forgetful of their earlier impressions of the craft and yielding unresistingly to a baseless tendency to despair of improvement, may be inclined to doubt the reality of any optimistic feeling in pharmacy, not recognizing that, like the occupants of a slowly moving vehicle, the surroundings of which are also tending in a similar direction, they may easily fail to detect the absolute change of position which is actually being effected. That movement, too, is an advance, in pharmacy as in every other department of legitimate human activity, for the average pharmacist of to-day is infinitely better off, in every way, than his immediate and more remote predecessors, whether he is inclined to acknowledge the fact or not. This position has been maintained in these pages for some time past, and quite recently confirmation of our assertion was supplied by the Lord Mayor of Manchester, who informed an important gathering of representative pharmacists that, in his opinion, based on the experience of fifty years' connection with pharmacy, the druggist holds a far higher social position to-day than he did formerly, that he is also better off financially, and that, given industry and ordinary economy, the chemist and druggist has no cause to grumble at his lot in comparison with that of other craftsmen.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

One of the legitimate side lines which pharmacists—especially those of suburban towns and country villages—can take up and prosecute with both pleasure and financial gain is photographic supplies. The horde of "snap-shotters" has increased during the last three or four years until the whole country swarms with them. The snap-shot box has made more hobbyists than any other means of diversion except the silent steel steed which threatens to supersede the ancient custom of walking. A hobbyist is a species of purchaser that the seller finds it advantageous to cultivate. For whatever he wants he wants badly, and he is willing to pay for it too. A true type of the camera hobbyist will ungrudgingly spend his last cent on the material wherewith to make his prints, while meantime he will wear his last year's suit—or else get a new one and teach his

tailor the value of patience.

So brethren of the prescription counter, cigar case and soda fountain, here is an opportunity that lies at your very door—an opportunity that you cannot afford to neglect. If you do, in time there will spring up in every small suburb dealers catering especially to this most desirable trade, as they have already in the cities. Don't let this fat plum be plucked by others, when there is positively no good reason why it should not fall into your own lap.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

THE RESULT.

It doesn't make life any sweeter to be always bringing out the faults of your acquaintances. Try to see all the good points about your doctors, and treat them just as if they were working night and day for your benefit, and after a while they will be.—*The Spatula.*

CEMENT FOR INDIA RUBBER ON METAL OR WOOD.

The following is recommended by the *Allgemeine Tischler Zeitung* as a strong and lasting cement for rubber, either on metal or wood, and hence will serve for cementing bicycle tires: Put 1 part of shellac, broken into small pieces, into 10 parts of ammonia water (strongest), and set aside for three or four weeks, or until the mass becomes entirely fluid. In use the liquid is applied to the India rubber surface, and the latter is applied to the metal or wood, and firmly wired or corded thereto. On the evaporation of the ammonia a most complete joint is formed between the two surfaces.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Put off, put off your mail, O kings,
And beat your brands to dust!
Your hands must learn a surer grasp,
Your heart a better trust.

Oh, bend aback the lance's point,
And break the helmet bar;
A noise is in the morning wind,
But not the note of war.

Upon the grassy mountain paths
The glittering hosts increase—
They come! They come! How fair
their feet!

They come who publish peace.

And victory, fair victory,
Our enemies are ours!
For all the clouds are clasped in light,
And all the earth with flowers.

Aye, still distressed, and dim with dew;
But wait a little while,
And with the radiant deathless rose
The wilderness shall smile.

And every tender, living thing
Shall feed by streams of rest;
Nor lamb shall from the flock be lost,
Nor nursling from the nest.

—*John Ruskin.*

Correspondence.

CALIFORNIA LETTER

DEAR SIR:—

The number of enquiries received from Canada as to the pharmaceutical outlook in Southern California prompts me to ask for a corner in your JOURNAL, if it can be furnished without crowding out more practical matter. Let me congratulate you on the steady improvement which is taking place in your JOURNAL; I hope it is appreciated as it deserves to be.

From what I can learn we are in somewhat similar straits as our Canadian confrères in the matter of cutting. Our cut rates, however, come from a large Drug Company having branches in Los Angeles and other large cities, who advertise their cuts in the local papers of the smaller places. Curiously enough, the two larger branches are under the management of graduates of the O. C. P., which might suggest the advisability of adding a chair of ethics to the College staff.

Their method of doing business is probably similar to other cut rate concerns, namely, making their profit on uncut goods. An illustration occurred with me. A customer casually asked the price of elastic stockings, which I gave, and by a little pumping found he had been, charged fifty per cent. higher for them, having made up a five dollar order for the Company so as to get them delivered free here. He found that the loss on the stockings did not cover the gain on the Syrup of Figs and Carter's Pills, so that in the future he will probably confine his purchases to quoted articles. The philosophical way of looking at it is to say that such a method of doing business will work its own cure; in the meantime the druggist is a serious sufferer.

A conversation with one of their ex-clerks showed another means of profit. The clerk is paid a certain salary which is supplemented by a commission on every substitution he can make of sarsaparilla, or other compound, made by the company.

I suppose Canada's protective policy keeps you from being flooded with the ready-made combinations introduced to the doctors by smooth-tongued drummers, the phosphates, the chlorides, the iodides made by Tom, Dick or Harry. That they treat this kind of thing better in France and Austria leads one to ask with the poet "Is our civilization (pharmaceutically) a failure or is the Caucasian played out?" It seems that the pharmacist cannot be trusted by the profession to combine three chlorides, or five bromides or six iodides in certain proportions, but must have it done for him in St. Louis, while he gazes in admiration at the six different makes of Syr. Hypophos Co., and the eight varieties of Listerine, which decorate his shelves and deplete his

bank account.

As to the prospects for assistants in this section, the supply is at present greater than the demand. There are so many coming here to get the benefit of the climate, who are willing to work at low wages and so get employment.

For the next year there is bound to be quite a depression in business in California. Owing to the terrible drouth of the past season all the principal industries are suffering severely, grain, fruit, beet sugar and even honey. The nearest bee rancher to Ontario says that instead of his usual crop of five to ten tons he expects to have to feed the bees during summer. The principal other crop we depend on is the tourist, and as the dawning prosperity of Canada did something for us in that way this winter, let us hope it may continue.

Yours truly,

H. J. ROSE.

Ontario, Cal., April, 1898.

TRADING STAMPS.

EDITOR PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL :

DEAR SIR,—A new scheme of advertising has recently been brought forward by the firm of Langley & Co., which is claimed to be a good and satisfactory way of obtaining trade. The plan is one that enables all classes of retail merchants to contribute to one advertising fund, the money so collected to be spent to the general betterment of all who are Langley & Co's patrons and incidentally for the benefit of Langley & Co. themselves. The scheme is this. Langley & Co. will advertise you and your business by putting your name in their stamp-albums which they give "cheerfully" to all who ask for them. They will also advertise their "trading" stamps on the bill boards of the city and on cards in your show window and store. To show that this is good advertising they will send you certain customers who will ask for trading stamps, which you will give "cheerfully," one for every ten cent purchase. For these stamps you will pay said Langley & Co. 50c. per 100, or in other words you will pay Langley & Co. 5 per cent. of all sales made to persons who ask for stamps. This scheme applied to such a line as furniture or undertaking, where the sales are larger in amount than in drugs and where values are not as well known as in patent medicines, gives a dealer a chance to reimburse himself by raising his prices. But in pharmacy it is different and the cost is a straight tax. But if a druggist enters into the scheme, why should he pay this five per cent. on the purchases of such customers as ask for stamps to Langley & Co? If they are his old customers Langley & Co. have earned nothing. If they are new customers, have they not come as much from the card shown in his own window as from anything Langley & Co. have done? And is the other advertising of Langley & Co. of as much direct benefit to him as a patent medicine poster. The benefit in the one case is divided among all classes of trade and in the other is confined to his own line.

But Langley & Co. sells stamps only to certain

dealers and perhaps you are not one of those so favored. If you thought that you were going to lose a good customer by not having them, do you think you would have any difficulty in obtaining them from some other merchant in a different line by paying a slight premium? And suppose Langley & Co. grow and prosper, will there not be lots of other concerns start the same line of business? If a large department store thought this scheme was going to injure their business to an appreciable extent, to how much better advantage they could run private trading stamps of their own, making them good as cash at any of their counters. It would bring their customers back to their store every time they had enough stamps to make the visit worth while.

But the scheme is doomed to failure. The collection of such stamps is a fad and will last as long as the average fad lasts. The return to the collector is too small for the trouble involved for many to bother with them permanently.

It is a scheme that is likely to meet with its greatest success in its first two months. A card that has been displayed for a month is useless and all collectors who are going to start will start while the idea is new.

What has surprised me most is that so many older business men have taken up with the idea and what has also surprised me is that Langley & Co. would put their money into a scheme that has not got more to recommend it.

Yours very truly,

NEWTON H. BROWN.

Toronto, May 25, 1898.

A new reaction of Santonine. One to two centigrammes of santonine are heated with two grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid. To the solution are added, drop by drop, two ccs. of a one per cent. solution of curium sulphate containing two per cent. of sulphuric acid. When cool, eight cc. of water are added, when a reddish violet precipitate forms. The supernatant liquid is divided into three portions. To one is added an excess of carbolic acid, the aqueous layer remains colorless, the carbolic turns red. On treating the second portion with ether it remains colorless. To the third is added amylic alcohol, which becomes brown, the color being changed to violet on the addition of phosphorus trichloride.—
Union Pharmac.

Who work for fourteen hours a day,
Prescriptions mix, and taxes pay,
And patent medicines give away
For less than cost? Who did you say?
"Most Chemists?"

Who is it dare not advertise,
Nor peppermints for wind advise,
Lest Stamp Acts broken ope his eyes
And forty-shilling fines surprise?

The Chemist.

J. A. C. in *Chemist and Druggist*.

A WORLD-WIDE BUSINESS.

HOW PARKE, DAVIS & CO. ACHIEVED THEIR
GREAT AND ENVIABLE FAME.

Their Canadian Branches:
WALKERVILLE and MONTRFAL.

It is no exaggeration, it is merely stating a well-known fact, to say that the house of Parke, Davis & Co. is the "foremost pharmaceutical house in all the world." Its prominent position has been attained by steady adherence to scientific methods and to the policy that quality and reliability should be synonymous with their label.

Parke, Davis & Co. have always led in the advance-guard of scientific pharmacy. The improvements which they have effected in pharmaceutical preparations have done much to place the science and art of medicine on a surer and more definite basis, and humanity has been correspondingly benefited. Parke, Davis & Co., for instance, was the first house to advocate the principle of standardization as applied to the preparations of drugs containing alkaloids, etc., that were capable of being chemically assayed. They were the first to place standardized preparations of such drugs upon the market and the medical profession so warmly endorsed their action in this respect that the last revisers of the United States Pharmacopoeia felt constrained to fall into line and give official recognition and approval to the principle.

Chemical standardization alone, however, does not represent the Ultima Thule of this matter. There are some drugs, such as Indian Cannabis, Digitalis, Strophanthus, Squill, Cantharides, Ergot, etc., that cannot be satisfactorily standardized by chemie test. Parke, Davis & Co. now stand as the first advocates for the further application of the principle of standardization to these, which can only be done satisfactorily by test upon living organisms, by physiologic test.

It is not our intention to here picture the magnificent Biological Laboratory which Parke, Davis & Co. has erected to efficiently prosecute the standardization by physiologic test of the drugs above referred to. It is rather, as an illustration of the progressive methods characteristic of the firm's policy, explanatory of the unqualified praise which is accorded their products wherever they go. The medical men who use Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations know that in them they possess the most reliable, up-to-date, scientific instruments of materia medica. The key-note of the ever-increasing favor, therefore, which compels Parke, Davis & Co. to keep enlarging their manufacturing facilities, to multiply their branch houses and their agencies is typified in their trade mark, "Medicamenta Vera."

WALKERVILLE BRANCH.

The establishment of the Walkerville, Ont., branch laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. is only one of many instances which go to show the wonderful growth and expansion that is steadily marking the career of this great firm. Appreciating the favor which has already been manifested towards their products, Parke, Davis & Co. decided to meet the demand for them by a purely Canadian enterprise, which would be able on Canadian soil to operate under much more favorable commercial conditions. Accordingly, in 1887 they erected a modest building which was estimated

to be sufficient for their Canadian trade at that time and also for some time to come. The very encouraging success which immediately attended this effort made it at once apparent that a larger building was necessary, and in 1890 they moved to a large, handsome new laboratory. Now a third enlargement of premises has been found necessary to meet the rapid development of their Canadian trade and an additional two and a quarter acres of land have been added. On this is now in course of construction a four-storey building, 60 by 100 feet, that will give, with other minor improvements, 25,000 additional feet of needed floor space. This will then yield employment to about 125 people, exclusive of their ten travelling representatives who are scattered all over the Dominion.

In the Walkerville laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. every preparation receives the same care, is brought up to the same standard, must respond to the same tests, as those emanating from the huge parent laboratory in Detroit. Their preparations may be relied upon in precisely similar conditions to yield precisely similar results since all chemic and physiologic tests are identical in the control of their manufacture. In only one series of preparations has it been considered unadvisable to duplicate manufacturing facilities, and that is in the preparation of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum; this is still manufactured exclusively in Detroit. All crude drugs purchased, after a physiological test of submitted sample, are procured through the Detroit laboratory in order to insure the animal tests being uniformly applied. With access to the same staff of chemical and botanical experts, which has helped so materially to build and maintain the reputation of the parent firm, it can readily be assumed that the products of the Walkerville manufacturing branch may be relied on as fully as those issuing from the Detroit laboratory on the opposite side of the magnificent river upon which they both stand.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

So much delay has been complained of in shipments to Eastern Canada that Parke, Davis & Co. has often been strongly urged to establish a depot or branch which would serve as a distributing centre on or near the Atlantic coast. Since the transit delay was ascertained to be located chiefly between Walkerville and Montreal, they decided that a branch house in the latter city was almost a necessity, and that its establishment would afford tangible relief to a large number of patrons in the eastern part of Ontario, the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The branch is located in the centre of the wholesale district of Montreal, No. 378 St. Paul Street, and will carry a complete stock of Parke, Davis & Co.'s preparations, although for the present it will not be a manufacturing laboratory. It is recommended as a base of supplies to all those living sufficiently near Montreal to expect a lessened time of transit in their shipments than would be the case if ordered from Walkerville.

Speaking of Canadian trade brings to notice the other evidences of the high appreciation which Parke, Davis & Co.'s products receive from the medical men who are subjects of Queen Victoria. As a profession they are second to none in the world and there are none who more carefully scrutinize, more carefully examine and test their preparations nor who afterwards more thoroughly endorse them. A large manufacturing laboratory is maintained in London, England, at No. 21 N. Audley Street (No. 451 Oxford Street), Gros-

venor Square West, which has been steadily increasing its plant, and its products meeting with increasing favor ever since its installation. Not only has Parke, Davis & Co. a large demand for their preparations in Great Britain alone, but from the remotest corners of the globe have come most unexpected demands for them—in fact, from wherever an educated physician is to be found. They experience constantly opening new and unlooked for channels of export for their goods, and even a partial list of their branch establishments and agencies is a formidable one. Parke, Davis & Co. maintains a special corps of travelling representatives in Australasia, and they have no less than fourteen depots for the supply of their products in that remote continental island. In New Zealand they have seven. In British India they have five (one of these being in Ceylon). In the Hawaiian Islands they have three, and in China two. On the continent of Europe they have six. Other countries where but one agency or depot is maintained are Egypt, Japan and Java. This is not inclusive of a large number of wholesale houses in Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies, who carry their products in stock.

In New York City, Parke, Davis & Co. does an immense distributing business; here also they conduct a special and distinct enterprise, their Crude Drug Department, which does a vast importing and jobbing business in medicinal herbs, barks, leaves, resins, insect powder, etc. Wherever they have established branches in the United States their business has advanced with the same rapid strides which have characterized their Canadian trade. They have also large and completely equipped stocks located in Kansas City, New Orleans and Baltimore. Last, but certainly not least, is their immense

DETROIT LABORATORY.

Here is located the large staff of scientific experts, analytical chemists, physicians, microscopists, botanists, etc., whose controlling influence ramifies to the remotest circumference of the vast business.

When the Ontario Medical Association visited the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co. a year or two ago, its members were particularly impressed with the completeness and magnitude of the bacteriological and pharmacological laboratories. These have since been increased five-fold in capacity and outfit! Here was made the first American diphtheria antitoxin that was offered on this side of the Atlantic. Their superior product of this article—the finest in the world—is well worthy of the immense department which was equipped for this special purpose. Provided with all modern paraphernalia—powerful microscopes, huge incubators, sterilizing apparatus, extensive stables and animal laboratories, this branch of enterprise is prepared to keep abreast of the latest discoveries in bacteriological science. They are now engaged in the production of several antitoxins—of diphtheria, tetanus, streptococcus, etc. Their diphtheria antitoxin enjoys the enviable distinction of never having caused fatality or serious causality of any kind, and its record in reducing the mortality of this dread disease is unparalleled by any other similar preparation on the market. About one hundred and fifty horses are at the present time undergoing the immunizing treatment for its production. In addition there are several thousand guinea pigs, etc., which are used as control indicators of the potency of the toxins and the antitoxins.

A new department is being added in the shape

of a vaccine farm. Shortly Parke, Davis & Co. expects to be able to furnish an unexceptional virus, and the plant and facilities now being installed for this purpose are unsurpassed.

Here is also located the pharmacological laboratory, where physiological assay of the powerful drugs such as Ergot, Strophanthus, Indian Cannabis, Digitalis, etc., is made. Not an ounce of any preparation of these leaves the laboratories of either Walkerville or Detroit without undergoing crucial trial and receiving a positive guarantee of its medicinal activity.

All these departments—bacteriological, physiological, and vaccine farm—are under the care of Prof. E. A. Grange, late State Veterinarian of Michigan, whose undoubted ability and experience give assurance that no expense nor care will be spared for the proper observance of hygienic conditions in the stables and laboratories.

The enterprise which this firm has shown in the introduction of new remedies is evidenced by a partial list of its earlier efforts in this direction. Such drugs as the following are now recognized as valuable members of the materia medica: Cascara, Sagrada, Jamaica Dogwood, Jaborandi, Grindelia, Coca, Kola, Berberis Aquifolium, Corn-Silk, Quebracho—yet they were not known to the medical profession until introduced by the preparations of Parke, Davis & Co.

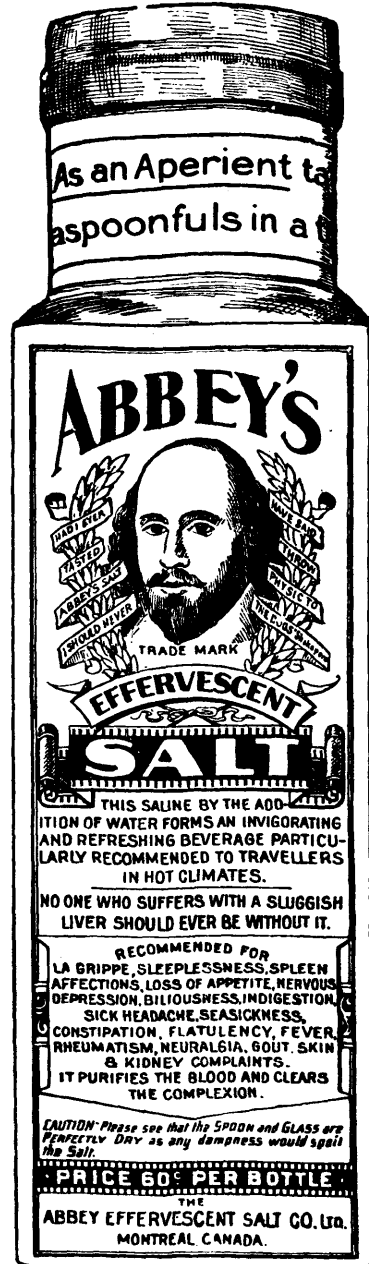
The price list of this house, of which new edition will be mailed in July or August, comprises thirty distinct lines of pharmaceutical preparations and five thousand items. There are one hundred and thirty representatives of the firm travelling over every continent and every clime in addition to those we have mentioned above as distinctly Canadian. Despite the hard times which have so generally prevailed, the last few years, Parke, Davis & Co. has been steadily adding to their huge travelling staff, opening new branch houses, building new laboratories by the acre, and essaying every promising line of scientific enterprise. They have committed themselves to an aggressive policy of advancement all along the line, and it remains but to say that their desire to raise pharmacy and therapeutics to higher levels is almost daily receiving the endorsement of the best and most thoughtful men engaged in its practise.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College building, 595 Lagachetien Street, last night, (Thursday) at 8 o'clock, W. H. Chapman, ex-president, in the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by calling upon Mr. E. Muir, sect'y-treasurer, to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved and adopted. The secretary then read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were of a highly satisfactory character. The president then delivered his address, complimenting the members upon the progress which had been made, and then referred to several changes that were in contemplation in the near future, which would further raise the standard of the College and extend its usefulness. After the delivery of his address the chairman nominated Messrs. Lecours as scrutineers to count the ballot

A Great Seller!

Thousands of dollars are being spent in putting this excellent preparation before the public.



This is a fac simile of the 60 cent size. We are now putting up a 25 cent size, so that everyone may have an opportunity of trying it. Have you any in stock? Your wholesaler will supply you

THE
Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,
 LIMITED,
 MONTREAL, - CANADA.

papers for the Executive Board, and during the interval Prof. G. O. Reed, M. D, honorary Dean of the College, gave a very interesting exhibition of acetylene gas, in connection with the magic lantern. The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots, reported the following gentlemen elected to the Executive Board, namely:—John E. Tremble, Joseph Contant, C. J. Coventon, H. R. Lanclot, J. R. Parkin, R. W. Williams, H. W. Reynolds, T. E. Barbeau and A. M. MacMillan. These, with the following officers elected by acclamation, namely:—W. H. Chapman, president; A. J. Lawrence, vice-president, and E. Muir, treasurer, will compose the Board for the ensuing year. The chairman now presented the College prizes to the successful students, namely:—Gustave Richard, senior chemistry and junior *Materia Medica*; George H. Voss, senior *Materia Medica* and Botany, and Alfred J. Bedard, Junior Chemistry. Mr. Gustave Richard also won the Pharmaceutical Association minor prize, he having obtained the highest point at the recent minor examinations. Votes of thanks having been accorded to the retiring officers, the scrutineers, and others for their services, the meeting closed.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

The fifty-fifth semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held at the College building during the first week of May. 126 candidates presented themselves, the largest number that has ever written at an examination. The following are the results:

PRIZEMEN.

John Roberts' Scholarship—A. Moir, Dunnville.
John Roberts' Medal—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Gold Medal—A. Moir.

MEDALS FOR SUBJECTS.

Silver Medal—C. W. Watson.
Dispensing—W. C. Dixon, Peterboro.
Pharmacy—John Bartholomew, Hamilton.
Chemistry—Hugh McPherson, Kenmore.
Materia Medica—H. A. Davidson, Peterboro.
Botany—C. W. Watson, Goderich.

HONOR LIST, BY MERIT.

A Moir, Chas W Watson, Hugh McPherson, Jno Bartholomew, C H Lewis, Ottawa; Jas E Twohey, Pt. Colbourne (aeq.); H H Black, Mt. Bridges; W Bew, Milton; Foster Studholme, Southport, Penn.; S M Lyon, Barrie, (aeq.); L R Clarke, Glencoe; A W Smiley, Hamilton; H A Davidson, Peterboro, (aeq.); Hugh Y Smith, Uxbridge; G N Bateson, Toronto; J W Johnston, Lindsay; Louis D Orr, Acton; G W Henderson, Toronto, (aeq.); Geo B Fowler, Ottawa; Elmer J Bellman, Bowmanville; A J Gallagher, Toronto; A Potts, Goderich, (aeq.); Wm Driver, London; J A McDonald, Guelph; E R Davis, Collingwood; J Nelson Scott, Aurora; Jas M Duncan, Strathroy,

A G Borland, Peterboro; U R Bailey, Aylmer, (aeq.); P H Morrison, Woodstock; A Johnston, Stratford; Malcolm T Galbraith, Bowmanville; F C Fielding, Minden, (aeq.); R W McKinnell, Uxbridge; E E Rutherford, Owen Sound; W G Williams, Goderich; M C Prust, Port Perry; Barth Munro, Toronto; H E Middlebro, Owen Sound; G W Pegg, Simcoe; F M Crowe, Moncton, N.B.; E T Jones, Chatham; W C Dixon, Peterboro; Geo E Rason, Strathroy; J T Curts, King; H W Hardy, Campbellford; Harry Hebblewhite, Collingwood; H A Crooks, Brussels; H I Ridley, Chatham; J McRae, Brussels; J S Kennedy, Bobcaygeon; J S Nomabell, Stratford; J Kelley, Kingston, (aeq.); B S Kerswell, Bradford; J A Milbee, Barrie; W J Kent, Port Hope; C W Elliott, Perth, (aeq).

PASS LIST, ALPHABETICALLY.

J N Allen, Wroxeter; T A Argue, Stittsville; A R Badgerow, Reading; W N Braund, Dunnville; C J Cunningham, Waterford; A J Davidson, Manotick; E W Dunn, St Catherines; F A Gray, Toronto; B Griffin, Hamilton; C D Harris, Wardsville; B N Kelly, Almonte; A F Knowles, Toronto; A G Kalbfleisch, Morden, Man.; G J Mitchell, Chatham; R L Morgan, Lindsay; T L Murray, Kingston; R E McDiarmid, Alvinston; W L McKinnon, Toronto; J W McLaren, Watford; H E McLean, Goderich; W D McLeod, Ottawa; J F Patterson, Almonte; A Powell, London; R W Reid, Mt Forest; G A Ross, Strathroy; A Smith, Belleville; L H Stanton, St Catharines; Alex Stuart, Windsor; James E Totten, Toronto; L Taylor, Streetsville; G L Walker, London; F H Walley, Ingersoll; A E Wardell, London; J H White, Ottawa; J Winterborn, Trenton; G H Worthington, Aberfoyl; E J Williams, Essex.

PASSED IN FOUR SUBJECTS.

E H Allen, Kingston; George F Brethour, Ottawa; W L Cameron, Norwood; C P Collins, Princeton; George F Craig, Ottawa; F W Glassford, Owen Sound; E C Haines, Owen Sound; W H Hewgill, Moosomin, N.W.T.; F W Jeffs, Havelock; W M Scott, Bradford; Irwin A Snider, Guelph; J A Stewart, Ailsa Craig; William Summerfeldt, Toronto; Stanley M Tarrant, Kingston.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, MAY, 1898.

QUESTIONS.

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. Murchison. Time allowed: 3 hrs.

MISS CHASE.

Value

℞	Camphoræ.....	ʒj.	24
	Ol. terebinth.....	ʒiss.	
	Ol. ricini.....	ʒiss.	
	P. acaciae.....	q.s.	
	Aquam.....	ad. ʒiv.	

Misce ft. emuls. Cap. cochl. parvum omni semihora donec dolor mitescat; phiala prius concuss.

J. ROSS.

℞	Plumbi acet.....	gr. xx.	20
	Pulv. opii.....	gr. iv.	

Ft. massa in pil. octo divid.
Cap. unam statim; iterentur post horam si perstet diarrhoea.

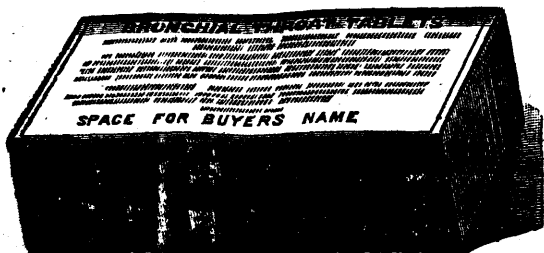
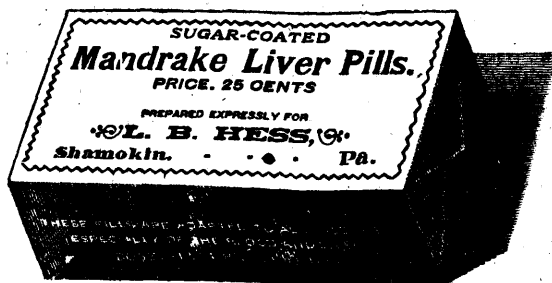
40 Years of Experience at Your Service.

Vegetable Mandrake LIVER PILLS.

Twenty-five pills in each oval box, with oblong carton, any name and address, ready for sale.

Per gross, \$6.50.

Special quotations given on large lots.



BRONCHIAL THROAT TABLETS.

Very Attractive.

Packed in neat slide boxes, 32 tablets in each, with dozen packers, buyer's name and address.

Per gross, \$7.

Special quotations for large lots. These tablets are also furnished under our own name.

Bromo Soda.

Highly Effervescing.
Needs no Stirring.
The most Efficacious Remedy of its kind.

Composition:

CAFFEINE, 1 gr.

BROMIDE OF SODIUM, 30 grs.

Useful in Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Excessive Study, Over Brainwork, Nervous Debility, Mania, etc., etc.

DOSE—A tablespoonful in half a glass of water, to be repeated once after an interval of thirty minutes, if necessary.

It is claimed by some prominent specialists in nervous diseases, that the Sodium Salt is more acceptable to the stomach than the Bromide Potassium. An almost certain relief is given by the administration of this Effervescent Salt. It is also used with advantage in indigestion, depression following alcoholic and other excesses, as well as nervous headache. It affords speedy relief for mental and physical exhaustion.

Large Size, \$1.00. \$7.50 Per Doz.

MW. R. WARNER & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Chicago.



PREPARED FROM
GIZZARD OF THE
CHICKEN.

INGLUVIN

A Powder used with superior results in all cases where pepsin may be indicated.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy.

Dose—5 to 20 grains.

FROM PROF. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW'S, M.A., M.D., LL.D.,

—WORK ON—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EDITION 1879.

"**INGLUVIN**—This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose gr. v.—j.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals."

EDITIONS 1889 and 1896.

"**INGLUVIN** is a * * preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken (*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*.) Dose, gr. v.—j. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the most satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here."

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,

1228 Market St., Philadelphia. 52 Maiden Lane, New York. 197 Randolph St., Chicago

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUABLE
RELIABLE
PERMANENT

Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND
GELATIN
COATED

Standard Fluid Extracts,
Pills, Parvules
Ingluvin, Bromo Soda,
Compressed Tablets,
Hypodermic Tablets,
And all Standard Pharmaceutical Products.

Dosimetric Granules,
Tablet Triturates,
Elixir Salicylic Comp.
Eff. Gran. Salts,
Elixirs, Wines, Etc.

The Great Selling Specialty

**WARNER'S ORIGINAL
LITHIA * WATER
TABLETS**

(3 and 5 grains.)

WARNER'S Lithia Water Tablets are permanent, which is an important consideration to druggists who must necessarily carry quantities of this class of very salable goods.

Packed in bottles easily carried in the pocket.

ADVANTAGES:

Convenience,

Accuracy,

Portability,

If preferred we will put them up in three dozen lots under buyer's name and address.

3 gr. per gross,	\$21.00
5 gr. " "	33.00
3 gr. per dozen,	2.00
5 gr. " "	3.00

Your Pill Trade will stay with you 

In spite of "cut prices" and other disturbing influences **if you buy right.**

Little Cathartic Granules, 30 granules in each vial, with buyer's name and address, ready for sale, cost:

**VERY POPULAR
SELLERS**



\$6.50 PER GROSS.

Discount for Quantities.

33 1/3 per cent. profit if retailed at	6 cents
50 " " " "	7 " "
100 " " " "	9 " "
200 " " " "	14 " "
450 " " " "	25 " "

Study these figures carefully. You will find there is a margin enabling you to meet any competition, or better still, there's a good profit after you have taken out the necessary sum to push and advertise "your own" Little Cathartic Granules at "your own" price.

PILLS.



PURE Drugs in the hands of our experienced chemists result in producing a pill that is permanent, soluble, potent and reliable.

All Private Formulæ sent to us for quotation and manufacture are under our personal supervision, and are absolutely protected.

Sugar Coated Pills, any color.

Gelatin " " no "Pin" Holes.

Our Pill List comprises all Standard Formulæ.

Write for Epitome of Prices Current.

2 Grain Quinine Pills

In Bottles of 100 with your label,

For handy retailing.

We make a specialty of putting up in this form (in lots of 3,000 and upwards) the best seller the druggist has, and the one in which he finds the most competition

Our quotations are subject to the ruling price of quinine, but our customers always get the benefit of our large quantity buying, and facilities for economical manufacturing.

SEND FOR

LATEST :: QUOTATIONS.

Mass.—Skilfully prepared from pure drugs.

Shape.—Round, Oval, Lentiform.

Coating.—Sugar or Gelatin.

Absolutely reliable and will resist atmospheric conditions.

ELI SPAIN.

R̄	Sulphuris sublimat.....	3j.	20
	Kali iodid	gr. x.	
	Hydrarg. ammoniat	3ss.	
	Vaselini	3vj.	

Misce intime sec. art.

Affricetur parti affect. omni biduo si opus sit.

LESTER HALL.

R̄	Emp. canthar. pone sinistram aurem ponendam.		18
----	---	--	----

LAURA ROSE

R̄	Potas. chlor.....	3j.	18
	Acid. hydrochlor	3ss.	
	Aquam	ad. ʒiij.	

Ft. solut. chlori recens.

Cap. gutt. triginta omn. quadr. hor. sup. sacch.

BOTANY.

Examiner : Chas R Sneath. Time allowed : 2 hrs.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| | | Value. |
| 1. | Describe the Natural Orders, Cruciferae and Labiatæ. Name two members of each. | 10 |
| 2. | Write short descriptive notes on the following, viz : Ovule, Cellulose, Archegonia, Antheridia, Parenchyma. | 15 |
| 3. | What is a fruit? Classify and explain your classification. | 7 |
| 4. | (a) What classes of plants are grouped under series Bryophyta and Pteridophyta respectively? (b) Describe the general characteristics and mode of reproduction of the class Filices. | 10 |
| 5. | (a) Explain the different kinds of Dichotomous branching. (b) How does it differ from the Monopodial form. | 10 |
| 6. | Describe the different forms of Leaf Apices Illustrate by diagram, naming correctly. | 10 |
| 7. | (a) What is prefoliation or vernation? (b) Describe the various forms | 10 |
| 8. | What is Anthotaxy? Define the two kinds, and name (without description) the principal forms of each. | 8 |
| 9 and 10. | Oral examination. | 20 |

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner :—D. S. Sager. Time Allowed :—2 hrs.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| | | Value. |
| 1. | MYRRH.—(a) From what and how obtained? (b) Name its constituents. (c) Habitat (d) Mention all other B. P. drugs of the same class as Myrrh. (e) Give preparations of Myrrh (f) State any simple tests which would distinguish Myrrh from Gum Acacia | 7 |
| 2. | OILS—Fixed and volatile—(a) Give the prime difference between Fixed and Volatile Oils. (b) State the principal constituents of each class (c) Mention all the fixed oils of the B P (d) Give the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations which occur in (e) Oil Lemon, (f) Oil Peppermint, (g) Oil Wintergreen. (h) How would you detect | |

them in Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint?

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| 3. | NUX VOMICA—(a) Describe it, microscopically and otherwise. (b) Give habitat. (c) State all its principal constituents. (d) Percentage of chief ones. (e) Are any of the principal constituents obtained from other plants? If so, name them; plants and alkaloids as well. (f) Mention all the preparations of Nux Vomica with (g) doses. | 12 |
| 4. | Differentiate in any way you wish between (a) Powd Cantharides and Powd Cubebs. (b) Powd Acacia and Powd Tragacanth. (c) Powd Senna and Comp Licorice Powder. (d) Gregory Powder and Comp. Powder Jalap. (e) Powd Opium from Powd. Cinchona. (f) Powd. Calumba from Powd. Gentian. (g) Dover's Powder from Powd. Galls. (h) Colchicum Seed from Rape Seed. | 10 |
| 5. | IPECACUANHA—(a) Describe its gross appearance. (b) Give its constituents, (c) active principle and percentage of same, (d) Habitat, (e) Medical properties and dose, (f) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same Natural Order, (g) Preparations of Ipecac with doses | 10 |
| 6. | CAMPHOR.—Describe (a) at length, its characters and properties, (b) Mention its preparations, (c) Give test for purity, (d) Name ten drugs of B P. having a principle more or less allied to Camphor. | 10 |
| 7. | CANTHARIDES.—(a) Describe it. (b) How and from what obtained? (c) Constituents? (d) Active principle, and percentage of same. (e) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give a practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (f) Preparations of Cantharides. | 10 |
| 8. | Give (a) Habitat of Kino, Ol. Theobroma, Rue Sabadilla, Santonica, Scammony, Tragacanth, Uva Ursi, Rad Veratri, Quassia. (b) From what are the following obtained :—Berberia, Chrysarobin, Delphinine, Jervine, Saponin, Narcein, Pelletierine, Pilocarpine, Saccharin, Picrotoxine, Eserine, Salisin, Codeia, Salol. (c) Five of them (in b) give the doses of | 10 |
| 9 and 10. | Oral Examination. | |

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner :—Paul L. Scott. Time allowed :—2 hrs.

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| | | Value. |
| 1. | "The Molecular Weight of Carbon Dioxide is forty-four." Explain clearly the meaning of this statement, and mention the facts upon which it is based. | 12 |
| 2. | Give a brief account of the chemistry of Iodine, and compare its chemical properties with those of Fluorine. | 12 |
| 3. | How will each of the following substances be affected by heating in the presence of air :—Ammonium Chloride, Magnesium Carbonate, Potassium Citrate, | |

- Phosphoric Acid, Mercury, Sodium Bicarbonate? 8
4. Give the empirical formula of the simplest compound having the composition of
 Nitrogen..... 36.85 per cent.
 Carbon 15.79 “
 Hydrogen 5.26 “
 Sulphur 42.10 “
 (Atomic Weights:—Sulphur 32, Carbon 12, Nitrogen 14) 8
5. Write a short account of the chemistry of Iron, including (a) Sources and Metallurgy. (b) Important Compounds. (c) Oxidation and Reduction (d) Qualitative Tests. 15
6. Express by equation the action of
 (a) Potassium Carbonate upon Calcium Chloride in Solution.
 (b) Phosphorus Pentachloride upon Ethyl Alcohol
 (c) Hot Sulphuric Acid upon Charcoal.
 (d) Hydrogen Sulphide upon Potassium Dichromate in Acid Solution.
 (e) Dilute Sulphuric Acid upon Barium Peroxide. 9
7. Give the rational and the structural formula of:—Chloroform, Acetic Aldehyde, Benzoic Acid, Propane, Primary and Tertiary Butyl Alcohols and Dimethyl Ketone. 9
8. How would you detect the presence of a salt of
 (a) Potassium in a solution of Sodium Chloride.
 (b) Arsenic in a solution of Antimonious Chloride.
 (c) Lead in a solution of Mercurous Nitrate.
 (d) Aluminium in a solution of Mercuric Chloride.
 (e) Copper in a solution of Zinc Sulphate. 10
- The following may be substituted for any of the above questions:—
 Explain what is meant by the “action of mass” in chemical reactions, illustrating by means of the reactions occurring upon the addition of Hydrochloric Acid to solutions of Potassium Nitrate and Silver Nitrate respectively.
- 9 and 10.—Recognition of specimens and oral examination. 20
- Morphine present when dry and powdered?
 (c) Give outline of Method of Assay. (The process given in the B. P., or any other trustworthy process will be accepted) 10
- 4 (a) *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*:—What are the ingredients used and why is it directed to be kept in a well-closed bottle in a dry place? 8
- (b) *Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus*:—What are its ingredients, how prepared, and why is it directed to be kept in a lightly covered jar?
 (c) *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*:—Name the ingredients and proportions, and state how prepared. Are the ingredients chemically united? 15
5. Describe fully the preparation of the solid extract of the following:
 Dandelion, Gentian, Aconite, Rhubarb and Opium. 9
6. *Incompatibility*:—Classify and define, and give an example of each class 9
7. Name the most important ointment bases with notes as to their application 9
8. (a) *Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis*.
 Take of—
 Granulated Sulphate of Iron... 224 grains.
 Phosphate of Sodium..... 200 “
 Bicarbonate of Sodium..... 56 “
 Concentrated Phosphoric Acid 1¼ fluid ounces.
 Refined Sugar..... 8 ounces.
 Distilled Water..... 8 fluid ounces.
 (b) *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis*.
 Take of—
 Mercury by Weight... 4 ounces.
 Nitric Acid..... 12 fluid ounces.
 Prepared Lard..... 15 ounces
 Olive Oil..... 32 fluid ounces.
 Give a detailed account of how you would proceed in making the above preparations. Also state why Bicarbonate of Sodium is used in (a). 10
- 9 and 10—Oral and recognition of specimens 20

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner:—A. R. Fraser. Time allowed:—2 hrs. Value.

1. Translate into English, describe the manner of mixing, pointing out any errors which may occur in the following:—

RECIPE—

Ferri Pyrophosphate, drachmas duas,
 Strychnine, granum unam,
 Tincturæ Calumbæ unciam cum semisse,
 Tincturæ Quassia uncias duas,
 Elixer Simplicis uncias tres,
 Aquam ad uncias sex.

Misce fiat mistura sumat drachmas duas,
 ope tubuli vitrei, mane meridie et hora
 somni, ad biduum vel triduum elapso
 Capait Tablet Hydrargyri Subchloridi
 grana duas hora somni. 10

2. Translate into English and describe *very fully* the manner of mixing the following:—

PHARMACY.

Examiner:—F. T. Harrison Time allowed:—2 hrs. Value.

1. What is understood by destructive distillation and fractional distillation? Give examples of each, and describe fully how the latter is performed. 7
2. *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*:—State how it is prepared, its strength, how preserved, in what way it may deteriorate, and how tested for impurities and for strength? 7
3. *Opium*:—(a) About what is the percentage of moisture contained before drying?
 (a) What should be the percentage of

R

- (a) Morphia Mur..... grana sex
 Camphor grana viginti
 Cera Flav..... drachmam unam
 Gl. Theobromat Q S
 Miscé et divid : in suppos xii.
 Usus unam more dictu om nocte.
 N B.—Make by hand. State quantity Ol.
 Theobrom.

R

- (b) Ol: Tereb..... ℥ij.
 Ac: Acet. Dil..... ℥ss.
 Acet Canth :..... ℥iii.
 Ol: Olive..... ℥j.
 Ovi Vitelli..... Q S.
 Aq: ad..... ℥vi.
 M. ft. Lin: Quocum illinantur partes
 dunudatur bis quotidie.
 N.B.—State number of Ovi Vitelli.

3. A prescription reads :

- Strychnine..... gr. 1/12.
 Aq..... ℥j.
 Mitte ℥viii.

You keep in stock a solution of 1 in 100.
 How much would you use? Show
 work. Do you consider it a large dose?

4. Give dose of following : Pilocarpin Mur.
 Croton Oil, Codeine, Cupri Sulph.,
 Acetum Cantharides, Ext. Aconit,
 Tinct. Strophanthus, Soda Sulph.,
 Tinct. Cannabis Indicus, Sugar of
 Lead.
5. Give Latin name of following : Easton's
 Syrup, Prepared Calamine, Black
 Draught, Prussian Blue, Oil of Thyme,
 Goulard Water, Salts of Lemon, Con-
 fection Hips, Glauber Salts, Phenic
 Acid
6. Name two incompatibilities of the follow-
 ing : Ammon Brom, Iodid of Iron,
 Morphia, Spts. Ether Nit, Cocain
 Mur.
7. Give best means of preserving the follow-
 ing drugs in stock in order to preserve
 their efficacy : Nitrite of Amyl, Brom-
 ine, Phosphorus, Zinc Chloride, Mag-
 nes Carb, Easton's Syrup, Acid Sul-
 phurosi, Santonine.
- 8 to 10.—Oral examination.

vendors of a compound designed for the destruc-
 tion of flies and other insects. The plaintiffs man-
 ufacture consists of thick felt paper pads, circular
 in form, impregnated with the preparation. For a
 number of years the pads have for the purposes of
 sale been put up in packages or envelopes and
 placed in boxes containing either 50 or 100 en-
 velopes, according to the number of pads in the
 envelope.

In connection with the sale of their Fly Poison
 the plaintiffs are the proprietors of a Specific Trade
 Mark registered under the provisions of the Trade
 Mark and Designs Act of 1879. As stated in the
 application for registration it consists in the words
 "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," the same being
 printed on a Poison Pad * * * the essential
 feature of the Trade Mark being the words "Fly
 Poison Pad," prefixed with or without the name
 of Wilson, but preferably with it.

- 15 In May, 1896, they commenced this action, com-
 plaining that the defendants were putting up Fly
 Poison Pads similar in appearance to the plain-
 tiffs', but octagon in shape instead of circular, and
 that they were being put up in envelopes, contain-
 ing six or three pads, with printed directions simi-
 lar to those on plaintiffs' envelopes, calling the poi-
 son "The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Light-
 ning Fly Paper Poison, six pads in a package,
 8 10c."; that they were being put up in boxes with
 ten envelopes of six each and 100 of three each,
 exactly similar to plaintiffs' boxes. They further
 charged that the defendants offered their Fly Poi-
 son for sale as Fly Pads, intending to mislead and
 deceive the public and to induce them to believe
 that they were buying the plaintiffs' goods, and with
 that view had imitated and infringed on the plain-
 tiffs' Trade Mark envelopes and boxes and the
 pads manufactured by them.

- 10 The defendants denied that they infringed the
 plaintiffs' trade mark or that they intended to mis-
 lead or deceive the public, and submitted that the
 plaintiffs' trade mark was not the proper subject
 of a trade mark, the words being only descriptive,
 and not properly registered in accordance with
 the Act. They further alleged that they had manu-
 factured Fly Poison for thirty-eight years and sold
 7 it under the name of "Lightning Fly Paper Poi-
 son," and were putting it up in pads merely for
 greater convenience in handling, and in compli-
 ance with the universal practice of manufacturers
 of Fly Poison, without any reference to plaintiff's
 goods.

- 10 The plaintiffs moved for an injunction immedi-
 ately after the issue of the writ, and the defendants,
 having expressed their willingness to make certain
 concessions with regard to the labels on the en-
 velopes and boxes in which their goods were put
 up, and undertaking to keep an account, the mo-
 tion was adjourned to the trial.

At the trial the defendants' counsel offered to
 continue the concessions and the case was nar-
 rowed down to the question of whether the plain-
 tiffs were entitled to restrain the defendants from
 making use of the word "pads" on their en-
 velopes or packages in the manner employed by
 them.

The plaintiff's claim to have been the first to put
 up and sell Fly Poisons in circular Pads and to
 put up and sell pads in envelopes and to use en-
 velopes pads the labels on them and the Trade
 Mark in Canada and to have acquired a reputation
 under the name of Fly Pads, and that purchasers
 in asking for Fly Pads mean the plaintiffs goods.

The defendants continue to designate their pre-
 paration as "Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited) Light-
 ning Fly Paper Poison," but upon their envelopes
 or packages there is printed the words "Six pads

THE FLY PAD CASE.

WILSON VS. LYMAN.

Judgment has been given in this celebrated case
 and as it is of considerable interest to druggists
 at large, we print the full judgment. The case
 was argued on the 18th and 21st March, 1898, be-
 fore the full Court of Appeal, consisting of four
 Judges, Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., and J. J. Scott
 appearing for Archdale, Wilson & Co., the Ap-
 pellants, and Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., and Mr.
 David Henderson appearing for the Respondents,
 The Lyman Bros. & Co. (Limited).

The Court reserved judgment after the argument
 and same was given on 10th May last, Mr. Jus-
 tice Moss reading the unanimous judgment of the
 Appeal Court.

The plaintiffs are manufacturers and wholesale

in a package, 10c.," or "three pads in a package 5c.," according to circumstance, and the plaintiffs contend that the defendants are not entitled to so use the word "pads." The plaintiffs claim the right to restrain the defendants first by virtue of their registered trade mark and second upon the ground that the word "pad" has become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods that wherever used it would be understood to indicate the plaintiffs' goods and that the defendants by means of its use are enabled to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs.

The learned Trial Judge decided that the plaintiffs failed in their endeavour to restrain the use by the defendants of the word "pads" as used.

The plaintiffs appealed from this part of the judgment and urged the same grounds. The defendants also appealed, contending there ought not to have been any relief granted to the plaintiffs.

Upon the question of infringement of the registered trade mark the point is not whether there has been an infringement of the mark used by the plaintiffs in their business, but whether there has been an infringement of the mark which he has registered. Is the use of the word "pads" in the manner above mentioned an infringement of the plaintiffs registered Trade Mark?

In dealing with this question we are to keep out of view the other details of "get up" in the defendants label, for these have been eliminated, either by the action of the defendants in the concessions made at the trial or by the judgment of the Court.

As before stated, the plaintiffs trade mark consists in the words "Wilson's Fly Poison Pads," printed on a poison pad, so as generally to present the following appearance:

Since the introduction of the envelope system, the words have been printed on the envelope in prominent type and in the latest issue, inaugurated in 1891, they appear surmounting a pictorial representation of a lady housekeeper with a gratified expression engaged in collecting an insect holocaust, these being the most pronounced features of the article itself, but only on the envelope where it is indicative of the number of pads in the package, and the price. Anyone handling the pads themselves finds printed on them the words "Lightning Fly Paper Poison" and "Lyman Bros. & Co.," and there is nothing appearing on them to lead to their being taken for the plaintiffs.

The defendants do not use the word "pad" upon the label.

The plaintiffs contention is that the defendants, in so using the word on their label have adopted the essential part of the plaintiffs' trade mark, but eliminating the matters abandoned by the defendants and then comparing the plaintiffs label with the defendants it does not appear to me that the latter presents in general appearance of lettering or pictorial design any resemblance to the plaintiffs likely to mislead anyone.

In the cases where the plaintiff has obtained an injunction on this ground it is to be seen that the word taken out of the plaintiffs trade mark and used by the defendant in connection with his goods was given great prominence and so brought out in his advertisement or label as to give a character to the rest and attract the attention of the reader or observer, or it is to be found placed in such conspicuous connection with the manufactured article itself as to represent in effect that it is the plaintiffs' manufacture or tend to lead careless or unwary persons into whose hands the document may come

to suppose that such is the case.

In *Ford v. Foster* (1872), L. R. 7 Ch. 611 and *Wotherspoon v. Currie* (1872), L. R. 5 H. of L., 508, there were circumstances tending to show a deliberate intent to imitate the plaintiffs trade mark, but so far as they were dealt with on the ground of mere resemblance, the ground of decision was the prominent use of the most distinctive word in the plaintiffs' trade mark. And so in *Darling v. Barsalon* (18), 9 Sup. C. R. 707 and other cases.

In the case in re *Leonard & Ellis's trade mark—Leonard v. Weils* (1884) at p. 300 the Earl of Selborne, L. C., sitting in the Court of Appeal and dealing with a question of this kind, said: "That brings us to the last point which we have to consider. Is this document issued by the defendants a document which, considered on the principles properly applicable to such cases, so used the word "Valvoline," which is a prominent part of the plaintiff's trademark as to represent in effect or to have a tendency to lead careless persons, into whose hands the document might come, to suppose that the article is the plaintiff's manufacture, putting aside the enjoyment which the plaintiffs had of the name by reason of its having been on the register ever since 1878? I think not. The word "Valvoline" is here used clearly not as a trade mark, but as a sort of heading or title or label or prominent word descriptive of the article, and the names "M. Wells & Co., Oil Refiners and Importers," with their proper address, are placed upon the document with as much prominence as the word "Valvoline," so that anyone looking even casually at the document and only attending to that which is most conspicuous in it, if he saw the word "Valvoline" would see the words "M. Wells & Co."

I think this language very applicable here. Looking at the plaintiffs' and defendants' labels, and judging of the defendants in the light of the principles laid down in the many cases, I think it may well be said of it that any one looking even casually at it and only attending to that which is most conspicuous, if he saw the word "pads" at all would certainly see the words "Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning "Fly Paper Poison."

Then comes the question of "passing off," or in other words whether the use of the word "pads" as it is used by the defendants in connection with a preparation called fly poison, is calculated to mislead the public, and induce them to believe that the defendants' manufacture is that of the plaintiffs'.

The learned trial judge found that the plaintiffs' fly paper became known to the trade as "pads," but he did not expressly decide whether the word had become so identified with the plaintiffs' goods as to have acquired a secondary meaning and to indicate to the public fly poison paper made by the plaintiffs as distinguished from fly poison paper made by others, not whether assuming that to be so the defendants by the use of the word in the sentence already quoted so describe their fly paper as to mislead purchasers and lead them to buy the defendants' goods as and for the plaintiffs'.

Here once more in considering the evidence the general details of the "get-up" must be left out. As the case is now presented the defendants are to be regarded as persons having a right to manufacture and vend fly poison and to put up the papers or squares in envelopes or packages. As incident to this right they have the right to describe what they are selling, but they must not describe them so as to make them pass as the plaintiffs' goods.

They say they are selling packages containing 6 pads for 10 cents and packages containing 3 pads

for 5 cents, and in these respects they are stating the actual facts. Is there evidence to show that this statement leads or is calculated to lead to the impression that the pads so offered for sale are of the plaintiffs' manufacture?

In view of the evidence the plaintiffs cannot contend that they have any exclusive or special right to the manufacture of "pads" in connection with fly poison. Indeed, they do not claim to prevent the defendants from making fly poison pads and anybody can make and vend fly poison pads. Now, when a word is a descriptive word and descriptive of a thing which anybody may make, and which anybody may sell, the burden is upon the plaintiffs to show that it is so used by the defendants in their circulars or advertisements as in effect to represent or to have a tendency to make people suppose that the thing advertised or mentioned in the circulars is the manufacture of the plaintiffs. In *re Leonard & Leonard v. Wells* (1884), 26 Ch. D. at p. 299.

True, a word of this kind may acquire in a trade a secondary signification, but it may also be deprived of the value of the secondary meaning by becoming or being made publici juris.

The impression produced upon my mind by the evidence is that the word "pads" did obtain a secondary significance in connection with the plaintiffs' fly poison, but that of late years it has grown to be used in connection with other fly poisons as well, so as to be disassociated to some extent from the plaintiffs' goods and to become in a measure publici juris.

There is no evidence that any one has been in fact deceived or misled by the defendants' label. I am aware that this is not strictly essential in all cases, especially those in which the imitation of the plaintiffs' mark is very pronounced and decided. But it is an important circumstance in considering a case like the present, where it is the essence of the plaintiffs' case that the use of the word should be understood in the market to imply that the goods sold or dealt with under it are the plaintiffs' goods. *Parsons v. Gillespie* (1898), A. C., 239 at 246.

That being so I do not think that the plaintiff has made out a case upon the evidence that the use of the word "pads" in the way it appears on the defendants' envelope in connection with the conspicuous words "Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Lightning Fly Paper Poison," is calculated to create the impression in the mind of the public dealing in such commodities that the fly poison contained in the packages is that made by the plaintiffs.

With regard to the defendants' appeal I am not disposed having regard to the offers and concessions made by their counsel before and at the trial to interfere with the decision of the trial judge. I am not satisfied that the use of the other details of "get-up" in conjunction with the word "pads" did not amount to a combination calculated to mislead. I refer to the observations of Lindley, L. J., in *Lever v. Goodwin* (1887), 36, Ch. 1.

I would dismiss both appeals with costs with the right of set off.

NEWS ITEMS.

Adhelme Dugal, Montreal, has assigned.

C. G. Booth, Odessa, Ont., has assigned.

F. W. Sills is opening a new business in Kingston, Ont.

J. T. Lyons, of Montreal, has disposed of his branch store.

H. H. Lyon is reported as starting a new business in Montreal.

Mrs. Chris. White, Elmvale, Ont., is reported to have assigned.

Dr. Divine & Co., of Victoriaville, Que., have dissolved partnership.

A. L. Hamilton of St. Thomas, Ont., has sold out to H. R. Spencer.

W. A. McCollum of Tilsonburg, Ont., has assigned. Cause, real estate.

Dr. O. E. Millott of St. Anne De La Parade, has removed to Louiseville, Que.

F. R. Currie has purchased the business of Allen Turner & Co., Brockville, Ont.

A. A. Morrow has purchased the business of Gordon & Co., Wingham, Ont.

W. J. Fleming & Co., of Prince Albert, Man., has disposed of their business.

J. A. Stuart has purchased the business of John Abbs & Co., St. Catherines, Ont.

The business of A. Hamilton & Co., Hamilton, was sold by tender to a Mr. Taylor.

Alex. M. McMillan, St. Philip's Sq., Montreal, has disposed of his business to O. Dowler.

Dart & Chapman is a new partnership registered in Montreal. Henry J. Dart and Fraser Chapman are the partners.

The firm of Brown, Clinton & Co., St. John's, N. B., has been dissolved, and Mr. Brown continues the business.

Mr. J. A. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, is opening a branch drug and stationery business in Milton with Mr. J. H. McCallum as manager.

Mr. C. E. Reid, who spent the last two years of his apprenticeship with Mr. I. Currie, corner Church St. and Wilton Ave., Toronto, and graduated in the class of '97, has purchased the business of Griffiths & Macpherson, Revelstoke, B.C. Mr. Reid has been in charge of the business for a time and is well pleased with the prospects. The firm name is Chas. E. Reid & Co.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR OCCURRED AT GUELPH.

Guelph, Ont., May 26.—John Ovens, employed in Petrie's drug store, and Tom Wallace, drug clerk in Alex Stewart's, were both drowned on the river, near Victoria Park, this evening about 9 o'clock. They had started down the river in a canoe in company with a fellow druggist named Clendenning, when the canoe capsized. Clendenning hung on to the side of the canoe and was rescued. The other two boys sank almost immediately. Neither of them could swim. The river in this place is very deep and nothing could be done until grappling irons were brought. Both bodies were recovered, but life was extinct. Both boys were well known and were general favorites. Wallace's home is near Acton, and Ovens comes from Mount Forest.

TORONTO NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence for the past two years assistant to Mr. McGarven of Argyle St., has purchased and taken possession of Dr. W. Armstrong's business, Queen St. West.

Messrs. J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, and G. B. McCullough, Hamilton, were in the city on the 23rd, engaged in organization work in connection with the committee on Divisional Associations.

"Burgess & Powell, Drugs," is the sign in a window of one of the stores in the new block, corner King and Yonge Sts., which may be accepted as an intimation that a new business will be started there.

Our sympathies are extended to Mr. W. Soper, of Elliott & Co., in the loss by death of his son George on May 18th. George was a bright student of great promise and had carried off the honors of his class in school. His death is mourned by a large circle of his young companions.

Messrs. H. Wade of Kingston and D. Waters of Belleville were in the city during the month and invaded our sanctum. Our fears were allayed on being assured that their mission was peaceful. We say "come again" and extend the invitation to all our friends who may have an hour to spare while in the city.

Mr. R. Rowentree, who disposed of his business in Clifford some months ago, has returned from the Old Country, where he went for a holiday and rest, and is stopping in the city with friends. Mr. Rowentree is not particularly enamoured of Old Country ways, and we understand is pleased to settle down again to business in Canada.

Mr. C. McD. Hay, manager for Messrs. Lyman Bros. Co., is on a trip across the border. New York is his first objective point, where he will meet Mr. Arthur Lyman, of Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, and confer on business matters. Afterwards he will join Mrs. Hay in Philadelphia, and together will proceed to Washington. The JOURNAL wishes them a pleasant trip.

Dr. R. L. Tye, representative of Messrs. Merck & Co, New York, spent a day in the city, a guest at the "Queen's." The doctor is making a trip through the country, which is a combination of business and pleasure; and as a matter of fact he found nothing but "good fellows" amongst us, now that "Our Mother" across the water has assured her son Jonathan that she will not allow him to get hurt in the present scrap.

An agent of Trommers Malt charged S. H. Howarth of Yonge St. with a breach of the Trade Mark Act in connection with the sale of "Extract of Malt and Cod Liver Oil." The case came up first in the police court before Magistrate Denison, who sent it on to the sessions for Judge McDougall and a jury to deal with. It was reached by them on May 18th, and after the evidence for the prosecution was in, Judge McDougall decided "no offence" was proven. The case was taken from the jury and Mr. Howarth acquitted.

One of the handsomest soda fountains we have seen in Canada has just been placed in position by

Mr. R. Cowen, corner Parliament and Carlton streets. Mr. Cowen's reputation for "good soda" has become established, and to accommodate his growing trade increased facilities were required. A noticeable feature of the apparatus is the amount of pure, clear ice exposed to the view of patrons, causing a cool, refreshing atmosphere to pervade the vicinity of the fountain. It is a product of the Jno. Mathews factory, New York, and cost, we are informed, away up in the hundreds.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The monthly meeting of La Pharmacie Laborieuse has been postponed till the 26th on account of the exams.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have opened a branch for Eastern Canada, which will be in charge of J. Swift.

Mr. J. E. Tremble has also been renovating his establishment, and can now boast of one second to none in Montreal.

Prof. Lecours has had his store newly painted and decorated, and it is now one of the neatest and prettiest stores in the city.

The exams. are over and dire has been the slaughter, only a little over twenty per cent. having passed the ordeal successfully.

"I hear that a number of our drug clerks are going to New York to serve as hospital stewards and naval apothecaries." "Indeed, what's that for?" "To make the Spanish fly."

In consequence of increase of business Messrs. Lyman, Knox Co. have found it necessary to take in the next building, formerly occupied by A. Macpherson & Co. This addition will about double their floor space, but it will be none too great for their constantly increasing business.

Prof. J. E. W. Lecours has been appointed Professor of Pharmacy and Pharmacology at the Notre Dame Hospital. Mr. Lecours is one of the youngest men in the profession in this city and is rapidly coming to the front as a pharmacist.

Mr. Boutin of Lavigne & Boutin was married on April 25th to Miss Vallieres, daughter of ex-Alderman S. Vallieres of St. Henry. The JOURNAL joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Boutin a happy and prosperous future in the new state of life which they have embraced.

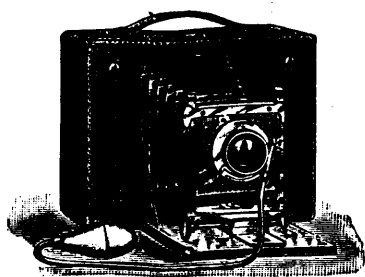
A meeting was held here recently to take into consideration a threat made by one of our druggists that if certain cutting practices on the part of another member were not stopped, he would begin cutting on a large scale. A committee was appointed to wait upon the offender and try to induce him to stick to the price list.

Mr. F. O. Anderson, the well known Atwater Avenue pharmacist who is taking the medical course at Bishop's College, has covered himself with glory at the Easter examinations, taking the Histology prize as well as the David medal for highest

aggregate in the second year's course. The JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Anderson on his success and wishes him a continuance of it.

Harry Willis of Quebec was in town a few days ago on business connected with the annual meeting which is to be held in Quebec early in June. The Quebec pharmacists are getting up some entertainments, a banquet, and possibly a trip to the falls of Montmorency being among the possibilities. A large number of druggists from all parts of the province will be in attendance, and a good time is promised. Mr. E. Giroux is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Henry Willis secretary, the other members being Messrs. J. Emile Roy, G. Brunet, Dr. E. Morin, W. H. LaRoche and Jno. I. LaRoche of Quebec, and Messrs. J. E. Morrison, J. E. Tremble, A. Robert, J. E. W. Lecours, and W. H. Chapman of Montreal.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates, held their semi-annual examination in the Montreal College of Pharmacy beginning April 19th and closing April 22nd. Twenty-six candidates for the major and thirty-eight for the minor examinations entered their names; of these, five of the major and nine of the minor candidates were successful and are entitled to be registered as licentiates of pharmacy and certified clerks, respectively. They are named in order of merit, namely: As licentiates: J. B. Faulkner, O. Dowler, W. F. Roach, A. Lebeau and D. S. Baxter, the last two being equal. As certified clerks: Gustave Richard, C. Adrien Braut, F. J. Lemaistre, Gaston St. Jacques, J. W. Elcome, H. Guerin, Louis Fortin, J. G. A. Filion and A. G. Lapointe. The subjects examined upon were: *Materia Medica*, Chemistry (theoretical and practical), Pharmacy, Botany, Practical Dispensing, Reading of Prescriptions, Physics and Weights and Measures, the examination being both written and oral. The examiners were:— Messrs. R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo; J. Emile Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Lawrence and J. B. Parkin, Montreal. The next examination will be held in Laval University, Quebec, in October.



CAMERAS,
PLATES,
PAPER,
MOUNTS,
CHEMICALS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Sharpe, Eakins & Ferris,
94 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

St. Louis contains 321 drug stores, according to the new directory.

Michigan druggists are protesting against the proposed tax on patent medicines for war revenues.

Mr. F. W. Fink has retired from the firm of Lehn & Fink, New York. The business will be continued under a new partnership. Mr. Fink has been manager of the firm since 1874, when it was founded.

Druggists throughout the Union are hustling to clear out their present stock of patents, before the "stamp act for war revenues" comes in force. After that date every bottle or package sold will be subject to a tax.

It cost Dr. J. C. Helens, of Louisville, Ky., \$1,000 for the privilege of saying things about the firm of Knoefel & Knoefel, druggists of that city, which were untrue. \$10,000 damages was claimed, and the jury allowed \$1,000.

"\$200 and costs or ten days in jail" was the sentence against a St. Louis "cut rate" druggist who disregarded an injunction restraining him from selling a patent medicine at a cut price. This suggests a means of stopping the cut in patents if the manufacturer so desires.

The success of the Empire State Drug Co., a co-operative concern having headquarters in Buffalo, has been so great that it has tempted others into the same field, the Niagara Pharmacal Company being the name of a rival concern just started into existence in the same city.

Dr. Johann Georg Dragendorff, for over thirty years Professor of Pharmacy in the Pharmaceutical Institution of Dorpat, died in his native town, Rostock, on April 7th, at the age of 62 years. The fame of the Dorpat Institute as a centre of pharmacal knowledge is due to the successful work of Dragendorff, and since his removal some four years ago, owing to anti-German feeling, the Institute has lost the international fame which it had acquired. His works on the synthesis of alkaloids, his scheme of plant analysis, and his writings placed him in the front ranks of pharmacal chemists.

The Dale & Sempill Drug Co., one of the largest concerns in the retail drug business in Chicago, failed recently, owing a very large amount. The Dale store was known for years as the largest in Chicago, but of late years competition and the establishment of a large cut-rate store in close vicinity reduced the volume of business, while at the same time expenses kept at the same level, the rent paid for some years past being \$20,000. This failure following so closely on that of Henry Goetz, another of the leaders in

Chicago, as well as that of M. W. Alexander, of St. Louis, shows that the drug trade in the U. S. is not in a very prosperous condition.

The "shorter hours" bill, which recently passed the New York Legislature at Albany, and which was to apply to druggists' assistants of Greater New York, has been vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck of that city, who gave as his reason for so doing that "the last section of the proposed law gave the Board of Health power to adopt rules and ordinances for its enforcement; and that under this authority the Board of Health could prescribe how the daily and weekly hours of service should be distributed, and could in other ways interfere seriously with, if not practically control, the administration of a material part of the drug business. "Such a provision," the mayor says, "is not in my opinion in the public interest, and the proposed act has therefore failed to receive my approval."

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

An anti-cutting scheme has been organized in France and goes into effect July 1st. 5000 pharmacists and some 50 manufacturers have joined.

Dr. Doniè, of Sevenoaks, England, accidentally poisoned himself by taking a drink of water out of a glass which had previously contained Tr. Nux Vomica. Death followed in thirty minutes after the drink.

Meister, Lucius & Bruning have declared a dividend of 26 per cent. It is probable that, as the patent on antipyrin has expired in England, and will expire in Germany this year, the dividends will thus be cut down to a great extent.

The *Chémist and Druggist* reports the death of a lady from taking two drachms of santonine, which had been given to her at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, with instructions to take in proper doses; but evidently going on the principle that if one powder would do good, the whole lot would do more good, she took the lot.

The will of the late Chas. W. Lea of the firm of Lea & Perrin, makers of Worcester Sauce, recently probated, shows what can be done by the pushing of what may be called a side line. The personalty amounted to £1,071,391, the realty to £29,432, all made out of the world-famed sauce. His partner, Mr. Perrin, is probably worth about as much.

The Victorian Board of Pharmacy, Australia, prosecuted a grocer for selling Pink Pills, on the ground that they contained arsenic, and the container was not labelled according to the requirements of the

Act, also that the party selling was neither a registered pharmacist nor a medical man. The magistrate who tried the case dismissed the complaint, holding that Pink Pills being a proprietary article did not come within the meaning of the Act. The matter on appeal came before the full court for review, who upheld the magistrate's ruling and dismissed the case with costs.

ANSWERS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BICYCLE RIM CEMENT. (Bedford). Frand Edel gives the following as the best he knows for this preparation.

Shellac..... 1 lb.
Alcohol..... 1 pt.

Dissolve and add castor oil ½ oz.

GINGER BEER. (Valleyfield.) Take of

Honey..... 2 oz.
Sugar..... 1 lb.
Fld. Ext. of ginger..... ½ oz.
Tinct. of fresh lemonpeel.. 1 oz.
Yeast..... 1 cake
Cream of tartar..... 3 drs.
Water..... 1 gallon

Dissolve the honey and sugar in the water, add the fluid extract of ginger and the tincture of fresh lemon peel, mix the yeast cake with a little water and add to the first, and set aside to ferment; after a day or two, add the cream of tartar, strain and bottle.

ARSENICAL SOAP. (H., Montreal)

Arsenious acid..... 4 oz
Slaked lime..... 4 oz
Sodium carbonate..... 12 oz
Powd. Camphor..... 6 drs
Soft soap..... 4 oz
Water..... q. s.

Mix thoroughly, adding enough water to make a rather stiff paste.

CRESOL AND CREOSOL. (A., Montreal). We must not confound these two bodies. The first is a disinfectant obtained from coal tar oil, and resembles carbolic acid, but is less poisonous.

Cresol is one of the constituents of creosote, and is used as an internal antiseptic.

NEW REMEDIES.

OXOLES. These are a class containing camphor, menthol, naphthol, etc., in solution in a mixture of 3 per cent. of hydrogen peroxide with 32 to 38 per cent. of alcohol. They are very highly recommended by Wagner in *Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, as antiseptic dressings for wounds, etc.

FENTOZONE is a new antiseptic mixture which contains 52 parts of acetic acid, 2 parts each of phenol, menthol, camphor, and oil of eucalyptus; and 1 part each of oil of verbena and oil of lavender,

Formulae.

FRIAR'S BALSAM.

The *National Druggist* gives the following as original formulæ for this preparation :

	I.	II.
Gum benzoin.....	6 oz.	8 oz.
Strained Storax.....	2 oz.	—
Peru Balsam.....	2 oz.	2 oz.
Aloes.....	4 drs.	1 oz.
Myrrh.....	4 drs.	1 oz.
Tolu.....	2 oz.	2 oz.
Extract of liquorice.....	2 oz.	—
Gum Olibanum.....	—	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	64 oz.	64 oz.

SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF GOLD AND ARSENIC.

Arsenous acid.....	2.8 gms.
Iodine.....	7 “
Gold triiodide.....	3.25 “
Dist. water to make.....	1000 cc.

Introduce the acid and iodine into a flask, and add about 500 cc. of distilled water; heat till the iodine has dissolved, being careful to avoid loss of iodine. Dissolve the triiodide of gold in this solution; transfer to a porcelain capsule, and heat over water bath until free of iodine; cool and add water to make 1000 cc.

Ten Mms. of this solution contains 1-32 gr. of gold triiodide and 1-32 gr. of arsenous acid.—Formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy per *American Druggist*.

ACETONE-PYRO DEVELOPER.

Pyrogallic Acid.....	3i
Sodium Sulphite.....	3v
Acetone.....	3x
Water.....	3xii ss

According to Lumiere acetone is free from many of the disadvantages of soda or ammonia; it does not discolor the film, nor produce fog when development is forced as in under-exposures.

A TOOTH SOAP.

℞ Thymol.....	25 parts;
Extract of rhatany.....	100 “
Warm glycerin.....	600 “
Calcined magnesia.....	50 “
Borax.....	400 “
Oil of Peppermint.....	100 “
Medicinal soap.....	enough to make.....
	3,000 “

Dissolve the thymol and extract of rhatany in the warm glycerin and add the other ingredients, stirring constantly.—*Journ. Med.*, Paris.

GRAPE SALINE.

A new preparation and one which is bound to be a seller. Messrs. Elliott & Co. are to be congratulated on having produced such a delicious and refreshing draught. Pharmacists should recommend it once and no more need be said, it will sell on its merits afterwards, Elliott & Co. also announce the arrival of a stock of the new B. P. Read every word of their ad. on page 507.


THE J. STEVENS & SON CO.

Have just issued their 1898 illustrated catalogue and price list, and every druggist in Canada can procure one on application. The catalogue is complete and fully illustrated, conveying an accurate idea of the range of druggist sundries and specialties carried by the firm. This branch of the trade is under the immediate care and supervision of Mr. Ross, whose knowledge of the trade places him in a position to fill every requirement and meet the constantly increasing demands for the latest improved appliances for the sick room and hospital ward. The catalogue will be appreciated as a ready reference book by druggists who are at a distance and frequently find it necessary to order by mail.

DAVIS'

FLY POISON FELTS

NEVER FAILS
to destroy
FLIES
and
INSECTS.



SUPERSEDES
Fly Paper and all other
POISONS,
Being Convenient and
EFFECTIVE

DIRECTIONS.

Place one of the FELTS upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the FELT. Flies will drink the poisoned water of the FELT and die immediately.

Placez un de ces FAVRES au-dessus d'un plat on assiette; tenez-les humides avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour tremper le FAVRE. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, mourront du FAVRE et meurent immédiatement.

CAUTION.—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Bost, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY
POWELL & DAVIS CO., CHATHAM, ONT.

THE BEST YET. 1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

We have been asked to extend the time for special offer, and to give every druggist in Canada an opportunity to secure the best special bargain ever given in the Dominion, as far as Fly Poisons are concerned.

TIME IS EXTENDED TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

SPECIAL OFFER

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts, retail for	\$10 00
1 Cardboard Davis' Fly Felts, 20 pkgs., retail for	1 00

Price to retailer	11 00
Profit	4 50
Profit	\$6 50

really making 2 boxes Fly Felts, retailing at \$10, cost but \$3 50. Send order direct to manufacturers, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through.

Handle and push Davis' Fly Felts the popular Fly Poison, profit the largest. **MANUFACTURED BY**

POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.

YUM YUM.

The very name is suggestive of sweetness and desirability. Read what the Toronto Pharmacal Co. says about it on Page 503.

DANDRUFF.

One of the most annoying afflictions which a person can be subject to is dandruff, and pharmacists are asked for a cure for such daily. Dandruff Shampoo Soap will fill the bill, and the makers are prepared to guarantee its efficacy. Every store should stock it.

W. J. FIELDING & CO.

This firm is supplying to pharmacists a package of ground herbs. "Formula Supplied," in cardboard box, labeled with any address or name desired. A facsimile of label can be seen on page 550 of this issue. This preparation is becoming popular with the druggists and is a rapid seller. \$7.20 per gross is the price, and can be sold to secure a large margin of profit. Write for quotations on pure powdered drugs.

LYMAN BROS. CO.

This firm make a specialty of their fly paper this month, and desire to call your attention to their ad. on page 557 of this issue, and also the outside back cover.

LEVY & CO.

This company's advertisement will be found on page 550. They have something every month to say to the druggists of the Dominion. It is money in your pocket to watch their space and this month is no exception.

MONTSERRAT.

The Lime Juice season is on again, and Messrs. Evans & Sons call attention once more to that old favorite and popular brand "Montserrat." This brand has secured the position of leader among juices by its excellency of flavor and its keeping qualities. When you sell your customer an article such as Montserrat they will return again. If you supply them with an inferior grade they will desert you.

PHYSICIANS


Specify Mulford's Antitoxin
because of its unrivalled record.

We prepare an Antitoxin testing

2000 UNITS

PER C.C.
OF SERUM

The most concentrated product ever offered.

Druggist stocking Antitoxin will find it to their interest to send for stock order.  Supplied by Canadian Jobbers.

H. K. MULFORD CO.,
CHEMISTS,

Philadelphia, - Chicago.

Write for Literature.

THE Highest Percentage
OF
RECOVERIES

AND

Most Extensive Employment
In the United States and Canada.

Market Report.

Toronto, May 2.—There is a war tension on the market; and although the actual movement has not been greatly accelerated, there is a general feeling that something will happen to raise the prices of many commodities—the question is which? Quinine, as we noted last week was eagerly bought up in small lots by outsiders, manufacturers shutting out all but regular customers. Today, thinking they should have some of the fur, they came into the market quoting six cents dearer, although they are working on barks which cost less than during the low prices of quinine last season. Cod liver oil fisheries in Norway have yielded about one-third less than last year, and prices are one-third more, which makes it up for the hardy fisherman, but unfortunately many lost their lives in several gales.

Toronto, May 11.—Markets are jumping up and down in such an erratic way that it is hard to write a report that is true until the ink is dry on the paper, so we defer farther comment until next week.

Toronto, May 17th.—The excitement as to war hospital supplies and contraband of war has pretty well blown over, and markets are regulated more nearly according to the laws of supply and demand. Quinine, after falling back on account of small holders bringing forward their stocks to realize a profit, is steady, and looks like a rise; and opium and morphia are still higher on all the markets. Speculators are again buying in Smyrna. Paris green is about two cents dearer; dealers should remember that in selling this article they must com-

ply with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act touching the sale of poisons or be subject to penalties.

May 30th.—All excitement due to the existence of war has passed away from the markets, which present a comparatively quiet appearance. Quinine is quite steady so far as makers' prices are concerned, on a basis of two cents higher for Howard's and favorite American brands, as compared with best continental makers; Java Quinine continues to come forward but does not bring full prices, and there is also a danger of speculators who hold stocks bought six cents under present rates, cutting in order to realize. Opium continues to harden in London, and Morphia is one penny dearer; Cod Liver Oil is dull and unchanged, little selling at this season; Cocaine and Glycerine are moving into a firm position; Atropine dearer; Belladonna root continues scarce; Mercury and mercurials are quite firm, and Ipecac is scarce in good quality; Balsam Peru is dearer, and Tolu is firm; Oil of Peppermint is still cheap, but it is said growers are discouraged and neglecting cultivation; Chlorate of Potash is costing more; Brimstone and sulphur are in good demand; Paris Green moves more freely; Arsenic and Copper Sulphate easier; Golden Seal Root is scarce again; Tennevilly Senna, though still moderate, is bringing better prices; White Hellebore is going up; Camphor crude is easier, refined unchanged; Castor Oil is higher in all markets; Eserine and its salts are much dearer; Phenazone—the makers have fixed a price, and supplies are more readily obtainable; Linseed Oils are quite firm; Spirits Turpentine advancing in the south, much adulterated stuff offering in New York; White and Red Leads and Litharge still going up.

That Silky

Surface

counts for a great deal in *TOILET PAPER*, and customers are learning to ask for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full; we make over 20 brands--\$5 to \$16 per case.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED.,
HULL, Que.

TO LET,

In the rising seaport town of Collingwood, and in the best business street, and on the best business side of street, a Drug Store with two large plate glass windows, and store fitted up elegantly inside. Rent low. Apply to J. GREAVES, 56 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, or to A. W. S. CUNNINGHAM, Town Hall, Collingwood.

**UNSALEABLE
PATENTS.**

MR. DRUGGIST: Send us your list of unsaleable patent medicines. We exchange and buy.

A sure way of getting your money out of dead stock.

PARKE & PARKE,
HAMILTON.

**PRINTING, STATIONERY**

Books (new and second-hand), magazines, trade papers, stamps for collectors, stamp albums, stamp papers, hinges, catalogues, games of all kinds, sheet music; stamp collections and books bought.

WM. R. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., TORONTO, Ont.

FOR SALE.

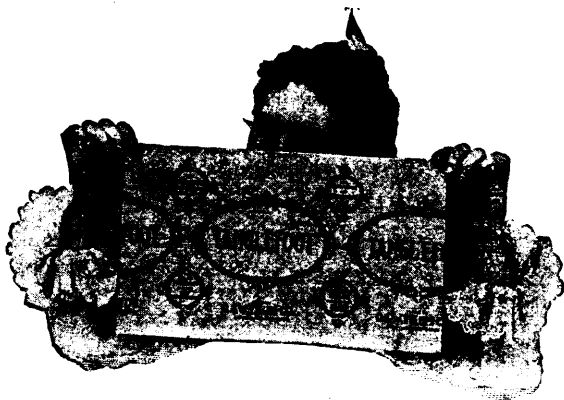
Drugs, stationery and wholesale liquors for cash. No opposition. Enquire at any wholesale drug house, or address Box 13, Battleford, Sask, N. W. T.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

No cut prices or opposition. Stock about \$3,000. Good reason for selling. Address Box 15, JOURNAL.

FOR SALE.

A drug store and practice in the best climate in United States; small town. Industry: cattle and mining. About fifty thousand cattle shipped from this point annually. Doctor is local surgeon of S. P. R. R. Co., and examiner for the various Insurance Co's. Annual practice \$4,000. Annual drug business \$4,800. Will sell cheap. Reason: Doctor wants to go to Alaska. Druggists health is failing. Will sell drug store and practice for \$2,000, but reserve the right to re-purchase on reasonable terms between A.D. 1901 and 1903. Drug stock over \$1500; all good and salable. An oculist would make over \$2,000 annually here, fitting glasses. Apply to EDITOR, PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto, Canada.

TANGLEFOOT**Sealed Sticky Fly Paper.**

The principal requirement of Sticky Fly Paper is stability, while in your stock as well as after it is opened for use.

Stability, Tanglefoot possesses in the highest degree; constant and well directed experimenting have developed a paper very nearly perfect and not approached by anything else in the line.

Sell Tanglefoot and you will know that you are supplying the latest ideas and improvements as soon as they are out.

See that it Looks Like This.

40 Cents a Box---\$3.40 a Case.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

are used to support the body when illness or accident has thrown the human machinery out of gear, and when the digestive organs are enfeebled ;

BOVRIL

will act as a sustainer, and replace the solid meat, at which the stomach revolts, by the vital principle of Prime Ox Blood in the most appetising and easily digestible form.



BOVRIL, Limited, Food Specialists, London.

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40 Years Food Analyst to H. M. Government.

CANADIAN BRANCH :

25 and 27 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL, Que.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO APRIL, 1898.

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

Acetanilid,	lb	\$o	oo	\$o	55
Acid, Acetic,	lb		10		13
Arsenious, lump	lb		25		27
Commercial	lb		10		10
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)	oz		15		20
German	oz		7		10
Boric	lb		10		12
Carbolic, Crystal, super. ..	lb		35		40
Commercial	lb		26		30
Crude	gal		50		80
Citric,	lb		40		45
Gallic,	lb		90	100	
Hydrobromic	lb		30		32
Hydrocyanic,	oz		8		10
Lactic, concentrated	lb	1	25	1	60
Muriatic,	lb		4		5
chem. pure	lb		18		20
Nitric,	lb		10		14
chem. pure	lb		20		25
Oxalic,	lb		10		12
Phosphoric, syrupy.	lb		50		60
dilute	lb		12		15
Salicylic	lb		65		70
Sulphuric,	lb		2		5
chem. pure	lb		16		22
Aromatic,	lb		50		55
Tannic,	lb		70		80
Tartaric, powdered,	lb		30		37
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash	gal	4	52		00
by gal.	gal	4	90	5	00
Methylated	gal	2	00		00
Alcohol, wood	gal	1	75	1	60
Allspice,	lb		11		13
Powdered	lb		13		15
Aloin,	oz		25		30
Alum,	lb		2 1/4		3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o.	lb		10		12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb		52		55
Bromide	lb		80		85
Carbonate,	lb		11		13
Chloride, powd.	lb		11		13
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb		25		35
Iodide,	lb	5	75	6	50
Nitrate,	lb		35		40
Amyl Nitrite	oz		15		20
Antipyrine,	oz		95		00
Antimony, black, powdered. ..	lb		10		13
and potas, tart,	lb		35		40
Liver,	lb		20		25
Apomorpha,	gr		5		5
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb		30		45
Jamaica	lb		14		15
Aristol,	oz	1	85	2	00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution. ..	lb		22		25
Fowler's solution	lb		7		8
Atropine Sulphate	dr		70		00
Balsam, Canada,	lb		40		50
Copaiba	lb		65		70
Peru,	lb	3	00	3	20
Tolu,	lb		70		75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb		15		18
Canella Alba.	lb		15		18

HERB CURE

Cut here

FOR ALL,
BLOOD, LIVER,
STOMACH,
AND
KIDNEY TROUBLES.

PREPARED BY
J. E. McGARVIN,
197 Argyle St.

The above is fac simile of front of wrapper on a package of Herbs supplied to pharmacists at \$7.50 per gross. By

W. J. FIELDING & CO.,
117-119 Simcoe St., Toronto.

Useful Labels,

25c. a 1,000
15c. for 500



25c. a 1,000
15c. for 500



10c. - 1000



in 5,000 lots, single thousands 15c.

The Poison Labels and For External Use Only are printed in Brilliant Red Ink on heavy Gummed Paper. We keep these always in stock. Sent free on receipt of price.



This label we supply, with name, address etc., gummed, Accurately Cut to shape at ...

\$1.25 a thousand

The name of any extracts will be printed in at additional cost of 15c each change. In red ink. We also keep these in stock at 15c a hundred, any extract. Where druggist card is here the words 'For the Handkerchief and Toilet' will appear.

LEVY & CO.
19 Leader Lane, Toronto

Lyman's Lead.

Again We Win.

Ontario's Highest Court unanimously
dismissed Wilson's Appeal
WITH COSTS.

6 pads
in a packet,
10c.



3 pads
in a packet,
5c.

Lyman's' Lightning Fly Paper Poison.

BEST FIGHTER,

BEST SELLER,

BEST KILLER.

ASK FOR LYMAN'S' PADS.

TAKE NONE OTHER.

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

Cassia,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	28
Cascara,	lb	15	20
Cinchona, Red,	lb	50	60
powdered,	lb	60	70
Calisaya, yellow	lb	20	25
pale	lb	35	50
powdered	lb	30	35
Elm, selected,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	22
flour, packets	lb	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb	20	25
Sassafras,	lb	15	16
Soap Tree, cut	lb	13	15
" " grd.	lb	18	20
Wild Cherry	lb	10	12
Bean, Calabar	lb	45	50
Tonka,	lb	1 00	2 75
Vanilla	lb	9 00	12 00
Berry, Cubeb	lb	20	25
powdered	lb	25	30
Juniper	lb	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb	2 05	2 10
Ammonio Citrate	oz	25	30
Iodide	oz	40	45
Salicylate,	oz	20	25
Sub-Nitrate	lb	1 65	1 80
Liquor,	lb	30	35
Borax,	lb	4 ½	6
powdered,	lb	4 ¾	6
Butter, Cacao	lb	55	60
Caffeine	oz	45	50
Citrate	oz	40	45
Camphor, English	lb	45	50
American,	lb	45	50
Cantharides,	lb	1 00	1 25
powdered,	lb	1 25	1 50
Capsicum,	lb	18	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb	1 20	1 60
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10
Precipitated	lb	8	00
Prepared,	lb	5	6
Chloroform, pure	lb	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb	2	00
German	lb	60	65
Chloral hydrate,	lb	1 10	1 20
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz	23	25
Sulphate,	oz	27	30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate	oz	30	35
Cloves,	lb	12	15
powdered,	lb	15	20
Cocaine, Mur.,	oz	3 75	4 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60
Black,	lb	50	55
Codeine	oz	4 75	5 60
Collodion,	lb	60	65
Confection, Senna	lb	25	30
Copper, Sulphate	lb	4 ½	6
Copperas,	lb	¾	2
Cotton, absorbent	lb	32	70
Cotton Seed Oil	lb	65	75
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb	23	25
Croton Chloral,	oz	35	40
Creolin,	lb	50	60
Creosote, Wood	lb	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb	20	30
Epsom Salts, see <i>Magnesium Sulph</i>			

"Stainless Iodine Ointment."

A great advance in Iodine Preparations.

Does not discolor or crack the skin.

Is being used by prominent physicians and the Toronto General Hospital.

It is put up in bottles containing 1 oz. each; 12 bottles are placed in an attractive box for counter exhibition.

Price \$1.80 per dozen.

Retail at 25c. per bottle.

Order Through Wholesale Druggists or Write

G. BROWN & CO.,

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PARKDALE, - - - ONT.

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH :: DYES.



To the Trade 

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the above package dyes, which have been on the market for the past 9 years. The sales have increased wonderfully in that period, and they have given every satisfaction, both to retailer and consumer. Every LIVE DRUGGIST handles Turkish Dyes.

Write for Prices, Samples, etc., to

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

MONTREAL.

Ergot,	lb	40	50
Ether, Acetic	lb	60	70
Nitrous, Spirits	lb	47	95
Sulphuric, 725,	lb	30	35
Eucalyptol,	oz	16	20
Exalgine	oz	1 20	1 25
Extract Belladonna,	lb	1 60	2 00
Colocynth, Co	lb	1 00	2 00
Gentian,	lb	50	60
Hemlock, Ang.,	lb	1 25	1 50
Henbane, "	lb	3 50	3 75
Jalap,	lb	2 00	2 50
Logwood, bulk	lb	13	14
pockages,	lb	15	18
Mandrake,	lb	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica,	oz	25	35
Opium,	oz	75	85
Rhubarb,	lb	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb	1 00	1 20
Sarsa. Jam. Co.,	lb	2 25	3 00
Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb	80	85
Flowers, Arnica,	lb	15	20
Chamomile,	lb	20	25
Lavender,	lb	13	15
Formalin,	lb	35	50
Fuller's Earth, powd.	lb	5	6
Galls,	lb	21	25
powdered,	lb	25	30
Gelatine, Cox's 6d	doz	1 20	1 25
French,	lb	38	60
Glycerine, 39°,	tin or lb	16½	20
Price's,	lb	60	65
Grains Paradise, powdered	lb	30	35
Green, Paris,	net lb	17	19½
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb	15	25
Aloes, Cape,	lb	16	00
powdered,	lb	27	30
Socot,	lb	45	50
powdered,	lb	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb	45	60
" powdered	lb	50	90
sorts,	lb	25	30
powdered	lb	25	35
Asafoetida,	lb	25	35
Benzoin,	lb	50	75
Catechu,	lb	17	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Gambog,	lb	60	00
Guaiacum,	lb	30	75
Myrrh,	lb	40	45
Opium,	lb	4 40	0 00
powdered,	lb	5 50	0 00
Scammony, powdered	lb	6 00	0 00
Shellac, orange	lb	25	35
bleached	lb	45	50
Storax,	lb	45	75
Tragacanth, flake,	lb	90	1 00
common,	lb	65	75
Herb, Chiretta,	lb	35	00
Goldthread, in ozs	lb	80	90
Horehound, in ozs	lb	18	20
Lobelia,	lb	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb	11	13
Hops,	lb	15	18
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz 7 50			
" " " " No. 1 X, doz 5 00			
Ichthyol	oz	35	40
Indigo, Madras,	lb	80	85
Insect Powder, pure	lb	27	30
Iodine, commercial,	lb	3 50	4 00

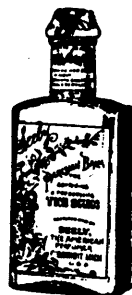
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CELEBRATED :: PARISIAN :: BALM

*For Chapped Hands,
Rough Skin,
Gentlemen after Shaving.*

*Not a Common Skin
Mixture.*

*Made from a formula of
great merit.*



SEELY,

the American Perfumer.

Detroit, Mich., WINDSOR, Ont.,
U. S. A.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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This very popular Dentifrice has a reputation of many years and is now sold by the Wholesale Trade of Canada at \$1.75 per doz.

Resublimed	.....	lb	4	50	5	00
Iodol,	.....	oz	1	40	1	50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated	.....	lb	13	14		
Saccharated,	.....	lb	35	40		
Chloride, solution, B.P.,	.....	lb	12	15		
Citrate and Ammonium	.....	lb	55	60		
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	.....	oz	12	16		
" " 10 per cent.	.....	oz	14	20		
" " 15 per cent.	.....	oz	22	25		
"Quinine and Strychnine	.....	oz	35	00		
and Strychnine,	.....	oz	20	00		
Dialyzed, solution,	.....	lb	50	60		
Iodide, Syrup,	.....	lb	40	45		
Pyrophosphate,	.....	lb	75	80		
Sulphate, pure,	.....	lb	7	8		
Iodoform,	.....	lb	5	00	5	50
Jalapin,	.....	oz	65	70		
Japonica,	.....	lb	8	9		
Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanæ)	.....	lb	60	85		
Lead, Acetate, white	.....	lb	10	12		
Iodide,	.....	oz	30	35		
Sub-Acetate, sol.	.....	lb	10	12		
Leaf, Belladonna,	.....	lb	20	25		
Buchu,	.....	lb	30	35		
Coca,	.....	lb	30	40		
Digitalis,	.....	lb	15	22		
Eucalyptus,	.....	lb	15	20		
Hyoscyamus,	.....	lb	15	20		
Jaborandi,	.....	lb	40	45		
Matico,	.....	lb	60	70		
Senna Tinnevelly	.....	lb	12	25		
" India,	.....	lb	13	17		
Stramonium,	.....	lb	25	30		
Uva Ursi,	.....	lb	12	17		
Leeches,	.....	doz	1	00	1	50
Leptandrin,	.....	oz	40	50		
Lime, Chloride,	.....	lb	3	4		
packages	.....	lb	6	7		
Hypophosphite,	.....	lb	1	40	1	50
Phosphate,	.....	lb	30	35		
Sulphite,	.....	lb	12	15		
Liquorice, Solazzi,	.....	lb	45	50		
Pignatelli,	.....	lb	35	38		
Y. & S. Pellets,	.....	lb	40	00		
" Stick	.....	lb	35	00		
Other Brands	.....	lb	14	35		
Lithium, Bromide,	.....	oz	25	00		
Carbonate,	.....	oz	25	30		
Citrate,	.....	oz	20	00		
Salicylate,	.....	oz	20	25		
Lye, concentrated,	.....	dz	75	1	00	
Madder, best Dutch	.....	lb	12 1/2	14		
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz	.....	lb	16	20		
Calcined,	.....	lb	45	50		
Citrate, gran	.....	lb	35	75		
Sulphate, best	.....	100 lbs	1	90	00	
Manganese, black oxide,	.....	lb	4 1/2	6		
Manna,	.....	lb	1	60	1	75
Menthol,	.....	lb	3	00	3	50
Mercury,	.....	lb	70	00		
Ammoniated	.....	lb	1	20	1	30
Bichlor,	.....	lb	85	90		
Biniodide,	.....	lb	4	00	4	60
Bisulphate,	.....	lb	80	90		
Chloride,	.....	lb	95	1	00	
Chalk,	.....	lb	45	90		
Nitric Oxide,	.....	lb	1	10	1	15
Oleate,	.....	lb	75	90		
Oxide, yellow,	.....	lb	1	60	1	70
Milk Sugar,	.....	lb	25	35		

Fountain Syringes.

WE WISH

to remind you that **Spring** is the time to lay in an up-to-date stock of Syringes; get there **early**; see our lines of **Red, White and Grey** Rubber Fountains, Bulb Syringes, etc.

The past year has been a record breaker for business. We have turned out immense quantities of goods, and firms are writing us that they are delighted with the quality, style and finish of our lines, many of them selling our goods to the exclusion of all others.

Wholesale houses stock them.

Canadian Rubber Co.,
OF MONTREAL.

ALPHA BRANCH.

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,

TORONTO.

Headquarters For

SPONGES and
CHAMOIS SKINS.

The Only House in Canada

That imports direct from the Fisheries,
That bleaches its Sponges,
That grades and packs its Sponges.

Full and Complete Lines in

Honeycomb, Turkey, Zimocha,
Florida, Nassau and Cuba Sponges,
Bleached and Unbleached.

We have no extraordinary specialties.

Our entire lines are specialties.

Mail orders are promptly attended to.

Saunders & Evans.

COOPER'S Hygienic Perfumed Bath Salt.

An entirely new line of Bathing Salt. Exquisitely perfumed. Sells readily. Pays a good profit. 2 doz. per case. Can be had from any Wholesale House.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St., E.,
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

Special to Retail Druggists Common Sense Exterminator ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

Only infallible remedy known. Expressly for the destruction of these, the greatest pests in the world. Once used, always recommended—never fails. Price—25 cts., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 per doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR FOR RATS AND MICE.

Free from poison, not dangerous to man or beast. DEAD RATS make no smell, as this preparation eats up flesh and bone before decay sets in. Four sizes—Price, 15c., \$1.25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1, \$8 doz. Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally. Manufactured by—

COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.,

523 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

Tel. 2476.

WM. ANGUS, Manager,
Late of the Royal Pulp & Paper Co.

AULD MUCILAGE CO.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Premium :: Mucilage.

LITHOGRAM COMPOSITION,
LITHOGRAMS READY FOR USE.

Printers' Premium Roller Composition.

Please send for quotations.

759 Craig St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

Nothing purer can be made, than

HARVEY'S

Medicinal Hydrogen Peroxide

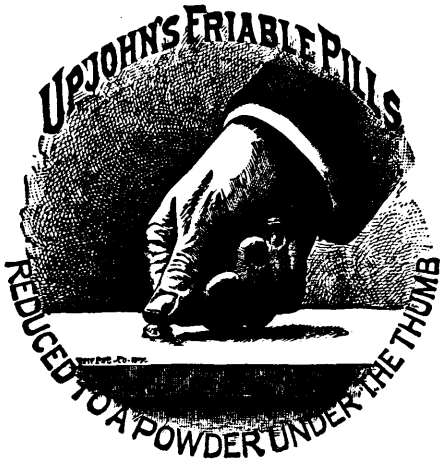
We have lately reduced the price of our goods to the legitimate drug trade, and now in addition offer you a 10 Vol. C.P. Hydrogen Peroxide (No. IX) at \$5 per dozen lbs. net. All wholesale druggists

JOHN G. HARVEY,

TODMORDEN, ONT.

Morphia Acet,	....	oz	1 85	00
Mur,	....	oz	1 85	00
Sulph,	....	oz	1 80	00
Moss, Iceland,	....	lb	12	15
Irish,	....	lb	10	15
Musk, Tonquin, true,	....	oz	40 00	00
Canton,	....	oz	60	70
Naptha, Wood,	....	pt	00	90
Naphthol, Beta,	....	oz	10	12
Napthaline Balls	....	lb	4½	6
Nutmegs,	....	lb	85	90
Nux Vomica,	....	lb	8	10
powdered,	....	lb	20	25
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	....	oz	45	60
" " artificial	....	oz	10	00
" " Sweet	....	lb	35	45
Amber, rectified,	....	lb	45	60
Anise,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Bergamot,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Cassia,	....	lb	2 00	2 50
Castor,	....	lb	12	15
Cedar,	....	lb	40	80
Citronella,	....	lb	1 00	1 10
Cloves,	....	lb	80	85
Cod-liver, N.F.	....	gal	80	90
Norwegian,	....	gal	1 35	1 50
Cotton Seed,	....	gal	65	75
Croton,	....	lb	1 50	1 60
Cubeb,	....	lb	1 50	1 75
Eucalyptus,	....	lb	80	1 00
Hemlock,	....	lb	40	65
Juniper wood,	....	lb	45	65
Lavender, English,	....	oz	1 50	0 00
French, pure	....	lb	6 00	0 00
Garden,	....	lb	90	1 00
Lemon,	....	lb	1 30	1 60
Linseed, Boiled,	9lb.	gal	53	58
Raw,	....	gal	50	55
Male Fern	....	oz	25	00
Neatsfoot,	....	gal	85	1 10
Neroli, Bigarde	....	oz	3 75	5 40
Olive, common,	....	gal	1 25	00
Salad,	....	gal	2 40	2 50
Orange,	....	lb	3 15	4 00
Origanum,	....	lb	50	75
Pennyroyal,	....	lb	1 25	1 35
Peppermint, English	....	lb	16 00	16 50
American,	....	lb	1 70	2 50
Pinus Sylvestris,	....	oz	10	12
Rose, Virgin,	....	oz	8 50	10 00
Rosemary,	....	lb	70	75
Sandalwood,	....	lb	4 75	5 25
Sassafras,	....	lb	60	65
Seal, pale,	....	gal	55	60
Sperm, Winter Bleached	....	gal	1 20	1 35
Tansy,	....	lb	2 75	3 75
Wintergreen,	....	lb	85	1 50
Wormwood, Opt,	....	lb	7 00	8 00
Ointment, Mercurial,	....	lb	50	00
Citrine,	....	lb	45	50
Opium.—SEE GUM.	....		
Orange Peel,	....	lb	12	15
Pepsin, Morson's	....	oz	85	00
Saccharated,	....	lb	2 00	00
Pepper, Black,	....	lb	12	00
powdered,	....	lb	13	14
White powdered,	....	lb	25	00
Pill, Blue, Mass,	....	lb	75	80
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	....	gr	6	00

Pitch, Black,	bbl	3	50	3	75	Santonin,	lb	2	50	3	00	
Burgundy,	lb		13		15	Seed, Anise, Italian	lb		13		14	
Phenacetine,	oz		37		40	Star,	lb		35		38	
Phosphorus,	lb		90	1	00	Canary, Sicily,	lb		3		4	
Podophyllin,	oz		40		45	Caraway,	lb		12		15	
Poppy Heads,	100	1	25		00	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb	1	50	1	60	
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks	lb		50		00	decorticated,	lb	1	50	2	00	
Liquor,	lb		10		12	Celery,	lb		20		25	
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb		25		27	Colchicum, German,	lb		25		30	
Bicarbonate,	lb		15		17	Coriander,	lb		10		12	
Bichromate	lb		14		15	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100	lbs	2	50	00	
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb		22		24	pure ground	lb	3	50		4	
Bromide,	lb		65		70	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb		6		8	
Carbonate,	lb		12		15	Hemp,	lb		4		4½	
Chlorate,	lb		15		18	Mustard, white,	lb		7		8	
Cyanide, Fused,	lb		25		45	powdered,	lb		20		50	
Iodide,	3	25	3	50		Rape,	lb		6		7	
Nitrate, pure	lb		6		8	Saffron, American,	lb		35		40	
Permanganate,	lb		30		35	Spanish,	oz	1	00		00	
Prussiate, Red,	lb		70		75	Sage, ozs.	lb		18		20	
Yellow,	lb		30		32	Silver, Nitrate,	cash	lb	6	50	8	00
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle)	lb		22		25	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb		10		12	
Sulphure	lb		25		27	White,	lb		8		16	
Quassia,	lb		10		12	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask		2		2½	
Quinine, Howard's,	oz		36		34	Caustic,	drum or lb		2¼		5	
German,	oz		28		33	Sodium, Acetate,	lb		25		30	
Resorcin,	oz		18		20	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb		16		17	
Rosin, strained,	bbl	3	25	4	25	Newcastle,	keg	2	60	2	75	
Clear, pale,	bbl	4	00	4	75	Carbonate, crystal,	lb		1		2½	
Root, Aconite,	bulk	lb	20		25	Hyposulphite,	lb		3		5	
Blood, powdered	lb		13		15	Salicylate,	lb		70		80	
Cohosh, Black,	lb		15		16	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb		1		2½	
Colchicum, German,	lb		25		30	Sponges, Grass	lb		75	1	10	
Colombo,	lb		15		18	Reef	lb	1	50	1	75	
powdered,	lb		25		30	Slate,	lb	1	00	1	10	
Curcuma, ground,	lb		13		15	Sheepswool,	lb	3	00	3	00	
Elecampane,	lb		12		13	Bath, loose, common	lb	3	50	0	00	
powdered,	lb		15		17	Bath, fine quality	100	10	00	40	00	
Gentian,	lb		10		12	Surgeon's	string	1	50	2	50	
ground,	lb		12		14	Turkey	string	3	00	10	00	
powdered,	lb		14		15	Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0	50	1	00	
Ginger, E. I.	lb		10		13	Strychnine, crystals	oz	0	95	0	00	
powdered,	lb		10		13	Sulphonal,	oz		27		30	
Jamaica,	lb		30		33	Sulphur precipitated	lb		13		20	
powdered,	lb		30		35	sublimed,	lb	2	50	3	50	
Hellebore. White, powdered,	lb		00		15	roll,	lb	2	50	3	50	
Ipecac,	lb	2	75	0	00	Tin, Muriate, crystals	lb	2	50		28	
powdered,	lb	3	00	2	75	foil,	lb	3	00		32	
Jalap, powdered,	lb		45		00	Tamarinds,	lb		13		15	
Licorice, select,	lb		12		23	Tar,	bbl	3	25	3	50	
powdered,	lb		12		15	Barbadoes,	lb		15		16	
Mandrake,	lb		10		12	Terebene,	lb		60		65	
Orris, Florentine	lb		25		30	Turpentine, Spirits	gal		50		53	
powdered,	lb		30		35	Chian,	oz		70		75	
Pink,	lb		40		45	Venice,	lb		12½		13	
Rhubarb, E. I.	lb		75	1	00	Veratria	oz	2	25	2	50	
fine trimmed	lb	2	00	2	50	Verdigris,	lb		30		35	
powdered,	lb	1	00	2	50	Wax, White, pure	lb		55		75	
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb		40		45	Yellow,	lb		49		45	
Jamaica,	lb		90		95	Woods, Camwood,	lb	8	50		10	
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb		16		18	Fustic, Cuban,	lb		2½		3	
Senega,	lb		50		55	Logwood, Campeachy,	lb		2½		3	
Taraxicum	lb		17		18	Quassia,	lb		10		12½	
Squill, white,	lb		10		12	Redwood,	lb		3½		5	
Valerian, English,	lb		15		18	Zinc, Chloride,	oz		10		00	
Salol,	lb	1	50	1	75	Oxide,	lb		13		60	
Sal Soda,	lb		2		2½	Sulphate, pure	lb		9		12	
by bbl.	100		90		00	common,	lb		6		9	
Epsom, by bbl.	100		1	50	1	75	Valerianate,	oz		25		28
Salicin,	lb	4	50	4	80	Sulphocarbonate,	lb		80	1	00	



The Superior Quality

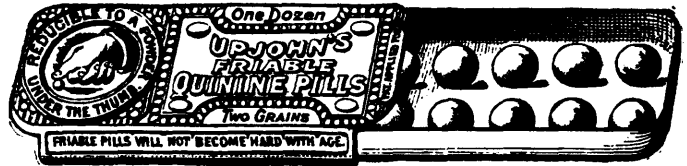
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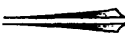
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Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
" " " 16 oz.
Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
" " " 16 oz.
Lacto-Cereal Food, 8 oz.
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Cordial Analeptine.

Sulpho-Calcine.
Zymocide.
Pancrobilin (Liquid)
" (Pills)
" (Pills, comp. and tonic)
Corrigent Pills.
Analgesine Tablets.
Cardiene Tablets.
Cholagogue Tablets.

Diureticine Tablets.
Hypnotine Tablets.
Innervatine Tablets.
Kumyss Powder.
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Velvet Skin Soap.
" " Powder.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

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ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

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NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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