

Canadian Druggist

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

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Elsewhere in this issue we give a "Report of Progress," which has been adopted by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and for which we are indebted to Mr. John Attfield, F.R.S., editor of the "British Pharmacopœia" and of the forthcoming "Addendum." It is expected that the "Addendum" itself will be authorized for issue at the end of the year. It is worthy of note that there has been "no adverse opinion as to the expansion of the 'British Pharmacopœia' into an 'Imperial British Pharmacopœia,'" and it is expected that in the neighborhood of fifty additional medicinal plants and a like number of pharmaceutical preparations will be included in the proposed addendum, being the suggestions named by the various colonies and India for additions to the B.P.

Your Experience.

Hundreds of druggists may read article after article in these pages and may make as many different comments as there are different thoughts suggested by the reading. Do you ever stop to think when you read something that strikes home to you forcibly and you say mentally, "that's so," that the writer has been through the same grind of experience that you have and that he has merely expressed a hard fact in his own life. Druggists and writers for druggists are one and the same. The writer can't write for you if he can't write to you, and he can't write to you unless he knows you well enough to do so, and he can't know you well enough unless he knows some of the same things you do and writes about them. We are all so constituted that we are more interested in our own affairs and our own experience than we are in other people's. You may read these lines and say to yourself. Yes, if I felt inclined to do so, I could give to these pages a

leaf out of my own book of experience that would be practical and profitable reading for some of my fellow-druggists. You would doubtless be quite right in saying it, but why don't you furnish us the leaf. We will gladly print it, your experience is what we want. This journal is not for us, it is for you and for every druggist who cares to read it. We are often tired reading our own writing and would love to have a clean, bright new change. By all means give us the leaf. We have been waiting for it for years and are always looking for it. Your experience is what we want. Won't you let us have it?

Buying Goods.

Nothing tests the good judgment of a business man more than the buying of goods. A study of his trade, the wants of his customers and the character of the demands made upon him will bring him always to one wise conclusion—to stock as many of the articles in demand as possible, but to use the greatest of care to have but very small quantities of the things rarely asked for, and as much as is needed to meet the demands for ready selling goods.

A chance to buy goods cheaply or at a bargain must not be considered for a moment if they are apt to be unsaleable.

Drug stocks and the articles usually assorted with them can only be adjusted by the peculiar conditions of trade surrounding the dealer. He must also buy according to the wishes of his patrons, as it is easier, and more profitable as well, to cater to them than to make them cater to him.

The wise buyer buys only what he can sell. He buys it with cash, if possible, sells it for cash, if possible, and thereby reaps the only reward which the business man can obtain. He buys what his customer wants, sells what his customer wants, and gets in return what he wants himself—profit.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada held its third annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on July 24 and 25, President J. H. McKinnon in the chair. The secretary's report showed sixty of the best proprietary manufacturers members of the Canadian association.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Hon. G. T. Fulford, Brockville, Ont., The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.; President, J. A. McKee, Toronto, Dodd's Medicine Co.; Vice-President, Henry Miles, Montreal, Que.; Leeming, Miles & Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. S. Levee, Toronto, The T. A. Slocum Chemical Co., Limited.

The principal business transacted was legislation on the German Bill, known as 254, recently introduced in the Ontario Legislature, and the association will take immediate steps to defeat the bill in its entirety, as it is detrimental not only to the manufacturers of the proprietary articles, but also to the wholesale and retail drug trade at large. It was also decided to have the newspapers throughout the province assist in defeating this bill, and the necessary steps have been taken to place this matter before the Boards of Trade of Canada, seeking their opposition to the passage of legislation calculated to restrict and unduly interfere with commercial and manufacturing interests of this country, and that such Boards of Trade be requested to communicate their objection to the legislation in question to the Ontario Government.

The next place of meeting will be in Montreal, Que.

Don't Imagine

That because you may have graduated in pharmacy your fortune is assured.

That because you start in business in your native town all the people you know are going to deal with you.

That because you value your own importance everyone else will also.

That you can make a successful start in business by getting your clerks to conduct it for you.

That you can close your store at 9 p.m.; have a good time until 2 a.m.; get around for business at 10 a.m.; and that your creditors will not sooner or later hear of it.

That you can buy with cash if you don't sell for cash.

British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The association convened in the Driad Hotel, in Victoria, at 8 o'clock, those present being President J. Cochrane, vice-president T. E. Atkins, councillors D. S. Curtis, J. R. Seymour, E. H. Hiscocks, Geo. Chadwick, and Messrs. C. Nelson, T. Shotbolt, W. W. Gardiner, H. E. Davies, A. E. Marrett, F. W. Fawcett, J. H. Emery, D. E. Campbell, A. E. Fawcett, W. Jackson, J. J. Moore, T. M. Henderson, T. A. Muir and J. K. Sutherland.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then read

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 14, 1900.
To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Council for the past year as follows:

The first meeting was held immediately after the last annual meeting in New Westminster, when Mr. J. Cochrane was elected president, Mr. T. E. Atkins, vice-president, and J. K. Sutherland, sec-treas.-registrar.

Messrs. T. E. Atkins, J. R. Seymour and the registrar were appointed a committee to confer with the examiners regarding arrangements, and procuring supplies for the examinations.

The treasurer was instructed to transfer the sum of \$500 from current account to the savings bank account.

The next meeting was held in Vancouver on Dec. 13, the full Council being present.

Application having been received from F. J. Donaldson, of Sandon, for registration under Sec. 12 b of the Act, the council ordered that the same be granted.

G. T. Burnett having applied for remission of his fee for the current year, the Council decided that in view of his misfortune in the New Westminster fire of Sept., 1898, that the same be granted.

The examiners were instructed to prepare an outline of studies for the minor and major examinations, the secretary to have the same printed and circulated.

The secretary was instructed to issue a circular notifying members that the Council has reason to believe that the pro-

visions of the Act regarding the registration of poisons are not being strictly complied with, that poison books may be obtained from the registrar at 50 cents each, and also asking members to furnish information of any business changes that may occur in their locality.

The report of the Board of Examiners and the treasurer's statement were presented and adopted.

The secretary was instructed to draw on all delinquent members and that if draft be not accepted that legal proceedings be taken.

The next meeting was held in this city, this evening, the full Council being present.

The application of A. A. McRae to be allowed to serve his apprenticeship in a wholesale store was not entertained.

J. Haughton having applied for registration and furnished proof of having been in business prior to the passing of the Pharmacy Act, the registrar was instructed to place his name on the register on payment of the annual fee.

The report of the Board of Examiners, and the treasurer's statement showing balance on current account of \$901.43 and cash \$20.50 were received and adopted.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FROM JUNE 8, 1899, TO JUNE 11, 1900.

DR.		
1899.		
June 8	Balance, Bank of B.C.	\$ 95 48
	Annual fees.....	\$780 00
	Registration fees....	151 00
	Examination fees....	164 00
	Refund, Late Car to	
	N. W.....	7 50
	New Diploma.....	3 00
	Poison Book.....	3 00
		<u>1108 50</u>
		\$2003 98
CR.		
	Council expenses....	\$118 80
	Registrar.....	150 00
	Examination fees re-	
	turned.....	34 00
	Annual fees returned.	26 00
	Banquet and car....	66 00
	Tryball & Son....	29 50
	J. B. Grant.....	3 00
	Examination expens's	94 75
	McPhillips & Wil-	
	liams.....	11 50
	Province P. & P. Co.	14 00
	B. C. Gazette.....	17 50
	Expense, stamps, etc.	17 00
	Savings Bank acc't..	500 00
		<u>1082 05</u>

Elliot's Effective Tooth Brush

A Commendable Brush



Good points stand out all over this brush. The open arrangement of the bunches, the serrated ends, the large end tuft, the bend in the handle—all these combine to make it a perfect cleanser. The large tuft is very efficient. The hole allows of suspension, securing perfect draining, and consequently a healthful condition of the brush.

SOLD UNDER GUARANTEE OF C. H. LOONEN, PARIS.

Price \$1.80 per dozen.

Toronto's Industrial Exposition will, no doubt, as usual attract a good number of our druggist friends to the Queen City. We hope that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to call and make an examination of our stock. Our offices are most convenient to boats, railways, and car lines. Cars for all parts of the city stop right at our door. You are invited to make our rooms your meeting place, parcel room, in fact general headquarters.

Most sincerely yours,

THE ELLIOT & CO. LIMITED

5 Front Street East—third door from Yonge St.

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WE MANUFACTURE

Envelopes
Blank Books
and
School Supplies

WE PUBLISH

School Books
and
Current Fiction

And will be pleased to have visitors from out of town visit our various manufacturing departments.

Catalogues mailed.

W. J. Gage & Co.

54-56-58 Front Street West
1-3-5 Piper Street

Limited

TORONTO

Put Up Your Own

.....IN.....

**Lawson
& Jones**

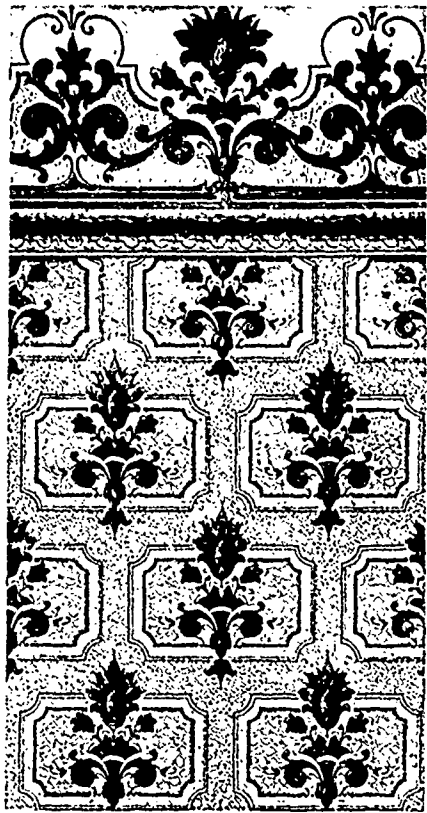
Containers

The way goods are done up has as much to do with the sales as any other part of advertising.

Lawson & Jones

LABEL PRINTERS
AND BOX MAKERS

LONDON, ONT.



Staunton...

WALL PAPERS

The 1901 Line.

We have had a month's selling, and the orders received to date bespeak the merit of the STAUNTON line.

Our travellers are covering the ground as rapidly as possible—wait till one gets to you.

M. STAUNTON & CO.

..Manufacturers..

TORONTO

THE BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY'S
MEDICAL SPECIALTIES

Dr. Hammond-Hall's English Teething Syrup
 Dr. Hammond-Hall's Baby's Laxative Tablets
 Dr. Hammond-Hall's Nerve Heart Pills
 Tait's Worm Tablets

Have the approval of physicians and the confidence of the people, and, being the most attractive remedies in the market, they command a ready sale.

Our extensive, original and attractive advertising, druggist's window and counter displays, and our distribution of valuable books, aid the druggist in effecting prompt and remunerative returns.

Every remedy bears a number check to prevent cut-rate dealers from encroaching on the legitimate trade.

WE HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The handsome margin and terms afforded make it an exceptional inducement for the regular trade to favor our preparations

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY
 TORONTO, CANADA

1900

The **FLY CATCHER** for this year is

Indian Fly Trap

BECAUSE:

IT can be carried about without danger of soiling dress or fingers.

IT can be hung up.

IT is not an unsightly, sticky sheet but a prettily-shaped placque.

ITS manufacture is a HOME INDUSTRY.

70 per cent. profit to the Druggist.

Of all Wholesale Houses.

JOHN HISLOP & CO.

28 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL.

Balance, Bank of B. C.	901 43
Cash on hand.....	20 50
	\$2003 95

Balance, Savings Bank account, \$1478 85.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 11, 1900.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN—We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of this association for the past year, which show

Cash balance on hand	\$20 50
Balance Bank of B. C. (current acc't.)..	901 43
Balance Bank of B. C. (Savings Bank acc't.)	1478 85

and that the same are correct.

Yours truly,

CHARLES NELSON,
H. McDOWELL.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 11, 1900.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present a statement of my work as Registrar for the past year.

The number of licentiates on the Registrar was 88, an increase over the previous year of nine, of these 71 were registered as lic. in bus., and 17 as lic. clerks, there being also 7 certified clerks and 34 apprentices.

Two series of examinations have been held, at which 3 passed the major, 2 the minor, and 1 the Latin preliminary, 13 having also been registered as Lic. under Sec. 11 of the Act.

Acting under instructions from the Council, the examiners have prepared an outline of studies for the minor and major examinations, and these have been printed and circulated among the members, certified clerks and apprentices.

Yours truly,

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

GENTLEMEN,—It becomes my agreeable duty at this the tenth annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association to address you as president.

In the first place, allow me to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my election last June as president of this association, and to cherish the hope that during the past year I have satisfactorily discharged the

duties of an office which had, until that time, been occupied by older and abler men.

Our association is now ten years of age, and at this time it is appropriate that we should consider for a moment the value of the Act which called it into existence.

The British Columbia Pharmacy Act was difficult to procure in the first instance, and just as difficult to amend. The Act is not yet by any means complete, and steps toward further amendment should be taken as soon as political conditions warrant action in that direction.

I have reason to believe that some of our members entertain the idea that the British Columbia Pharmacy Act is not the protection to the public nor to the profession that it was designed to be. This idea may be due to the present conditions of the Act, to lack of interest on the part of those members, or possibly to a want of vigilance to guard against violations of the Act, but, nevertheless, I think you will agree with me that the profession of pharmacy in this province is in an infinitely better condition to-day than would have been the case if the British Columbia Pharmacy Act, imperfect as it is, had not been in force during the last decade, to say nothing of the protection afforded the public during that period.

Without the British Columbia Pharmacy Act, there would be no restriction as to the qualifications of pharmacists, and, consequently, this province, during the last ten years of progress, would have been flooded by the uneducated and incompetent would-be pharmacists of the other provinces and the United States, to the endangering of the public safety and to the detriment of the profession. A proper appreciation of this fact would tend to stimulate the interest of the members in the affairs of the association.

Probably the weakest point in the Act is that it applies only to incorporated cities and towns in the province, and that a section provides for the registration of pharmacists resident for six months in a new town prior to its incorporation.

I regret to state that this section has been taken advantage of, in several instances, to secure registration which could not otherwise, without examination, have been obtained.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that the Act, though not all that could be desired was, through the action of the Council, successfully enforced

during the past year against gross violations which came under their notice.

One drawback that the Council have to contend with, in the proper enforcement of the Act, is the difficulty of becoming acquainted with the cases of violation, on account of the distances which prevail between the executive body of the association and the various sections of the province. This can be in a great measure overcome by the members of the association taking sufficient interest in its affairs to bring to the notice of the secretary any violation coming under their observation, such information being, of course, entirely confidential.

It is to be feared that there are some members of the association, licentiates in business, who are not as particular regarding the legal standing of their employees as could be desired. This should not be. Such conduct has a tendency to destroy the confidence alike of employer, employee and fellow members in the value of the Pharmacy Act.

A matter that might well be considered in this connection is the employment of a detective to investigate from time to time the manner in which the law is being observed, in all its provisions, by the pharmacists throughout the province. I do not think our surplus funds could be used to better advantage.

Let me urge upon all the members to take an increased interest in the association and to comply in every respect with the provisions of the Act which is undoubtedly, while a protection to the public, a certain measure of protection also to the profession.

Referring more particularly to what has transpired during my term as president I would state that several events have taken place which affect the interests of the pharmacists of the province.

Undoubtedly the most important of these events was the adoption on the first of January of this year of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 as the standard, by the Pharmaceutical Association acting in conjunction with the Provincial Medical Association. Three months' notice of its adoption was given so that sufficient time would be allowed the pharmacists in which to prepare themselves, to comply with the changes inaugurated by that standard when it came into force. With these changes, some of which are quite radical, others less so, it is not my purpose to deal, merely to state that I presume by this time, you are all quite familiar with

them and that you will acknowledge that the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 is a decided improvement upon its predecessor, both as to the number of articles and preparations included therein and as to the methods of preparing the same.

Another important matter which has received attention and which was referred to by my predecessor last year in his address, is the formulating by the Board of Examiners of an outline of studies for both minor and major examinations, with a list of text-books, for the guidance of prospective candidates in preparing for examination.

This will undoubtedly be appreciated by those candidates who have hitherto complained, with just cause, that, with no definite outlines of study, with no college of pharmacy in the province, with an unlimited field from which the examiners could select questions, they were placed at examinations at a great disadvantage.

Now since the publishing of this outline, they can intelligently prepare for examination and do themselves justice when the crucial test comes.

An additional facility which the Council during the past year have provided, is better accommodation for holding the practical dispensing examinations. A fairly complete line of necessary appliances has been purchased, sufficient to accommodate six candidates at one time, and ample room has been secured on the premises of our worthy secretary.

The city of Vancouver has been selected as the permanent place for holding the examinations, being centrally located, and at the same time the residence of our secretary-treasurer-registrar.

Regarding the condition of the affairs of the association the secretary-treasurer's reports, show them to be flourishing both numerically and financially and it is unnecessary for me to refer to them.

One question which I think we would be justified in considering at this time, and which has been mentioned on previous occasions, is the reduction of the annual fees. This question will have to be approached with a realization of the fact that, if amendments to the Pharmacy Act are to be sought from the Legislature, the association will be under considerable expense in securing them. When the Act was passed and amended it was considered as a public measure, but since that time I understand a change has been made whereby such Acts are held to be private bills and consequently subject to the fees attached thereto.

These fees, with the charges for necessary legal services in outlining amendments, and any contemplated expenditure for the enforcement of the Act, will constitute an amount which must be considered over and above the running expenses of the association.

Turning to the commercial side of our calling it is a pleasure to note that the pharmaceutical year just closing has been one of general prosperity. I would like to impress upon every member of the association the desirability of securing and maintaining a closer commercial understanding among ourselves, so that we may successfully present an unbroken front to the cut rate evil, the trading stamp evil, and similar evils, which, while not increasing the gross value of business, tend to materially reduce our profits. To some this may appear an Utopian idea but I believe it can be accomplished by united action.

Before closing, I feel called upon to express my appreciation of the manner in which our secretary has discharged his duties during my term of office. I may perhaps be able to speak more fully of this matter than most of you, being an examiner, as well as president of the association, and having had the benefit of his assistance in both capacities.

We are convened now in our last annual association meeting of the nineteenth century. Standing as we do on the threshold of the twentieth, it would be interesting to know—but impossible to foretell—what changes that century has in store for British Columbia pharmacy. One thing is certain. Before it closes all here present will have been called from this sphere of action. Our present duty, therefore, is to go forward into the years of the coming century with the firm determination to do our utmost to establish pharmacy in this province upon a broad and enduring foundation.

JOHN COCHRANE.

Victoria, B.C., June 14, 1900.

On the president resuming his seat, it was moved by D.S. Curtis, seconded by J. R. Seymour, that the address be received and printed in the annual report, and that the thanks of this association be tendered to the president for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Carried.

The president then appointed C. Nelson and T. M. Henderson, scrutineers, who, on examination of the ballots, declared Messrs. T. E. Atkins, E. H. His-

cocks and R. G. McPherson elected to the Council for the ensuing two years.

Messrs. H. McDowell and C. Nelson were appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, chairman of committee appointed to make arrangements for examinations, reported that permanent rooms had not been obtained yet, but that the necessary apparatus had been secured, and asked that committee be continued.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by T. M. Henderson: That this association views with regret that the outlying districts, other than the coast cities, and particularly the interior, are not represented on the Council, and would suggest that at the election in 1901 the members throughout the province would bear this in mind and consider the election of a representative from the interior. Carried.

Moved by J. H. Emery, seconded by C. Nelson: That the Council take into their consideration the reduction of the annual fees.

Moved by J. H. Emery, seconded by C. Nelson: That the secretary write Mr. Terry, conveying the sympathy of this association to him in his present illness, and expressing the hope of his speedy recovery. Carried.

Mr. J. H. Emery then read the following paper:

THE APPRENTICE.

At the annual meeting of 1899 it was my privilege to make a few remarks in the interest of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association. I made these remarks because I was then, and am yet, anxious to see our association make as much progress as is consistent with the demands upon it by this province. Then I made suggestions which some would regard as very radical changes in the association, and I have yet to learn that any great objection can be urged against them. The closing year of the present century is half through, and those among us who can look back over the last twenty-five years in this province will have remarked many changes. The world of progress demands change—I advocated a permanent office for the secretary-registrar (preferably at Victoria, as the capital of British Columbia), and I suggested that this office be furnished with the nucleus of a pharmaceutical library, the result of voluntary contributions from druggists throughout the province. I also wanted the idea discussed as to whether or not a herbarium and a chemi-

CAN YOU AFFORD : : : : :

To buy cheap Non-Secrets, simply on account of price, when for a trifle more you can buy goods backed by an honorable record of HALF A CENTURY and the unqualified approval of the best and most successful drug trade in America?

YOUR NAME
Should be Worth Something

And every time you sell a package of cheap goods you risk your reputation with it.

QUALITY FIRST - STYLE NEXT - AND THEN THE PRICE

Our goods were right at first or we would not have sold the same man a second time, and would not now be offering them to you.

We ORIGINATED
The "NON-SECRET" Business

And made a success of it by the determination to make every preparation right. Our success helped you to win the fight against cut prices.

OURS are the ONLY Goods which are IMITATED.

It is something to know that the same goods are sold in every civilized country in the world.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

Windsor, Ont.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition

AUGUST 27th to SEPTEMBER 8th
1900

WE invite our customers and friends to make our offices their headquarters during the two Exhibition weeks. Our telephones are at your service. Every convenience for your correspondence. Have your mail sent in our care. We will be glad to look after enclosures, also parcels delivered to your hotel, train or boat, promptly. Any article you require, which we do not stock, we will always oblige you by procuring in the city if possible. Our Sample Room and offices have been lately renovated and decorated, and along with the complete staff, our travelling salesmen will be here to welcome all who may favor us with a visit.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited

Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO

71 & 73 Front St. East

179 & 181 Front St. East

A SIGNAL SUCCESS

ABBEY'S
EFFER-
VESCENT
SALT

For prompt and complete relief of depression, both physical and mental, arising from the retention of waste products, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT has proved a Signal Success.

It is the most palatable and refreshing saline aperient extant.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT overcomes constipation of the most obstinate character by re-establishing peristalsis and increasing the hepatic and intestinal secretions.

The Medical profession declare it to be a peerless eliminant.

Samples and literature will be sent to any physician upon request.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT COMPANY
MONTREAL

cal cabinet would not add interest to the secretary's office. Finally I proposed a radical step—the publication of a paper monthly devoted to B.C. news as well as Pharmaceutical matters. What result, if any, has accrued from these efforts of mine I have yet to learn. It is not my purpose to-night to trespass upon your very valuable time by advancing pet theories. It has occurred to me that if you will excuse the presumption I will address a few words to the absentees—those of our association who will fill the president's and secretary's chair, and who in their turn will meet as a Board of dreadful Examiners and find out just what the aspirant to Pharmaceutical honors does not know. I mean the apprentice. I have great respect for the apprentice. I was a drug apprentice myself once (years ago), we have all passed through the ordeal, and I feel that if any one more than another merits the sympathy and respect of his fellow men it is the drug apprentice—who, despite the warnings of matured pill pounders, bravely takes up the relief of suffering humanity and grinds his weary life out in the self-sacrificing mortar of duty, infusing the principles of sobriety and integrity into his life until he finally graduates with a full measure of honor, and hands down his spatula, tinctured with the gore of many struggles, to his no less zealous successor. Yes, the apprentice merits our respect. He has much to learn, many worries to face and overcome and hours of sleep to forego.

In a comparatively new country as is British Columbia the apprentice to the drug business has perhaps not as many facilities for acquiring the many and varied lines of knowledge required of him by the long suffering public. I say public because I want the apprentice to recognize the fact that his studies are directed towards one grand end—acquiring knowledge in order to do business with the public as a druggist; not acquiring knowledge, and as little as possible, to pass muster at a Board of Examiners. It is a necessary evil this Examining Board and the only present means we have of officially testing a candidate's ability, but it is far from satisfactory as we all know. The qualifying for a life's work, as is a druggist's, is by no means of easy accomplishment. It is not the accumulation of a mass of facts jumbled together and bolted without mental mastication. It is the careful acquirement of knowledge gathered from many sources—it may be the daily routine of the store, as a custo-

mer enquires the nature of a certain drug, with which you are supposed to be familiar the dose, and many other apparently trivial matters which are pieces of the great fund of information which goes to make up a druggist's education.

The importance of little things should be early recognized. The druggist's life is necessarily a dealing in little things, and he must early realize that thoroughness in the little things makes success in greater matters possible. The dusting of a store in itself is as important as the dispensing of a prescription in after years, in that it helps to make clean and thorough. The store is judged often by the public by its cleanliness, and a good impression once made is worth money as an advertisement. The apprentice then should start at the bottom. He should know all about sweeping out, washing mortars and graduate-, and should be able to give pointers on what to use to take out those many stains we all meet with. As he gradually familiarizes himself with the drugs and chemicals he constantly handles, he advances to compounding. He has already become acquainted with the tools in the sink, now he advances to dirty the graduates for another to wash. But he must have had his eyes and ears wide open all the time. If he is truly anxious to learn, something will happen every day to arouse his curiosity and thirst for knowledge. It is then while the matter is fresh that he should make the note to be looked up in his evening reading. By so doing his reading and daily work become inseparable. Now, as to reading. Make a practice of reading every day. Let nothing interfere with your reading. One day missed means possibly others in its wake, for we all know a day is seldom made up.

There are so many subjects that it is no wonder that many an apprentice has gasped at the array. But, taken systematically, it is surprising how one can easily break down their backs and look for more. A good knowledge of mathematics is essential and in facts more stress should be placed upon this by the Examining Board for the Preliminary. If the apprentice has not, he must certainly get an elementary knowledge of physics, botany, and chemistry. I know of a series of Science Primers by Huxley and Roscoe which I can for experience recommend. They are Roscoe's Chemistry, Balfour Stewart's Physics, and Sir J. D. Hooker's Botany, all 1s. books issued by Macmillan & Co.,

London, England. Start with the physics and by the time that it is mastered chemistry will follow naturally on, then to botany. After mastering these the heavier marks are within reach, Bentley's Botany and Atfield's Chemistry are light reading and what better way of passing a happy hour than with Remington and his Pharmacy? In reading don't attempt too much, and understand what is read. It is a good plan to always have a good dictionary at one's elbow, which don't be ashamed to use. I am a strong advocate of transcribing. I once copied the whole of Luff's Introduction to Chemistry and I am sure equation writing came easier to me than had I merely read the book through. These above mentioned works all lead up to the clearer understanding of Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia, a copy of which should be in every student's possession. It, with the U. S. Dispensatory, will help to smooth over many apparently unsurmountable difficulties.

It is a good plan to start, early in studying, a chemical cabinet. Chemicals cost very little and with a little self-sacrifice he can get a supply of test tubes, test stands, beakers, funnels, flasks, retorts, blow wipes, etc., etc. Then, with the aid of these, chemistry can be studied intelligently (as it should only be studied). The dry details of the text book should always be supplemented by experiments and practical work, each step being watched by himself and nothing taken for granted. Botany—the bugbear of every student, becomes a pleasure if studied where it should be—in the fields. What pleasanter means of spending the few hours off duty during the spring and summer afternoons or evenings, than in roaming in search of specimens, and these, with the aid of a good microscope, will help out many a winter's night, as he mounts, dissects, and classifies which can be readily done with a good book on botany at his elbow. Botany which was left till last and just skimmed, becomes a pleasurable series of steps to the information of which he had no idea. The average student or apprentice is constantly asking the question, "How much of this, that or the other shall I study?" A very proper question certainly because there is not the slightest doubt that a quantity of useless facts are often acquired which have no bearing at all upon the after life of the druggist. The idea the student should keep before him is to understand what he reads, and

his reading should be such as will help him to read. Now if he were to take a copy of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 and read the description of any one drug or chemical, would he be able to form an intelligent idea of what the Medical Council wished to arrive at? How many of the rusty ones would not stumble in many places as he reads? The object, then, is to get as much information as possible and certainly to enable the graduating druggist to distinguish between good and bad articles he will have to handle. To detect and explain the many re-actions that take place behind the dispensing counter; to guard against poisonous compositions and to produce as satisfactory a means of administering medicines as is possible. All this cannot be done by purely elementary work; it will take years of study to be ready to give a reason for the many things that daily happen, to the physicians who come to his store. Remember always, the doctor has not the time to devote to pharmacy—he confesses to knowing little about dispensing—but that is the student's business and he should make it profitable for the doctor to leave that matter with him.

I cannot close without warning the apprentice that he must cultivate—if he happens to be without it—a good memory. Never allow the memory to shirk duty. Keep it at the grindstone and it will pay. Memorize everything, but don't be too sure always; know the thing and verify it by his books. Every text book has questions with which he can quiz himself. Try them always.

There is much more I could write about but I must refrain. I hope I have made clear that the lot of an apprentice in British Columbia is as good as anywhere else if he wants to learn, and if I may judge from what this city (Victoria) has produced as druggists I think I have no cause to be alarmed that any of us will be found wanting in the future.

It was moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by C. Nelson: That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Emery for his valuable paper, and that the same be printed in the annual report. Carried.

Moved by T. M. Henderson, seconded by J. R. Seymour: That the Council be empowered to proceed with amendments to the B.C. Pharmacy Act, if in their opinion the time is opportune. Carried.

Moved by J. R. Seymour, seconded by C. Nelson: That this meeting adjourn to meet in Vancouver in June, 1901. Carried.

JOHN K. SUTHERLAND,
Secretary.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy began on Monday afternoon, August 6, and concluded on Friday. The heat of those five days in Toronto exceeded all records of half a century, and consequently the Council worked under difficulties, but there was no business of great moment to transact beyond matters of routine, and even had there been, the great heat would have effectually prevented contentious debating. As it was, most of the work was done in committee, and the committees met in the basement as far as possible to avoid the heat. The meeting was characterized by the utmost accord, and, aside from the unusual warmth of the atmosphere, was much enjoyed by the members. Those present were W. A. Karn, Woodstock, president; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, vice-president; W. T. Armour, Hamilton; E. W. Cae, Picton; I. Perry, Toronto; A. J. Davis, Port Perry; W. E. Graham, Ridgetown; J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley; John Hargreaves, Toronto; G. A. Hunter, Sault Ste. Marie; S. Snyder, Waterloo; A. Turner, Orangeville; Henry Waters, Ottawa. President Karn presided at each session.

Upon assembling on Monday afternoon the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and a number of unimportant communications were submitted, most of them from apprentices, asking that their time be dated back.

The Registrar-Treasurer's report was submitted as follows:—Since the 1st of February, 1900, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration: J. Carruthers, Little Current; A. B. Carscadden, Enterprise; D. A. Coon, Elgin; J. W. F. Ross, Kirkfield; H. S. Clarke, Theoford; G. J. Campbell, Grand Valley; W. D. Ferris, Shallow Lake; R. A. Doles, Stouffville; Wm. Beattie, Parry Harbour; Dr. Ling, Dutton.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 101, a few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since Feb. 1st, 1900, was as follows:—1892, 1; 1893, 1; 1894, 1; 1895, 1; 1896, 2; 1897, 2 and 1 at \$2; 1898, 5, and 1 at \$2; 1899, 20, and 20 at \$2 and 1 at \$1; 1900, 685, and 136 at \$2. Total, \$3,189.

Following is the statement of re-

ceipts and disbursements for the last six months ending Aug. 1, 1900:

Receipts—Cash balance, \$34.68; Bank of Commerce balance, \$5,701.04; Bank of Commerce savings dept, \$2,000; Renewal Fees, \$1,935; License Sales Books, \$1.59; Registration Fees, \$40; Lecture Fees, \$290.05; Apprentice Registration Fees, \$101; Diplomas, \$4; Matriculation Fees, \$150; Laboratory Apparatus, \$201.44; Examination Acct., \$136.60; Poison Books, \$7.67; Interest acct., \$52.14; total, \$10,745.21.

Disbursements—Salaries, \$4,393.20; auditors, \$10; deposit fees, \$559.74; postage, \$57.93; supplies, \$440.16; coal, \$210; gas, \$44.91; apparatus and appliances, \$332.97; sundries, \$765.72; water, \$18.59; law acct., \$14; infringement acct., \$559.35; council meeting, \$539.30; petty expense acct., \$10.20; McGill and property, \$201.79; library fund, \$5. Cash balance remains of \$2,582.35.

The Registrar's report of the John Roberts scholarship fund showed an amount on hand of \$5,382.98. The report of the examiners was also received and the Council adjourned.

A brief session was held on Tuesday morning at which a report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee was submitted and approved, dealing with a number of applications of apprentices and students. The afternoon was devoted to committee work, and in the evening the Council took a trolley-car ride by Metropolitan Railway to Newmarket. The trip was cool and refreshing and altogether delightful. After supper at the Queen's Hotel, they returned to the city.

On Wednesday morning another report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee, dealing with individual matters, was presented.

The Infringement Committee reported that the inspector, Mr. Brown, had examined into fifty-six cases, all of which had been satisfactorily arranged.

The Committee found that there were still many druggists in arrears though the inspector had collected \$160, of which \$150 had been long in arrears. It was recommended that the druggists be notified of the renewal fee by postal card as heretofore.

The Committee regretted to have to re-

(Continued on page 190.)

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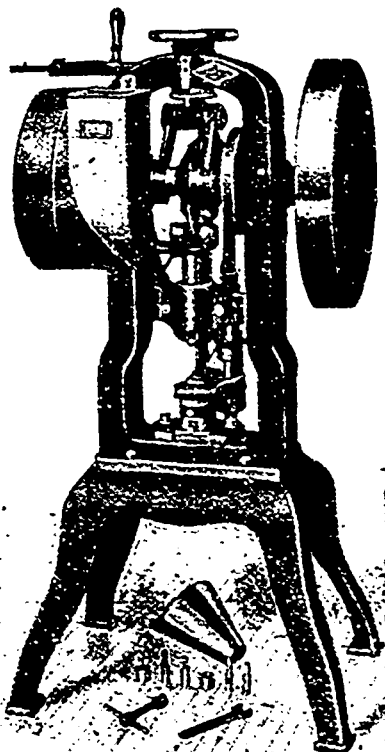


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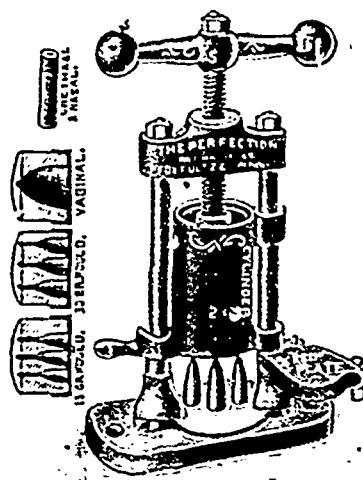
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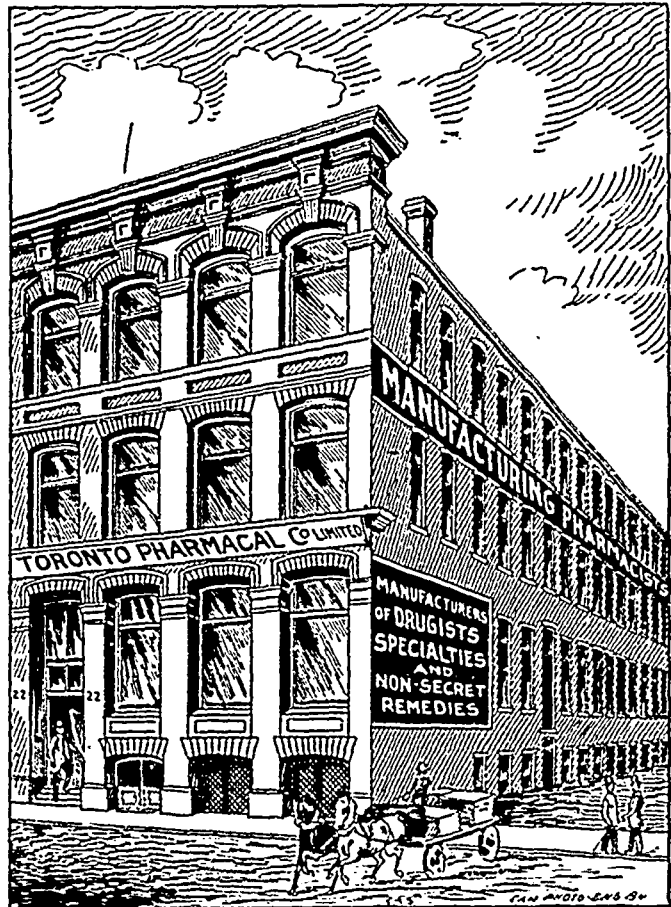
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Trade Notes.

T. Mullett, druggist, Edmonton, N.W. T., has made an assignment.

H. J. Rea has purchased the drug business of W. J. Latimer, 169 Yonge street, Toronto.

W. Whitehead has opened a new drug store at the corner of Main and Higgins streets, Winnipeg, Man.

F. H. Whaley & Co. have purchased the drug business of W. J. Mitchell & Co., Prince Albert, Sas., N.W.T.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. A. B. J. Moore who has served his indentured apprenticeship in the regular way and who is a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and laboratory chemist to Messrs Evans & Sons, has been appointed a member of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of this province. A better selection could not have been made. He is very much respected in Montreal.

Mr. Wilfred Lecours, lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the Montreal College of Pharmacy (French Canadian Section), has recently been appointed to teach pharmacy to the doctors at the Notre Dame Hospital. A contemporary says: "It will benefit the doctors as well as the pharmacists who will receive their prescriptions."

It is to be hoped that Professor Lecours will explain to the doctors how very unprofessional it is to prescribe specialties which are advertised to the general public. If a doctor wishes to give his patient for instance solution of glycerophosphate of potash or soda, let him write a prescription for it. Why order an article made in Paris and which pays 50 per cent. duty when any druggist can prepare it and charge the patient one-half the cost?

The well-known Laporte Pharmacy on Ontario street has been sold out and is to be renovated. Mr. Quentin is said to be the purchaser. We wish him every success so long as he keeps up the prices.

Over twenty-five firms, comprising wholesale druggists, drug and medicine jobbers and patent medicine manufacturers, have signed an agreement with the

Society of Retail Druggists of this province not to sell either directly or indirectly to departmental stores or to cut-rate drug stores and have in return received from the Society salesman's cards for their travellers showing that they are in good standing and are willing to cooperate in any legal and reasonable manner with their customers to protect them from cut-rate prices.

A very painful case of dishonesty took place in this city a few weeks since. A young clerk at Messrs. Evans & Sons, who had especial cause for gratitude towards his employers, shamefully robbed them of goods to a considerable amount. The young man got off with a light sentence owing to the desire of the firm that he should have an opportunity for reformation.

The case above alluded to is proof that employers should know to some extent how the spare time of their clerks is spent. Short hours and Saturday half-holidays are not unmixed blessings either for mercantile clerks or the over-petted workingman.

The small outbreak of small-pox which took place here, consequent upon the case which developed at a leading hotel, is pretty well under control, and it is not thought that any more cases will be developed. All the houses have been disinfected and the quarantine removed. The eight cases remaining are isolated in the Smallpox Hospital.

Pharmacists should not be too ready to allow their windows to be monopolized for the window displays so lavishly got up by enterprising proprietors of new remedies and baby's paps. It is just possible when these articles sell well they will be taken up by enterprising grocerymen and sold at cost-price, and then where will be the druggman?

British Columbia Notes.

Hot weather!

Mr. C. E. Jones, of the P.P.P.P., Victoria, is reported seriously ill in Nome. He sold out his drug interests a short time since to Davies Bros.

The worst plague of over forty years has struck the Pacific Coast. Victoria, too, which is particularly free from pests,

has it bad. The dreadful cut-worm—not a garden even has escaped. The farmers on Vancouver Island are at their wit's end to combat with the destroyer. Acres upon acres of potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, peas and roots have been completely devastated. There are millions of them—handfuls at each potato root, and the fields in some places seem to be a heaving mass of crawling life. Numerous remedies have been tried, but Paris Green, in the proportion of a pound to fifty pounds of bran moistened with sweetened water and placed on the ground in little pieces at the roots seems to be the most satisfactory means of disposing of them. Enormous quantities of Paris Green have been disposed of, so much so that at the present writing there is none obtainable in Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma or Portland. As a large shipment will be here early in August from 'Frisco, at least a temporary relief from the pest may be expected. Now there is practically no arsenic or London Purple to be had in Victoria. The Provincial Government has taken the matter in hand and will also procure a supply from Ottawa within a week—August 7

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. Chas. F. Kasselfield, a graduate with honors of the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, has purchased the branch store of Messrs. A. J. Wallon & Co., Winnipeg. The store is situated on Main street, next to the well-known retail establishment of J. A. Ashdown, and is in one of the very best retail business blocks in the city. Mr. Kasselfield has an excellent stock and he should merit a very large share of the drug trade.

The branch store of Mr. G. W. McLaren, at Plum Coulee, Man., has changed hands. The Plum Coulee Drug Store is the name of the new business under the management of Mr. W. G. Lang.

Mr. N. J. Halpin, one of Brandon's popular druggists, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

Mr. Reid, who has been managing the business of Mr. W. R. Bartlett at Brandon during the latter's absence on the Pacific Coast, has now been taken into partnership.

Mr. Reid has just returned from Toronto where he has been taking a course at the Ontario College of Opticians.

Mr. E. D. Martin, President of The Martin, Bole & Wynne Company, Win-

nipeg, with his family, has been spending a month's vacation at Rat Portage.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell has sold his branch store at Prince Albert.

Mr. Harry Mitchell, who has been manager of his business for the past three years, has gone to Toronto, where he and his family will reside in the future.

Mr. E. T. Howard, druggist, Stockton, Manitoba, has sold his business there and is contemplating opening up at Reston.

Mr. A. E. Keely, now of Cypress River, but for many years in the drug business in Winnipeg, has had the misfortune to lose his mother, by pneumonia, who died at Cypress River on the 1st inst.

Mrs. Keely had been residing in Winnipeg for many years, and was just paying a short visit to her son at Cypress River, when she contracted the disease which ended her life.

Mr. Keely has the sympathy of many friends throughout the province in his great sorrow.

Among the druggists who are in Winnipeg attending the great Western Fair were noticed the following: Mr. J. A. Wright, Boissevain; Mr. Chas. McDonald, Virden; Mr. Joseph Taylor, Portage la Prairie; Mr. W. Hewitt, Morden; Mr. F. A. McDonald, Minnedosa; Mr. J. W. McLaren, Morden; Dr. J. M. Cleghorn, Baldier; Dr. R. F. Grier, Oxbow; Mr. W. H. C. Sommerfeldt, Glenboro'; Mr. F. E. Arkell, Carberry, and many others.

Mr. W. Whitehead, who was one of the pioneer druggists of Winnipeg, but has for some years resided in Montreal, is again in Winnipeg and in business—Messrs. W. Whitehead & Co., chemists and druggists, are situated on the corner of Higgins avenue and Morse street.

Mr. Wm. Campbell, for many years a trusted employee of Mr. J. C. Gordon, Main street, Winnipeg, died in Seattle a few days ago of consumption. Three years ago when the gold fever in the Yukon was raging he left Winnipeg along with many others for Dawson City. Mr. Campbell ^{was} ~~was~~ in the drug business there and was very successful, but some months ago having contracted the much dreaded disease, he was obliged to dispose of his business and return. After leaving Dawson City he grew worse, and upon reaching Seattle he was obliged to remain for some time to regain strength; he gradually grew worse, however, until a few days ago, when he succumbed.

His many friends in Winnipeg were shocked to hear of his sad death.

Dr. W. E. Hamill has removed his office from the Toronto Optical Parlors at 11 King street West to his former office, viz., 88 Yonge street, upstairs. Students of the Canadian College of Optics can remain as private students with the doctor as long as they wish. This will be a great boon to many, as it enables them to perfect themselves in actual, practical fitting of spectacles. The next class at the Canadian College of Optics commences Wednesday, Sept. 5 so as to enable students attending to also visit the Toronto Exhibition the best three days.

Drugs Which Should Not be Dispensed in Cachets.

According to Prof. Bricemoret there is a whole series of medicinal substances which should never be prescribed in cachets. These may be divided into three groups: one of these includes deliquescent substances readily absorbing the moisture of the air; another comprises bodies, the mixture of which gives rise to a compound of fluid consistence; the third group consists of substances which are decomposed by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the products of decomposition of which stain the cachet.

Under the first of these groups are arranged the following:

1. Acid phosphates and their derivatives; the alkaline phospho-glycerates. These salts, prescribed in cachets, would form a fluid paste 24 hours after preparation.
2. Sodium bromid and iodid, which are very deliquescent.
3. Crystallized calcium chlorid.
4. Strontium chlorid and bromid.
5. Iron ammonia-citrate and ferro-potassic tartrate.
6. Piperazin and lysidin.
7. Chloral.

8. Dry vegetable extracts and, in general, products prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*. Beside these dry extracts should be placed:

(a) Dry peptones prepared by evaporation *in vacuo*.

(b) Extracts of animal organs dessicated *in vacuo*.

In the second group must be placed bodies which alone are not subject to change when exposed to the air, but which, mixed, give rise to compounds

that take up water very greedily; such is the mixture of antipyrin and sodium salicylate; cachets containing these two substances become deliquescent very rapidly in many cases.

To the last group belong the alkaline and ferro-alkaline iodids and the aristols. A device, which is often successful, consists in adding to a mixture which it is feared will prove hygrometric, a certain quantity of licorice powder or quinin. Care should also be taken to keep the cachets in a wide-mouthed glass bottle closely stoppered.—*Nouv. Rem.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Repudiates Any Connection.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you kindly say for me through your columns that I have had no connection whatever with the *Canadian Optician* for nearly a year.

So many opticians appear yet to think that I am in some way connected, and this flat denial on my part should be sufficient. In my opinion it has long ceased to be the medium for Canadian opticians, and is nothing but an advertising sheet for the combined optical companies and their employees who control and own it.

What we need is an independent optical journal, where all have equal rights on the same basis, not one which makes fish of one and flesh of another. What with combinations of optical companies, with an ophthalmic college at one end of the line and an optical institute at the other, together with the *Canadian Optician* to boost them, makes a monopoly that in the near future means perhaps coercion if nothing worse. I refuse to patronize or in any way aid such an effort, and in justice to myself and past students trust that you will give me voice through your columns.

W. E. HAMILL, M.D.

The Victims of Malaria.

Malaria is responsible for the deaths of 5,000,000 people a year in India. In 1897, from an army of 178,000 white and black troops, 75,000 were admitted into the hospitals suffering with malaria fevers. A record was not kept of those who suffered and did not enter the hospital. The statistics are therefore very terrible; and, if it is true that the mosquito is to be held responsible for the mischief, the extermination of this insect should be effected as quickly as possible.

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HATCH'S PROTOSE is the only food properly tested in the Canadian Army, as an exclusive diet, under supervision of the military authorities, and the following letter of Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Neilson, Director-General Medical Staff of the Canadian Militia, has been read before the House of Commons. (Session, June 6th.)

From THE GAZETTE, June 7th.

Letter by Dr. Neilson.

Colonel Fisdale read it, as follows:—
"I recommend that the troops of the second contingent be supplied with five days' rations of Protose Vegetal. This substance has been thoroughly tested on five members of 'A' Battery, R.C.A., during one month last year. It proved itself to be a complete food in the most concentrated form. It is palatable, light, agrees with delicate stomachs, and does not deteriorate if kept dry."

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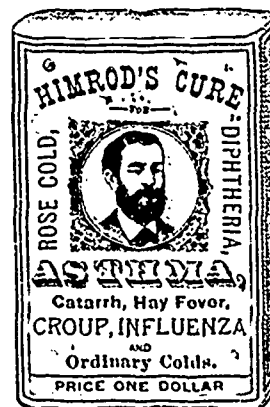
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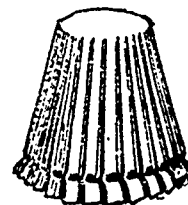
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BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

Indian and Colonial Addendum

A Report of Progress from November 29, 1899, to May 28, 1900.

BY THE EDITOR.

PRESENTED TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA-COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In connection with the Medical Council's projected extension of the usefulness of the *British Pharmacopœia* in India and the British colonies by the publication of an "Indian and Colonial Addendum," I have to report that whereas at the date of my last report, November 29, 1899, fifty-three of Her Majesty's seventy dependencies had supported the broad principles of imperialisation of the *Pharmacopœia*, an additional fourteen have since expressed satisfaction with the already largely imperialized *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, and state that they have not at present any suggestions to make respecting the further official recognition of important native drugs. These fourteen colonies are Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Dominica, the Falklands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius, Newfoundland, the Seychelles, the Virgin Islands, Zululand. From only three of the seventy areas of British Administration—namely, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, British New Guinea and St. Christopher and Nevis—have answers to the Council's invitations for suggestions still to be received.

INDIA.

From the members of the Madras Medical College Committee appointed by the college in 1894, to report respecting the *British Pharmacopœia*, a valuable preliminary report on the "Addendum," dated December 7, 1899, has been received. This, with some explanatory notes, was, by order of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee, printed as a pamphlet, dated February 19, 1900, and distributed to medical and pharmaceutical authorities in Great Britain and Ireland, India and the colonies, and to the medical and pharmaceutical press. In forwarding copies to Madras, a request for specimens of the drugs and preparations named in the preliminary report was made, and some suggestions were offered as likely to enhance the value of the final report for "Addendum" purposes. A reply has been received to the effect that the wishes of the Medical Council

in these respects can probably all be complied with, but that, according to the advice of the Madras Government, it would be necessary again to seek the concurrence, in regard to further procedure, of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India. Thereupon the President of the Medical Council approached His Lordship on April 20, and a favorable reply is hoped for as soon as the necessary communications with India can be completed. With the further help of the Madras Committee a satisfactory Indian section of the "Addendum" can be compiled." With the subsequent assistance of the important permanent Indigenous Drugs Committee sitting in Calcutta, there can be little doubt that the *British Pharmacopœia* will sooner or later meet the medical requirements of every one of the fourteen provinces of India.

THE AFRICAN COLONIES.

No one will be surprised to learn that, in the present circumstances, there is a general desire to await the publication of the "Addendum," and, guided by its contents, to organize committees for the investigation of certain enumerated indigenous plants of the South African colonies. A further reply from St. Helena, dated March 6, 1900, expresses satisfaction with the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 for all medical purposes in the island. A reply from Lagos, dated April 26, 1900, and received on May 28, states that the *Pharmacopœia* suffices at present for the medical needs of the colony, but that arrangements have been made for district medical officers to report annually on native drugs, and that any useful discovery in that direction will be reported to the Medical Council.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

On March 5, 1900, a report was received, dated January 30, 1900, from a Medical and Pharmaceutical Committee in New South Wales, suggesting (1) certain alterations in the paragraphs on *Oleum Eucalypti* in the next *British*

Pharmacopœia; (2) the alteration of *beilschmedia* or *neodaphne*, names previously sent in error, to *cinnamomum*. (3) the official recognition of a defined *kinu eucalypti*. (4) the omission of *euphorbia pilulifera* from the draft "Addendum;" (5) the official recognition of *hirudo quinquestriata*, Schmarda, no other leech being found there in commerce. Preserved specimens of this leech accompany the report. (6) A list of drugs which can be cultivated in New South Wales was appended. As regards suggestion (2) the cinnamon bark recommended is from *cinnamomum oliveri*, Beil. Inasmuch as the bark of a cinnamon, *C. zeylanicum*, Breyn, is already official, and as the tincture of *C. oliveri* is already in the Australasian colonies termed *tinctura oliveri*, oliverian tincture, the editor suggested to the New South Wales Committee, by letter dated March 14, 1900, that the bark be termed, not *cinnamomi cortex*, a name already official for the well known "cinnamon," but *oliveri, cortex*, oliverian bark.

On May 18, 1900, a letter dated April 11, 1900, was received from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, stating that the matter of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum" not coming within the province of the Board, had been referred to the Central Pharmaceutical Association, from whose secretary a report would probably be received at an early date. The president of the Otago Pharmaceutical Association also reported, on April 12, 1900, that the "Addendum" question was under his careful consideration.

Except British New Guinea the ten Australasian colonies have all replied.

THE EASTERN COLONIES.

Incorporated with the printed report on the Indian Section of the projected "Addendum," issued on February 19, 1900, were notes on Dr. Van Dort's communications to the Medical Council on the same drugs of Ceylon, and references to the three native drugs for which the medical practitioners of Ceylon desired official recognition in the "Addendum," namely, *Ipomea Turpetum*, R.Br.; *Adhatoda vasica*, Nees (syn. *Justicia Adhatoda*, Linn.); *Hygrophila spinosa*, T.And. (syn. *Asteracantha longifolia*, Nees). Copies of the printed report were sent to the medical and pharmaceutical authorities of Ceylon, with requests to the Government officials for (1) descriptions of the drugs, (2) descriptions of their preparations, (3) the recommended doses of the

preparations, (4) specimens of the drugs and preparations. Dr. Van Dort was requested by the local authorities to reply, which he did on May 2, 1900, by letter received in London on May 21. The requirements (1), (2), (4) can, he states, be supplied forthwith. (3) The doses of the preparations will, he says, be checked by careful clinical observations and be forwarded in time for the autumn session of the Medical Council in November next. Surgeon General Bidie (Retd.), C.I.E., also sent some useful notes on these drugs, on April 16, 1900.

From Labuan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, satisfactory answers were received on, respectively, February 20, March 19, and March 30, 1900.

The six eastern colonies have now all replied.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COLONIES.

Satisfactory replies from these three colonies were announced in the Editor's Report of Progress for 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS COLONIES.

The only colony in this official class, at present, is that of the Falkland Islands. From a communication of February 5, 1900, received on March 12, it appears that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for all requirements.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Dr Nutting Stuart Fraser, of St. John's, Newfoundland, by letter of February 19, 1900, received on March 6, 1900, writes, "as a private practitioner, there being no official channel through which to reply," to the effect that the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898 suffices for the requirements of the colony, and that as the climatic conditions and flora are practically those of the eight Canadian provinces the recommendations of the latter would be those of Newfoundland.

On December 1, 1899, before the termination of the autumn session of the Medical Council, copies of a printed list of thirty articles for which a Canadian Committee desired official recognition in the *British Pharmacopœia*, sooner or later, were received from Dr. Adami, president of the committee. A meeting of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council was at once summoned to consider this communication. The questions raised in the items of the list were carefully considered at a special meeting on December 4. The result was a division of the articles into two classes: (1) Those, numbering twelve,

the use of which would be restricted to the North American colonies and, which might therefore at once be placed in the Canadian Section of the Indian and Colonial Addendum, and (2) those, numbering eighteen, which, or some of which, might find wider recognition in the text of the *Pharmacopœia* itself, either at the next revision or at the time of publication of any "Additions," such as those of 1890, that might be published. On April 3, 1900, Dr. Adami reported that his committee accepted the principle of this division, but still desired to see a few of the articles of the second class placed in the first or "Addendum" division; and on May 11 reported an expected immediate despatch of copies of the revised Canadian list. The letter reached the offices of the Medical Council on May 21; the copies of the list on May 25. The list was again carefully considered by the committee on May 28, and instructions were given to the editor as to the preparations to be included for Canadian use.

THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

During the past six months five more of these eighteen British colonies (sixteen administrations) have signified their satisfaction with the present *Pharmacopœia* as regards drugs generally, and do not at present recommend the further inclusion of medicinal plants indigenous to the West Indies. The five colonies are those of Antigua, January 30 and March 20; the Bahamas, April 24; Bermuda, January 10; Dominica, January 18; the Virgin Islands, April 20. Only the colony of St. Christopher and Nevis has still to reply.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

From the seventy British colonies and provinces beyond the shores of the United Kingdom there have come requests for the official recognition, in the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898, of something like forty or fifty medicinal plants and about as many pharmaceutical preparations of those plants, though the number of the preparations may be extended. These plants and preparations may be grouped under four sections, namely, the Indian, Australasian, Eastern, Canadian; the articles in the Indian section to be officially recognized for use in India, those in the Australasian section for use in the respective Australasian colonies, those in the Eastern section for use in the respective Eastern colonies, those in the Canadian section

for use in the North American colonies. In the "Addendum" the bibliographical treatment of the articles might be that of the *Pharmacopœia*. If the revised lists alluded to in this report are received as expected, the first proofs of the "Addendum" should be in the hands of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee two months before the autumn session of the Medical College in the present year.

Not one of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Incorporated Authorities in Her Majesty's seventy dependencies now considered has expressed opinions adverse to the expansion of the *British Pharmacopœia* into an *Imperial British Pharmacopœia* (a) by the removal of former (1885) restrictions as to medicinal plants grown in Britain; (b) by the adoption of the current *Pharmacopœia* of most of the large number of "suggestions" received from Indian and colonial authorities as printed in the Indian and Colonial Report of May 29, 1895; and (c) by the publication of the projected "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the *British Pharmacopœia* of 1898.

JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S.,

Editor of the *Pharmacopœia* and of the forthcoming Addendum for the General Medical Council.

General Medical Council Office,
299 Oxford Street,
London, England,
May 28, 1900.

Improved Quinine Hair Tonic.

The following is recommended by the *National Druggist*:

Quinine hydrochlorate.....	8 parts.
Tartaric acid.....	7 parts.
Tincture of cantharides.....	48 parts.
Orange-flower water.....	192 parts.
Glycerine.....	192 parts.
Distilled Water.....	72 parts.
Alcohol.....	746 parts.

Dissolve the acid in the distilled water and the glycerine and in the solution dissolve the quinine, then add the other ingredients.

An elegant perfume for this preparation is the following, which will be sufficient for five pints of the tonic:

Oil of clove.....	6 drops.
Oil of neroli.....	6 drops.
Attar of rose.....	6 drops.
Oil of bergamot.....	30 drops.
Oil of lemon.....	10 drops.
Oil of nutmeg.....	2 drops.
Oil of cinnamon.....	2 drops.
Musk.....	60 grains.

Dissolve in the alcohol before addition to the rest of the ingredients.

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We import a select Cascara Bark. We do our own grinding. We do not add any foreign purgative or Cathartic. It is the Extract from the bark alone, made in such a way as to be most agreeable to the taste. Possessing the full medicinal strength—twice that of some, equaling any. IN PRICE no higher than the cheap grades. Consult your own interests by proving the truth of these statements. Specify AROMATIC CASCARA, made by

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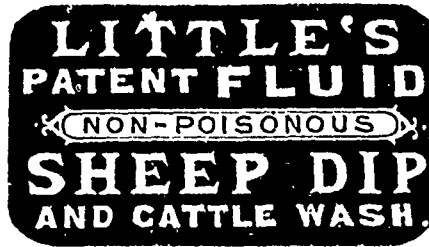
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"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective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

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

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

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

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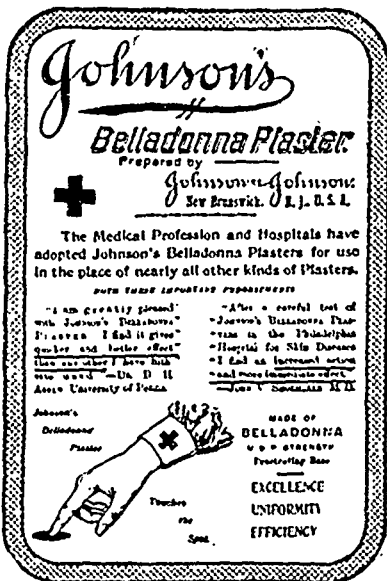
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Uranalysis by the Pharmacist.*

By G. W. PARSON.

The analysis of urine by the pharmacist is a field of labor he can enter with the assurance of becoming competent to do the work satisfactorily.

We are looking every way in these times of close competition to attract trade to our places of business and increase the sales legitimately in our line. Many of the side lines we have been persuaded to put in seem out of place in business devoted to the science of pharmacy, and a small income is derived from their sale considering the time used and the space they occupy, but where to draw the line in this respect is very hard to define. Many pharmacists, especially in smaller towns and cities, have made some examinations of urine for physicians, qualitatively, as to the presence of albumen or sugar, and are not altogether strangers to the method of applying the tests, but to go farther and apply other tests intelligently and be sure of every step of the way, requires a more extended knowledge and experience, especially when is added to the qualitative tests quantitative analysis and microscopical examination for all the sediments in the urine, which are of so much importance to the physician in his diagnosis.

It will be a great saving of time to any one desirous of doing this work, if he is not a graduate of pharmacy, to attend a special course in some college of pharmacy and receive instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis of urine, and careful instruction in the use of the microscope, so he may be able to determine accurately all the different sediments in the urine.

My experience has been similar to many others, I think, in this respect, for many years having examined specimens for physicians in my city, to determine the presence of albumen or sugar, but when a more extended examination was required, the specimen was sent to New York for examination. This became of such frequent occurrence that I determined to equip myself for the work and keep the trade at home. I found, on inquiry, that the New York College of Pharmacy, in their post-graduate course, embraced urine analysis with microscopical examination; so I entered the course for that study, realizing by so doing how little I knew about it before, but I had the satisfaction of knowing when the

course was completed that the instruction that I had received fitted me to do the work intelligently. I called the attention of the physicians within our city and those within a radius of thirty miles, to the fact that I had added uranalysis to my other work and was prepared at all times to give the work my personal attention, enclosing them a circular letter with the prices charged, and also a copy of the report sheet showing the different tests employed in the work, and the nature of the report they would receive.

The result cannot be told in direct added income, which in itself has more than paid for the money expended to do the work correctly, the professional standing it gives one and the store is very marked and gratifying, and has been the means of added business in many ways. It is also a means of direct advertisement for you, from the physician to the patient, for often some one from the sick room, or the patients themselves will bring you a specimen for examination, and either wait or call for report to take to the physician, and if a prescription is written they will naturally select you to prepare it for them.

The tests that I use are easily prepared, and with a little experience one may become proficient in their use. For albumen, I find the ferrocyanic test the best, and use Heller's or Purdy's test as a balance test. For sugar, I use Haines' test, as it is very sensitive. Fehling's test to verify it is necessary.

For the centrifuge to determine the percentage amount of albumen I use the ferrocyanic test, and while making this test, I employ another tube to sediment a specimen for the microscope.

I would advise the use of a centrifuge, as it saves a great deal of time, and enables you to get the percentage amount of albumen, chlorides, phosphates, and sediments, casts, uric acid, calcium oxalate and foreign bodies quickly.

As a reference book in the work, I prefer Purdy's Uranalysis, but I have several others to consult, if necessary; but Purdy's to me seems the most comprehensive. I have a space in the laboratory reserved for the work, and find many uses for the test solutions in every-day work.

The diazo test suggested by Ehrlich for typhoid fever has proved of great value to the physicians in our city. I have made a great number of tests for them to determine whether the case was typhoid or malarial.

The fact of your being competent to do such work will bring other analytical work to you, and will give you a reputation and professional standing far above the ordinary pharmacist or druggist. There is certainly room for advancement in the professional side of our work, and it will help in a large measure to solve the problem of what shall we do to help ourselves in these days of cutting prices.

Pharmacy to-day is certainly making larger demands than ever before for scientific ability and training, and our colleges of pharmacy are keeping pace with the demand, by extended courses of instruction and requirements for more thorough work from its students.

Boards of pharmacy are asked to keep the standard high and make the qualifications for examination nothing short of being a graduate of some college of pharmacy. With all these calls for a higher education sounding through the pharmaceutical circles, every one should try to aid as individuals to bring up the standard of pharmacy in our land.

Rapid Preparation of a Fine Zinc Ointment.

By A. B. BURROWS.*

The difficulty in making a smooth ointment of zinc oxide free from lumps is overcome, I find by experiment, by making a paste of the oxide with water and incorporating therewith an equal bulk or slightly less of lanum, then adding gradually, with trituration or stirring, cold or hot white petrolatum. The cold process works better, but if hot petrolatum is used it should be heated but slightly above its congealing point. I have produced in this way a zinc ointment of perfect smoothness and whiteness, and superior to that made in any other manner. This procedure is available for the extemporaneous preparation of any combination of the oxide in ointments.

The working formula would be as follows for a U.S.P. strength:

Zinc Oxide.....	20 parts
Water	20 parts
Lanum	10 parts
White Petrolatum..	50 parts

*Merck's Report.

Druggist—Pills, my dear?
 Little Girl—Yes, please, sir.
 Druggist—Anti-bilious?
 Little girl—No. Uncle is.

*Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association

Fruit Essences and Flavors.*

By G. WEINERL.

PINEAPPLE ESSENCE.—A ripe, but not too soft pineapple, weighing about 500 gms., is mashed up in a mortar with Tokay 200 gms. The mass is then brought into a flask with water 500 gms., and allowed to stand two hours, alcohol (90 per cent.), 400 gms. is then added, and the mixture distilled until 700 gms. of distillate have been collected; cognac, 300 gms. is then added to the distillate.

APPLE ESSENCE.—30 fresh ripe apples are peeled thin and the peel thus obtained, about 350 gms., is covered with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water 2,000 gms., and allowed to stand for 24 hours. 1,250 gms. are then distilled off, and vanillin, 10 cgms., bitter almond water, 50 gms., added to the distillate. This may be colored with 10 drops of saffron tincture.

SWEET ORANGE ESSENCE.—25 large oranges, about 500 gms., are thinly peeled, and the finely cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water, 3,000 gms.; 5 drops of lemon oil and 10 drops orange oil are added, and 2,000 gms. distilled off. The distillate is allowed to stand for eight days and is then filtered. Vanillin, 0.05 gm., is dissolved in the filtrate, and two drops saffron tincture, and caramel tincture 3 gms., added.

BANANA ESSENCE.—12 bananas are peeled, the thick peel sliced, and macerated with Burgundy, 300 gms.; cognac, 200 gms., alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 gms.; water, 1,000 gms., 1,000 gms. distillate is now recovered, and saffron tincture, 3 drops; and coumarin, 10 cgms., added.

PEAR ESSENCE.—40 muscatel or bergamot pears, are peeled, and the peel, about 430 gms., macerated with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms.; Moselle wine, 250 gms.; water, 2,000 gms., for six hours; and then 1,500 parts distilled off. To the distillate, which may be colored a faint green, coumarin, 5 cgms., and sweet orange oil, 5 drops, are added.

BITTER ALMOND ESSENCE.—Bitter almond water 16 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 18 gms.; water, 12 gms.; rose essence, 1 gm. Mix.

BISHOP ESSENCE.—Tincture of bitter orange, 30 gms.; aromatic tincture, 3 gms.; bitter almond water, 3 gms.; orange flower water, 20 gms.; alcohol (90 per

cent.), 50 gms.; water, 100 gms. Distill off 100 gms., and color with caramel.

CARDINAL ESSENCE.—Green orange peel, 10 gms.; unripe orange, 4 gms.; cloves, 0.5 gm.; cinnamon, 0.5 gm., are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 gms.; water, 80 gms., to which is added bitter orange oil, 4 drops; lemon oil, 1 drop; bitter almond water, 5 gms.; 100 gms. is then slowly distilled and colored with caramel.

CINNAMON ESSENCE.—Cinnamon, 10 gms., is macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 70 gms.; and 100 gms. distilled off; this is colored with caramel.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE ESSENCE.—Vanilla essence, 1 gm.; celery essence, 5 gms.; woodruff essence, 1 gm.; cognac, 4 gms.; Burgundy, 2 gms. Mix.

LEMON ESSENCE.—25 medium size lemons are peeled, and the finely-cut peel macerated for 24 hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,500 gms.; water, 3,000 gms.; lemon oil, 10 drops; sweet orange oil, 5, are then added; 3,000 gms. distilled off. This is set aside for eight days and filtered. Vanillin, 10 cgms., is added and the product colored with tincture of turmeric, 60 drops; saffron tincture, 4 drops; caramel tincture, 60 drops.

STRAWBERRY ESSENCE.—Fresh dry strawberries, 750 gms., are pulped in a mortar, and then put into a retort with Tokay, 200 gms.; cognac, 200 gms. Then add vanilla 1.5 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 300 gms.; water, 500 gms. This mixture is allowed to stand for an hour in the warm, and 1,000 gms. is then slowly distilled over, and colored light red.

CLOVE ESSENCE.—Cloves, 15 gms., are macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 70 gms. Distill 100 gms.; color with caramel.

RASPBERRY ESSENCE.—Fresh raspberries, 200 gms., are pulped in a mortar, allowed to remain for two days at a temperature of 20° C., and then mixed with water, 100 gms. 50 gms. is then distilled off, and alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 gms., in which 0.01 vanillin has been previously dissolved, is then added to the distillate.

GINGER ESSENCE.—Ginger, 100 gms., is macerated for five days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 600 gms.; water, 800 gms. The whole is then put in a retort and 1,000 gms. distilled off and colored with caramel.

MELON ESSENCE.—Two or three large

ripe melons peeled, and the finely-cut peel macerated for three hours with alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 gms., and water, 2,500 gms.

ORANGE FLOWER ESSENCE.—Orange flower water, 100 gms.; alcohol, (90 per cent.), 50 gms.; water, 50 gms.; rose essence, 20 gms.; lemon oil, 2 drops; orange oil, 1 drop. Mix.

PEACH ESSENCE.—20 ripe peaches are stoned and bruised in a mortar. The kernels are made into a paste with water, 200 gms. After half-an hour the mixed pulp is placed into a retort; water, 600 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 400 gms.; and 1,000 gms. distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.1 gm.; orange flower water, 100 gms.; orange oil, 5 drops, are added, and the mixture colored with saff. in tincture, 5 drops; safflower tincture, 3 gms.

QUINCE ESSENCE.—25 ripe quinces are peeled, and the fine cut peel allowed to stand in a retort for two hours with water, 500 gms., alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 gms. is then added, and 500 gms. distilled off. To the distillate, coumarin, 0.5 gm.; vanillin, 0.1 gm.; bitter almond water, 25 gms.; lemon oil, 5 drops; citronella oil, 2 drops; saffron tincture, 3 drops are added.

GREENGAGE ESSENCE.—30 fresh ripe greengages are stoned and bruised in a mortar, the kernels are also made into a paste with water, 200 gms. After 30 minutes both are mixed in a retort with water, 600 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 400 gms., and 1,000 gms. distilled off. Vanillin, 0.05 gm.; bitter almond water, 20 gms., lemon oil, 5 drops, are added. Color green.

ROSE ESSENCE.—Rose oil, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 70 gms.; water, 30 gms. Mix and color rose tint.

VANILLA ESSENCE.—Vanillin, 1.5 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 700 gms.; water, 300 gms.; turmeric tincture, 30 drops; caramel tincture, 20 drops. Mix.

ORRIS ESSENCE.—Finely-sliced orris root, 500 gms., is macerated for 3 days with alcohol (90 per cent.), 500 gms.; water, 800 gms., then 1,000 gms. is distilled off. Vanillin, 0.5 gm.; coumarin, 0.02 gm., are dissolved in distillate.

WALNUT ESSENCE.—500 bruised green walnuts; cloves, 2 gms.; cinnamon, 5 gms.; mace, 1 gm.; are macerated for four days in alcohol (90 per cent.), 750 gms.; and water, 500 gms. Another 500 gms. of water is then added, and 1,000 gms. distilled off: to this is added bitter

* From the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, (Phar. Journal.)

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No doubt you are prepared, but re-orders and lines forgotten or overlooked can be drawn from our immense stock of School Stationery. Our stock was never more complete, not only in goods of our own manufacture, but also in Staples and Novelties imported from the World's markets.

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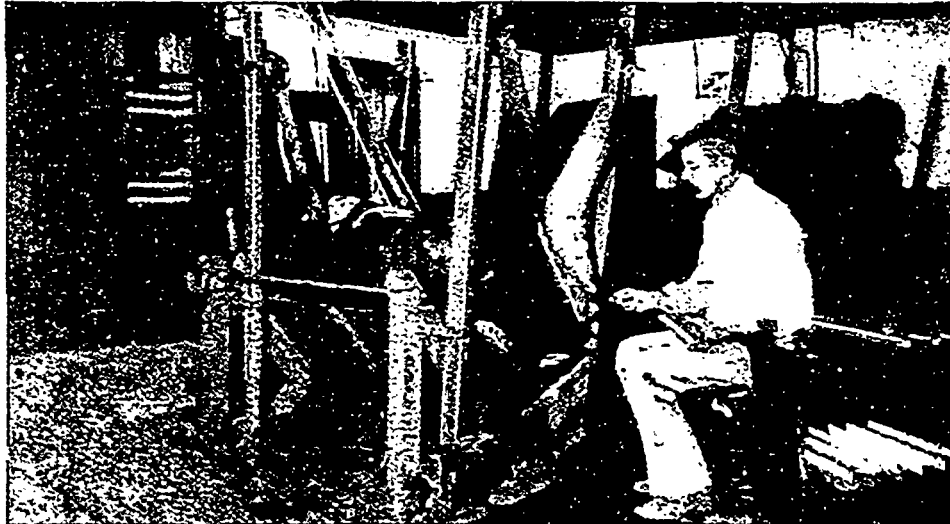
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LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 20 vaccinations ... 1.70
LYMPH TUBES, each sufficient for 50 vaccinations..... 4.00



— CHARGING THE POINTS —

The State Board of Health of Pennsylvania reports:—"The recent bacteriological showing of the products purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, as an index of the hygienic condition of the cattle and the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."

The State Board of Health of Tennessee reports:—"Of the different places visited we would recommend the product of three as safe to advocate, and of those three our own choice would be the product of Dr. H. M. ALEXANDER & Co., as being head and shoulders above any similar firm in the United States."

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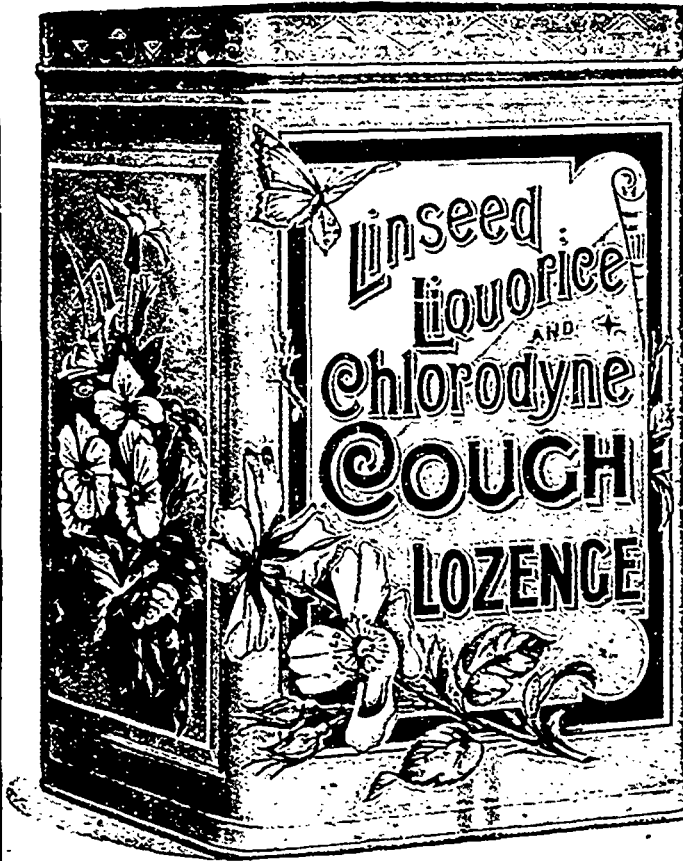
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PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

almond water, 100 gms., and the mixture colored deep green.

WOODRUFF ESSENCE.—Bruised tonka beans, 100 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 480 gms.; water, 140 gms., are macerated for 7 days, water 400 gms., is added, then 700 gms. is distilled mixed with orange flower water, 50 gms., and colored green.

LEMON WINE.—The fine cut peel of 4 to 5 lemons is treated with sherry, 1,000 gms.; cognac, 300 gms.; and filtered after 24 hours. To the filtrate add orange flower water, 50 gms.

PINEAPPLE WINE.—A pineapple of about 500 gms. and one quarter of a vanilla pod are cut up and macerated with port wine, 1,300 gms.; cognac, 200 gms.; allowed to stand two days, filtered without strong pressure.

ORANGE WINE.—Two blood oranges are stuck with cloves, and the whole fruit is then covered with Burgundy, 1,000 gms.; cognac, 300 gms.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 gms., and filtered after standing for four days.

ARTIFICIAL ORANGE JUICE.—Tartaric acid, 2 gms.; citric acid, 80 gms.; water, 300 gms.; lemon essence, 10 gms.; orange essence, 50 gms.; caramel, 0.2 gm.; mix.

ARTIFICIAL LEMON JUICE.—Citric acid, 10 gms.; phosphoric acid, 1 gm., water, 40 gms.; lemon essence, 50 gms.; mix. These juices mix clear and bright, have a pleasant odor and taste, and do not become mouldy in less than three to four months.

FROTH HEADING.—(1) Quillaia bark, 5, is covered with water, 15, allowed to stand for three hours, and then heated for four hours on a water bath. It is now filtered, the filtrate evaporated to 8, and glycerin, 2, added. (2) Saponin, 5, are dissolved in water, 80, and alcohol (90 per cent.), 20, added.

Banana Flour.

The banana, which grows in almost all tropical countries, is very nutritive, and forms a nearly perfect food. It contains more than 25 per cent. of assimilable organic matter. According to Humboldt, it is forty-eight times more nutritious than the potato, while Crichton Campbell has stated that the banana is twenty-five times more nutritious than the best wheaten bread. The analysis of Thoms shows the presence in the flour of banana of 9.01 per cent. of nitrogenous matter. The best wheaten flour contains no more

than 9 to 11 per cent. It is preferable to manufacture the starch from unripe fruits, because the starch is converted into sugar in ripening. In Venezuela the flour of the banana is given especially to children; it is equally good for aged people, convalescents, nursing women, and is of great service in the feeding of those suffering from complaints of the stomach. In Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela the banana flour is prepared on a large scale, and sold under the name of Musarina. The flour of the banana may be used in the same way as wheaten flour, except for the preparation of bread, for which it is unsuitable, inasmuch as it contains no gluten. Various formulae are taken from the *Tropenpflanzer* for preparing banana flour for dietetic use. Thus a teaspoonful of the flour in a cup of chocolate or cocoa facilitates the digestion of the drinks, and renders them more nutritious. This addition enables cocoa to be taken by those whose stomachs are in a weak state. A sustaining drink may be made by adding a teaspoonful of the flour to an egg yolk beaten up, mixed with milk, and sweetened with sugar. The sale of banana flour in London is insignificant, on account of its high price and the fact that its uses are not yet understood.—*Revue des Cultures Coloniales (Phar. Journal)*.

Moabi Seed.

The Moabi tree is a real giant of the African equatorial forests, says *Les Corps Gras Industriels*. It is especially abundant in the valley of Kouilon (French Congo State) and in the forests traversed by the road from Loango to Brazzaville. It belongs to the Sapotacæ, and its trunk attains a diameter of 8 or 10 feet, 6 feet from the ground, without branching, till it reaches a height of 100 feet. The bark is unusually thick, sometimes 6 inches, and contains a latex which yields quantities of guttapercha. The seeds are about 2 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and an inch thick. They contain under the brown skin a kernel formed by two fleshy cotyledons filled with oil, while the embryo is full of latex. The oil is present to the extent of 45 to 50 per cent. of the kernel, and of 30 to 35 per cent. of the whole seed. Determined attempts are being made by the French authorities to exploit this oil.

Cold varnish for negatives may be made by mixing equal parts of best japanners' gold size and benzol.

Relative Solubility of Liquids Not Miscible with Water.

W. Herz has determined the solubilities of certain fluids which are practically insoluble in water, as well as the amount of water such liquids will take up when left in contact together. The figures give the volumes or fractions of volumes which will dissolve in 100 volumes of the solvent, at a temperature of 22° C. (76° F.):—

Chloroform in water.....	0.420
Water in chloroform.....	0.152
Carbon sulphide in water....	0.174
Water in carbon sulphide.....	0.961
Ligroin in water.....	0.341
Water in ligroin.....	0.335
Ether in water.....	8.110
Water in ether.....	2.930
Benzol in water.....	0.082
Water in benzol.....	0.211
Amylic alcohol in water.....	3.284
Water in amylic alcohol.....	2.214
Anilin in water.....	3.481
Water in anilin.....	5.220

—*Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.*

A New Essential Oil.

Perrier has described the oil obtained by distilling the green leaves and twigs of chrysanthemums, which he found yielded 0.10 per cent. (*Bull. Soc. Chem.*, 1900, 216) It is a greenish oil with an odor of mint and chamomile, of sp. gr. 0.932, and refractive index 1.4931. It is very insoluble in alcohol, and contains a stearoptene (probably one or more of the paraffin hydrocarbons), esters and aldehydes.

The Midsummer Fiction Number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The brilliant August number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, which is the regular Midsummer Fiction Number of this periodical, may fairly be called an epoch-making achievement in ten cent magazine literature. A summary glance at its table of contents serves to justify this claim. Here in a single number are included stories by F. Hopkinson Smith, A. Conan Doyle, Mary E. Wilkins, Edgar Fawcett, Alix Joho, Marietta Holy ("Josiah Allen's Wife"), and R. K. Mun-Kittrick; illustrated articles by the Infanta Eulalie of Spain, Captain Robert E. Lee, and the Rev. W. B. Rankin; and poems by Harriett Prescott Spofford, Edith M. Thomas, Samuel Minturn Peck, Ethel Morse, Frank L. Stanton, William Hamilton Hayne, Madison Cawein, Henry Tyrrell, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Hattie Whitney, Roy Farrell Greene, and Wallace Dunbar Vincent. The contributions of these well-known and popular writers are presented with the collaboration of illustrators equally famous, including Albert B. Wenzel, B. West Clinchurst, Charles Runwald, Hugh M. Eaton, G. A. Davis, Walter Russell, George Bonawitz, H. C. Edwards, and H. S. Eddy.

P. A. T. A. of Canada.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada was held July 24 at McConkey's Assembly Room, Toronto, and proved a very successful and enjoyable affair. The menu was an excellent one, and the programme was enlivened by the music of an orchestra, and solos and duets by prominent musicians.

The newly-elected president, Mr. J. A. McKee, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Henry Miles, of Montreal; Edwin Rose, of Montreal; David Buist, of Philadelphia; J. H. H. Jury, of Bowmanville; Alfred E. Rose, of Lowell, Mass.; William H. Seyler, of Hamilton; R. S. McIndoe, of Brooklyn; E. H. Woolley, of Baltimore; W. F. Maclean, M.P., E. E. Sheppard, D. E. Thomson, Q.C., J. H. Gooderham, Charles G. Begg, W. J. Douglas, C. C. Norris, F. S. Doan, L. S. Levee, W. J. Fraser, J. A. Gibbons, Chas. Smith, T. Milburn, Charles McD. Hay, J. H. McKinnon, G. E. Gibbard, G. C. Hawkins, E. D. Howe, S. E. Emerson, W. J. Dyas, C. Patterson, E. L. McArthur, and W. W. Stevens.

The toast list was reached shortly after 10.30, "The Queen" being right royally received, all standing and joining in the singing of "God Save the Queen."

The president then proposed "The President of the United States," which was ably responded to by Mr. Alfred E. Rose, president of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., and David Buist, of the Munyon Co. Mr. Rose referred to the pleasant relations existing between the two countries, and hoped that this feeling would continue to grow as their interests became more closely interwoven. Mr. Buist referred to the manner in which the members of the association had worked to circumvent legislation inimical to their interests.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Montreal, proposed the toast of "Canada." He referred to the natural advantages of the country, and said that Canadians felt with pride the significance of the fact that Canada last year exported \$30,000,000 more than the amount paid out for goods imported by the country. In other ways Canada had shown herself to be at the forefront of the colonies of Great Britain. Imperial and local penny postage was one of the reforms which had been instituted in Canada and which had been

proved a great national success. Canada was more than holding her own, and he would leave it to those who were to reply to the toast to speak of the country's greatness.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., made a brief speech.

Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., in one of the best speeches of the evening, spoke of the many geographical advantages of Canada, and said that it was not to be doubted that a strong friendship would exist between this country and the United States.

Mr. J. H. McKinnon, the ex-president of the Canadian Association, proposed the toast of "The Proprietary Association of America," and Mr. E. Rose, Mr. T. Milburn and Mr. S. E. Emerson responded very briefly, all of them mentioning the manufacturers of proprietary remedies.

President McKee proposed the toast of "The Press." He said that it was a question whether the papers supported the proprietary remedies or the proprietary remedies supported the papers. (Laughter.) He asked, however, that the papers should support the association in its battle against the unwise legislation which had been introduced into the Legislature. This legislation practically banished proprietary remedies from the country, it was really prohibitive, and the association looked to the press to aid in its fight.

This toast brought forth brief responses from Messrs. W. J. Douglas, E. E. Sheppard, E. S. Dean and C. C. Norris. All pointed out that the press was indeed an important factor in the success of proprietary medicines, a fact which had long been recognized by the members of the association.

"The Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade" was toasted by Mr. L. S. Levee, and responses were made by Messrs. C. McD. Hay, J. H. H. Jury, G. E. Gibbard and William J. Dyas. The concluding toast, "The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. E. H. Woolley, and responded to by Mr. W. H. Seyler, of Hamilton, and E. L. McArthur, of Toronto. It was early morning before the guests dispersed.

The menu card was a very handsome one and emblematical of the very cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada, representative men on both sides of the line being active members of the association.

The frontispiece showed the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes in unison, and

the last page having the beloved "Maple Leaf" of Canada emblazoned in green.

Leisure Moments.

Webster—You ought to do something for that cold of yours. A neglected cold often leads to serious consequences.

Poss—This one isn't neglected. Four or five hundred of my friends are looking after it.

"I hate to be in debt."

"Don't like to pay interest, eh?"

"No, it's the principal of the thing that bothers me."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Grocer—Yes, sir, this grano-grino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is pre-digested.

Mr. Fadsby (shuddering)—Bless my soul! By whom?

Mrs. Henpecke—Doctor, I need a tonic. I am all run down.

Doctor—Let me see your tongue.

Mr. Henpecke (sotto voce)—He won't find much evidence of it there.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A certain physician has a patient who thinks she knows a great deal. The doctor gave her a prescription, of which one of the ingredients was Tr. Gent. Co. Some time after the patient wished to have the prescription rewritten, and by way of reminder to the physician said, "Why Dr. R—, don't you remember it was the prescription that had Tincture of Gentlemen's Company in it?"—*Spatula.*

High-Priced Doctor—You are now convalescent, and all you need is exercise. You should walk ten, twenty, and thirty miles a day, sir, but your walking should have an object.

Patient—All right, doctor, I'll travel around trying to borrow enough to pay your bill.—*New York Weekly.*

A professional nurse once went to attend a patient in a very serious illness, which necessitated her being watched continually both night and day. After sitting up two consecutive nights, and having no rest during the day, the nurse suggested that she would like to go to her room for a little while.

"What for?" asked the lady, sweetly.

"To sleep," replied the careworn nurse; "I am tired."

"Sleep! tired!" replied the lady astonished. "Why, I thought you were a trained nurse!"



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- If our goods have not been introduced in your town

We will send you half-a-dozen Raymond's Pectoral Plasters free for the names.

We will send you a package of counter wrappers free and

We will send you advertising matter with your imprint to each customer whose name you send us up to one hundred.

We will send you more counter wrappers free whenever you ask for them.

N.B.—We will not return lists and will not send plasters to druggists except under above conditions.

Cost of above to Druggists :	Druggist Receives :
Stamp, 2c.; paper, 2c. Total, 4c. \$1.50.	Profit, \$1.46.
	IF he is a live man.

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- Atomizers
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- Combination Fountain Syringes
- Hot Water Bottles (4 grades).

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PRESERVES DRUGS

The drawers have a lip at the top, making them

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also a depression in the side, with a price card and a bronze label and drawer pull. The back and divisions of Cabinet being metal, it

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Clink**

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money—handfuls of nickels and dimes! After
all it's money that talks. And you haven't sent
for that trial order of an assortment of a thousand
or more of my Cigars yet. Think of the
money you've lost—the handfuls of nickels and
dimes!*

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I will put in a few Pharaoh for your 10c. leader
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clink, clink—think of the cash drawer under the
Cigar counter and send in your order to-day.



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New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in the room of the society at St. John, N.B., July 11, 1900.

The meeting was called to order by President S. McDiarmid. There was also present Messrs. T. R. Wren, M. V. Paddock, C. P. Clarke, R. W. McCarty, S. Robertson, E. R. W. Ingraham, T. J. Cochran, H. J. Dick, S. H. Hawker, Wm. H. Mowatt, E. C. Brown.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed; reports of secretary, treasurer, Registrar and audit committee were then read.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To President and Members of the N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN,—Your council have to report that during the past years, seven (7) meetings have been held at which the usual amount of business was transacted. Examinations were held on Jan. 25 and June 14, of the present year, at which fifteen candidates passed the preliminary and thirteen the final examinations.

Respectfully yours,
E. CLINTON BROWN,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Members of the N.B. Pharmaceutical Society.

GENTLEMEN.—As your treasurer I hereby submit the following statement of the finances of the society for the past year.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Dr.	
To fees from 90 members.....	\$180 10
To 6 diplomas at \$5.....	30 00
To 13 applications for exam. at \$5.....	65 00
To arrears paid.....	20 00
	<u>\$295 10</u>

Cr.	
By amount paid <i>Royal Gazette</i>	\$ 14 50
“ “ Treasurer.....	280 60
	<u>\$295 10</u>

Respectfully submitted,
W. H. MOWATT, Registrar.

RECEIPTS.

1900.	Balance in Bank New Brunswick.....	\$127 96
Jan. 5	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt.....	127 00
Jan. 20	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt.....	70 00
May 29	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt.....	44 50
June 15	Cash received from W. H. Mowatt.....	39 10
		<u>\$708 56</u>

EXPENDITURES.

1900.	St. John <i>Globe</i> Co., printing \$	35 00
Jan. 6	Geo. E. Day “	5 40
Jan. 13	W. H. Mowatt, examiner ..	10 00
Feb. 2	E. C. Brown, “ ..	10 00
	D. L. Callison, “ ..	10 00
	Chas. K. Short, “ ..	10 00
	J. M. Paddock, “ ..	10 00
Feb. 10	C. E. Everett, hire of tables	4 00
May 30	<i>Star</i> Co., notice	4 50
	St. John <i>Telegraph</i> Co	5 25
June 15	C. & E. Everett, hire of tables	2 50
	A. C. Smith & Co	1 50
	Geo. E. Day, printing	1 25
	E. C. Brown, postage, etc..	4 55
	St. John <i>Telegraph</i> Co., notice	3 75
	E. C. Brown, secretary....	25 00
	E. C. Brown, examiner....	10 00
	C. K. Short, “	10 00
	J. M. Paddock “	10 00
	S. MacDiarmid, seals	25
	W. H. Mowatt, registrar....	50 00
	“ “ examiner..	10 00
	“ “ postage, &c	4 00
“	H. H. Pickett, gas bill	5 00
“	Dr. L. C. Allison, examiner	10 00
1899.	Deposit on interest in Bank	
July 13	New Brunswick	300 00
	Balance in Bank N.B.....	156 61
		<u>\$708 56</u>

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

St. John, N.B., June 18, 1899.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE N.B. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING IN JUNE, 1900.

Mr. President and Members :

The membership of our society for the present year is one hundred and forty-five, composed as follows :

Business Qualification.....	54
Servitude “	3
Physicians “	14
Diploma “ (in business).....	28
“ “ (not in business).....	46
	<u>145</u>

This shows, when compared with the report of last year, that our membership is about stationary, and although some twelve candidates passed the society's examinations and secured diplomas, yet these have only replaced the number that have retired from the business or left the province.

It is very creditable to the society that I am able to report that almost all our members are prompt in paying the annual fee and that at the present time only (\$4) four dollars are due to the society.

It is a matter for congratulation that for a number of years the society has not

been obliged to take legal proceedings against violators of the Pharmacy laws and that we have been able to maintain our organization and fulfil the duties placed upon us by the law with comparatively light expenses.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We, the undersigned auditors, appointed by your council have examined the vouchers and accounts of the society and find them correct.

(Signed) R. W. McCARTY, { Auditors.
C. FAIRWEATHER, }

Moved by Mr. R. E. Coupe, seconded by T. R. Wren, that the report be received and placed on the minutes. Carried.

The president then called for nomination for election of council for ensuing year. On ballot being taken the following gentlemen were declared elected. Struan Robertson, E. C. Brown, S. McDiarmid, T. J. Cochran, W. H. Mowatt, Saml. H. Hawker, H. J. Dick, T. R. Wren, M. V. Paddock, R. E. Coupe, J. M. Wilby, E. R. W. Ingraham.

The retiring president then addressed the members as follows :

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen, Members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society :

Another year has passed away and we have again met for the transaction of the business of the society. The year has been a rather uneventful one for our society, yet death with his scythe has not been idle, as he has again entered our ranks, and taken one who was a frequent visitor at our annual meetings. I refer to the late Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's. We, who have attended the meetings, recall with kindest recollection the genial face of our departed confrere. We note with pleasure the good condition of our finances, and also that there are so few druggists who have failed to register during the year, only two having been reported by our registrar for non-registration and non-payment of the annual fee. It might be a matter for the incoming council to discuss the advisability of reducing the annual fee owing to the good state of our finances, and it is a question if it is advisable to have a large balance on hand.

The result of the last examinations I think shows from the large number who passed that our clerks must be doing considerable studying, or else that our examiners are getting the examinations down to a practical basis. I might here

say that it has always been my idea that our examination should not partake too much of the technical, in view of the fact that we have no School of Pharmacy in our midst.

Gentlemen, one and all, I thank you for the kind consideration I have received from you during my presidential year, and my sincere hope is that our society, and each of you individually, may prosper, and that my successor in office may at the next annual meeting be able to report our ranks unbroken, and also a state of general prosperity.

S. McDIARMID, President.

On motion the president's address was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

Moved by M. V. Paddock, seconded by E. C. Brown, That the secretary of the incoming council be instructed to convey to the members of the society the disapproval of this society of the scheme known as "The Medical Alliance of America," and all others of a like nature. Carried unanimously.

In accordance with the above motion the following circular was sent to each member of the society:

N. B. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

St. John, N.B., July 12, 1900.

To the Members:

At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, held in the city of St. John on Wednesday, July 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Society looks with disfavor upon the scheme known as the 'Medical Alliance of America,' and would request all members not to subscribe to it or any such scheme"

By order. E. R. W. INGRAHAM,
Secretary,

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the council the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

T. R. Wren, President, St. Andrews.
H. J. Dick, Vice President, St. John.
W. H. Mowatt, Registrar, St. John.
M. V. Paddock, Treasurer, St. John.
E. R. W. Ingraham, Secretary, St. John, west.

A man may shut his eyes to a painful truth, but he seldom shuts his ears if the aforesaid truth happens to be about his neighbor.

The Dispensing-counter.

By T. E. TURNER, Auburn, Victoria, Australasia.

I have noted the following during the past few years, and send them for the benefit of dispensers who may not have met exactly the same prescriptions:

Acid. benzoic..... ʒj.
Aq. ad..... ʒiij.
Ft. mist. S. A.

The quantity of water was not sufficient for solution, so pulv. tragac. co. ʒj. was added.

Acid. chromic ʒj.
S.V.R. ad..... ʒj.
Ft. applic. m.d.u.

This was explosive, so aq. destillat was used instead of S V.R.

Quin sulph. gr. xvj.
Mag. sulph ʒiv.
Tr. ferri perchlor..... ʒiij.
Acid. phosph. dil..... ʒjss.
Glycerin ʒj.
Liq. strychnine..... mʒo
Inf. quassia add .. ʒviij.
Ft. mist.

Ferric phosphate (insoluble in the presence of magnesium sulphate) was formed. Precipitation is unavoidable, but was retarded by adding acid. phosph. dil. last.

Alum sulph.,
Zinci sulph partes aequales
Ft. pencil..... 2½ inches long.
Mitte. vj.

The bougie mould was well greased, sufficient quantities of the salts were fused in a crucible, and then run into the mould.

Antipyrin ʒss.
Aluminis ʒj.
Aq. Ad..... ʒiv.
Ft. mist.

A yellow coloration was noticed.

Ammon. bromid ʒv.
Tr. ferri perchlor..... ʒij.
Tr. nucis vom ʒj.
Spt. chlorof ʒi.
Aq. ad ʒiv.
Ft. mist.

Bromine is at once liberated, and would be dangerous; therefore the prescription was referred back to the doctor, with the result that the iron was left out.

Acid. nit. mur. dil ʒiijss.
Ammon. bromid ʒj.
Spt. chlorof ʒiijss.
Tr. nucis vom ʒj.
Inf. gent. co. ad ʒviij.
Ft. mist.

Referred back to the prescriber, as the free chlorine in the acid. nit. mur. dil. liberates bromine; ac. nit. dil. was substituted, then added last.

Caffeina gr. ʒ2
Sodii salicyl ʒij.
Aq. chlorof. ad..... ʒiv.
Ft. mist. ʒss. pro dose.

This was a good prescription, but taken to a second pharmacy caffein. cit. was used, which resulted in deposition of salicylic acid and caused return to No. 1.

Caffeine..... gr. xvj.
Liq. hyd. perchlor. ʒj.
Potass. iodid..... ʒv.
Aq. ad..... ʒviij.
Ft. mist.

This is a good prescription, as caffeine is the one official alkaloid not precipitated by Mayer's reagent.

Glyc. acid. tannici..... ʒiv.
Glyc. aluminis..... ʒvj.

M. Ft. glyc. m.d.u. pro. lot.

A darkening in color was noticed, probably due to presence of ferrous sulphate in the alum.

Sol. hyd. binicid d. (1 in 5,000)... ʒviiij
Ft. lotio.

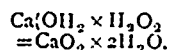
Hyd. iod. rub. 1.4 gr. was weighed out and dissolved with 2 gr. pot. iod.

Pot. bromid gr. ij.
Hyd. subschlor. gr. ij.
Ft. pulv. S atim sumend.

For child teething. Turns greenish owing to formation of Hg₂Br₂. Had frequently to be dispensed, as medical man refused to alter, saying he had good results from it.

Liq. hydrarg. per. x..... ʒij.
Liq. calcis ad..... ʒj.
Ft. nebul. For the throat.

A precipitate was observed, probably of calcium peroxide, thus—



Emuls. iodoformi (10%) ʒiv.
Ft. applic. m.d.u.

Schering's precipitated was used and 40 gr. of pulv. tragac. co. was found sufficient to emulsify the 175 gr. of iodoform.

Iodi gr. ʒo
Syr. Eastoni..... mx.
Ol. jecoris aselli ad..... ʒij.
Mitte ʒvj.

The $\frac{4}{80}$ of iodine was dissolved in sufficient ether (with the consent of the prescriber), and shaken through the oil; lastly the syr. Eastoni was added.—
Chemist and Druggist.

Hicks—Wonder how Mortar is getting on nowadays?

Wicks—Getting along finely. It was only two years ago he started out as an apothecary. He is already a druggist, and if his luck holds out he will be a pharmacist before the end of another twelvemonth.

Hicks—But what difference will that make?

Wicks—A big difference. An apothecary oftentimes has to sell things at only 50 cents above cost, and a druggist never takes less than 100 per cent., but to a pharmacist there is no limit.

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DRY LIQUID TREATMENT

Gives Perfect Relief in 3 Minutes.

Over 40,000 persons have tested it. 1,200 in Ontario. The only treatment used and endorsed by physicians. Geo. W. V. Night, of the Night Directory Co. says: "I suffered almost every night with asthma for 21 years, everything I tried failed me, but since using Dr. Tucker's method, I have not had an attack in two years."

For the months of April and May only, we will give a two-weeks' free trial.

DRUGGISTS PLEASE INVESTIGATE

Apply in person or by letter to

Dr. J. M. Sawers,
123 Macdonald Ave., Toronto.

Gray's

CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

These Specialties

All of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor-Fluid," may be obtained at all the wholesale houses at Manufacturer's price.

HENRY R. GRAY

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Pharmaceutical Chemist

122 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Cor. of Lagouchetiere)

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MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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

Complete Illustrated Price List free on Application.

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Quality (unrivalled) I, 2 oz. doz., 3/6, 4 oz. doz., 6/-

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PACKING AND CASES FREE.

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Pure and reliable Vaccine matter always on hand. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.

10 Ivory Points, \$1.00; 5 Ivory Points, 65c.; single points, 20 cts.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Address all orders,

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SAPONACEOUS PILLS

LAXATIVE PURGATIVE REFRESHING

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

It is a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases.

Ah-Wa-Go is put up in dry powder form only—never in liquid. Note that each package bears our name in full, printed in red and blue. None other is genuine.

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It Costs You \$1 \$0 per dozen.

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132 Victoria St. TORONTO.

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Cognac

1, distilled at Pelee Island under Executive supervision. Aged in wood, is an absolutely pure brandy, and most suitable for medicinal use. In cases, 12 Quarts, 21 Pints, and in Quarter Casks, Octaves and Half Octaves.

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INDELIBLE INK.

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WITH A COMMON PEN.

Without Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

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Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

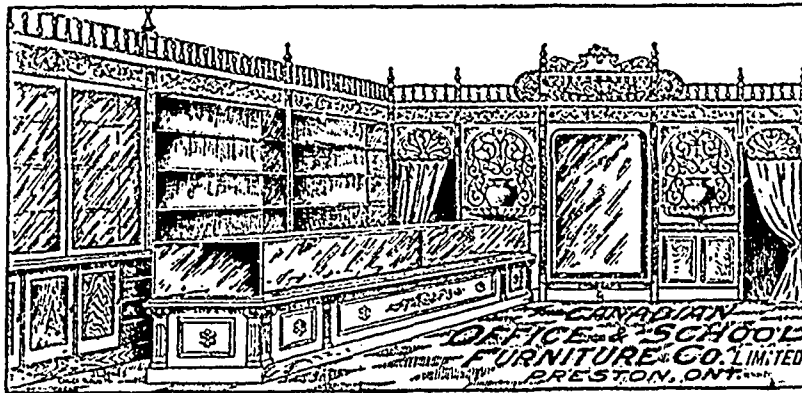
USED MEDICINALLY: Have the recommendation of nearly all physicians. Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application.

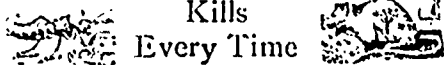
USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion, promote sleep.

NECESSARY with cheese—**VALUABLE** with soup and meat—**ENJOYABLE** with oysters.

AS BEVERAGES: Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.



Kills Every Time 

Common Sense Exterminator

FOR

ROACHES, BED BUGS, RATS AND MICE.

25c. Roach, \$1.75	15c. Rat, \$1.00
50c. " 3.50	25c. " 1.75
1.00 " 8.00	50c. " 3.50
	1.00 " 8.00

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Leaves Toronto every **MONDAY & FRIDAY** at 5 p.m. for **Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville and Newcastle.**
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until you have read this. For ten cents we will send to any pharmacist not already a subscriber, the Spatula for three months and a handsome copper-plate engraving entitled "The Doctor," or "The Druggist's Wife," or 32 illustrated ads. ready for immediate use. For one dollar we will send to any one not already a subscriber, the Spatula until January, 1901, and a book of 1,300 druggists' shop labels.

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
 Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Formulary

AROMATIC VINEGAR LOTION.

	Parts.
Oil of clove	3
Oil of cannella.....	3
Oil of lavender.....	3
Oil of benzoin.....	3
Oil of rosemary.....	3
Oil of Bergamot.....	3
Tincture of musk.....	3
Thymol.....	4
Menthol.....	5
Alcohol.....	1000
Glacial acetic acid.....	970

Mix. To use, add a tablespoonful to a quart of water.—*National Druggist.*

PERFUMERY RECIPES.

Simple Extracts.

RONDELETIA.

Essence of rose.....	16 drops.
English lavender oil.....	60 "
Bergamot oil.....	30 "
Clove oil.....	30 "
Vanilla extract.....	55 grammes.
Rosewater.....	50 "
Musk grains.....	½ "
Spirit of wine.....	280 "

After five days' standing, filter.

STEPHANOTIS.

Extract of white rose.....	560 grammes.
Extract of jasmine.....	250 "
Extract of storax.....	14 "

MAGNOLIA.

Orange extract.....	560 grammes.
Rose ".....	1120 "
Storax ".....	14 drops.
Tuberose ".....	280 grammes.
Violet ".....	280 "
Almond oil.....	12 drops.
Lemon oil.....	5 "
Essence of rose.....	5 "

WILD ROSE.

Cassia extract.....	225 grammes.
Orange ".....	225 "
Rose ".....	550 "
Rose " (triple).....	225 "
Lemon oil.....	20 drops.
Green peppermint.....	20 "

PATCHOULI ESSENCE.

Patchouli oil.....	80 drops.
Rose essence.....	10 "
Spirit of wine.....	½ "

—*Soapmaker and Perfumer.*

COD LIVER OIL AND TOLU.

The following from Brissemeret, in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie de Lyon*, makes a preparation in which the oil is not tasted, being completely masked by the aromatic syrup:

Cod liver oil.....	400 gms.
Syrup of tolu.....	200 gms.
Tincture of tolu.....	12 drops.
Oil of clove.....	2 drops.

Mix. Do not emulsionize. Directions: One tablespoonful five or six times a day. Label: "Agitate vigorously each time before pouring out the dose."—*Nat. Druggist.*

ESSENCE OF RENNET.

Calves' rennet, fresh.....	2 ozs.
Sodium chloride.....	6 drams
Alcohol.....	4 ozs
Nutmeg, to flavor.	
Distilled water, to.....	16 ozs.

Macerate together for four days with frequent agitation, and filter.

Household Requisites.

LIQUID LAUNDRY BLUE.

2 gallons water.
1½ lb. indigo carmine.
¾ lb. gum arabic.
Dissolve and strain through muslin.

POLISHING POWDER.

A good plate or polishing powder free from mercury or other injurious ingredients may be made by using:

28 lb. kieselguhr.
14 " burnt hartshorn.
14 " putty powder.
14 " finest powdered bone dust.

Mix well. If a pink tinge is desired, use a little rose pink.

A WHITE KNIFE POWDER.

2 cwt. kieselguhr.
1 " Bath brick.
½ " whiting or terra alba.
½ " levigated flint.
6 lb. oxalic or tartaric acid.

All should be well dried, powdered, and run through a mixing machine three times.

DISINFECTANT.

A good stainless deodorant and disinfectant fluid is made of:

5 gallons turps,
7 lb. naphthalene,
2 oz. liquid ammonia.

mixed up and strained after the naphthalene dissolves. The odor is rendered more pleasant and agreeable by an addition of 1 oz. oil of cassia.

LIQUID METAL POLISH.

A quickly-cleaning and polishing fluid "Blue-bell" style is produced thus:

1 gall. turps.
1 " paraffine oil.
1 " vinegar.
4½ lb. powdered bath brick.
3 fl. oz. essence of lemon.

Mix. Put up with directions to shake well before use.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

Soda-water Requisites.

LEMONADE POWDER

Oil Lemon.....	4 Cc.
Sugar.....	60 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	180 Gm.
Tartatic Acid.....	120 Gm.

Dry the powders separately, mix together and then add the flavoring.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

Fluid Extract Sars parilla.....	1 pt.
Fluid Extract Calumet.....	2 oz
Oil Sassafras.....	4 fl. dr.
Oil Wintergreen.....	1 fl. dr.
Oil Anise.....	1 fl. dr.
Alcohol.....	1 pt.
Sugar Color.....	2 pt.
Water.....	to make 1 gal.

Mix the caramel with 2 pints water, add the fluid extracts, then the oil previously mixed with the alcohol, and finally enough water to make 1 gallon.

SOLUBLE EXTRACT GINGER.

Tincture Ginger.....	480 Cc.
Tincture Capsicum.....	12 Cc.
Oleoresin Ginger.....	8 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate.....	16 Cc.

Rub the oleoresin with the magnesia and add the tinctures; add about 14 ounces water in divided portions, stirring vigorously the while. Transfer the mixture to a bottle and allow to stand one week, shaking frequently, then filter and make up to 960 Cc. with water.

GINGER WINE.

Sugar.....	12 lb.
Crushed Ginger.....	4 oz.
Soluble Essence Ginger.....	2 fl. oz.
Boiling Water.....	3½ gal.
Lemons.....	6

Beat the lemons, rejecting the pulp, and crush with the ginger. Pour on the boiling water, cover and infuse for half an hour; strain, and dissolve the sugar in the warm liquid. When the temperature has fallen to almost 80° F. add a piece of compressed yeast the size of a walnut. Allow to ferment for 14 days, then add the essence of ginger, and bottle.

CONCENTRATED SULFOCYANID TONING BATH (BUHLER'S).

Gold chlorid.....	Gm. 5
Distilled water.....	Cc. 280

Heat to 40 deg. C. and add

Strontium chlorid..... Gm. 50
and heat to 98 deg. C.

In another vessel heat to 98 deg. C.

Potassium sulfocyanid.....	G m. 15
Distilled water.....	Cc. 250

and add the gold solution to it gradually, stirring well between each addition, then filter, and wash the filter with 100 cc. distilled water. The solution should be kept in the dark, and diluted with 20 times its volume of water before use.

(Continued from page 178.)

port the necessity of proceeding against a member of the College for running a branch store without having a qualified man in charge. Conviction was secured in the case.

The Committee found that Inspector Brown had done such excellent work that now there was very little infringement work to be done, and recommended that his services for the present cease after Nov. 1.

The report was adopted and the Council adjourned.

The first report of the Executive and Finance Committee was made upon the resumption of business in the afternoon as follows:

Your committee recommend that the registrar-treasurer's and auditor's reports be adopted, and that the registrar-treasurer's report of the Roberts scholarship be adopted and printed in the minutes.

Referring to the instructions of the Council contained in the report of the Committee on Executive and Finance submitted at the last meeting of this Council, your committee beg to report that they have made a valuation of the assets of the College, which is herewith submitted:

ASSETS.	
College building	\$35 710 48
College lot	5,000 00
McGill street property	5,293 90
Furniture	3,534 90
Apparatus	6,138 00
Outstanding fees, as far as we can judge	496 00
Supplies estimated to date ..	400 00
Poison and license sales books	95 48
Advertisement in curriculum	5 00
Cash balance	43 71
Bank balance	503 64
Bank savings department ...	2,035 00
Total	\$59 256 11
LIABILITIES.	
Salary account	\$141 67
Library fund	32 44
Accounts sundry ...	545 89
Mortgage account	5,000 00
To balance	3,536 11
Total	\$59,256 71
To balance assets	\$53,536 11

By way of explanation in connection with the shrinkage in items of furniture and apparatus, we would say that previous figures were merely a compilation of invoice prices, while the present estimate is a careful re-valuation. This explanation

applies also to all other items in the estimate.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Paul Scott was accorded the privilege of addressing the Council regarding his not having been appointed examiner in chemistry. He claimed it was tantamount to a public dismissal and that the reason for it was an ungrounded charge of laxity in conducting the examinations.

A letter was read from Mr. E. T. Malone resigning his position as solicitor to the Council and was referred to a special committee, Messrs. Turner, Waters and Snyder.

Upon resuming on Thursday morning the report of the Education Committee was submitted by Mr. Waters. Touching the interchange of diplomas with the Province of British Columbia, the committee recommended that reciprocity be restricted to members of the respective provinces who have been registered by examination. It was explained that in British Columbia the act refers only to incorporated towns, and when a town was incorporated a druggist who had been in business three years was granted registration.

Regarding a communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, enquiring as to the kind of certificate issued to successful candidates who have attended two courses of lectures at one college, but have not served an apprenticeship of four years in Ontario, the committee recommended that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to inform the Quebec Association that the decision of the Council is to accept apprenticeships of four years in other provinces of equal standing to those of Ontario, and to grant to the candidates the diploma of the Ontario college, which entitles the holder to all the privileges of registration in Ontario. It was also recommended that clause 15 of the college calendar be so amended for the guidance of students.

The report of the Board of Examiners was approved, and the committee recommended that the persons having earned their diplomas should get them.

Prof. Fotheringham's application for \$50 with which to add to the apparatus of his department was approved, and it was also recommended that a sum not exceeding \$80 should be placed to the credit of the department of microscopy. Another similar recommendation was for the purchase of a fine balance for the chemistry department at a cost not exceeding \$75.

The Committee recommended that

Dr. Fotheringham be engaged at a salary of \$750 per annum, and Mr. Kendall, the instructor in microscopy, at \$300 per year.

Regarding the application of Paul L. Scott to be reinstated as lecturer in chemistry, the committee objected to reopening of the matter.

The report was adopted.

The first business of the afternoon session was the submission of the second report of the Executive and Finance Committee and the Committee said they could not at present entertain the request to put electric light and electric bell systems in the building, but recommended that electric fans should be placed in the lecture rooms for which they are thought necessary, if arrangements satisfactory to the chairman of the Committee could be made.

The recommendations of the Educational Committee for \$50 for Prof. Fotheringham's department and \$80 for the purchase of a microtome for the microscopy department were approved, also the expenditure of a sum not to exceed \$75 for fine balances.

The report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. John Hargraves, seconded by Mr. J. Curry: "That one month prior to the February session of this Council in each year, when examiners are appointed, the registrar be hereby advised to advertise in the two journals of pharmacy published in Ontario for applications to be received from graduates of this college for a position on the Board of Examiners, and that only retail druggists, engaged in business, receive such appointments; and further, that in conformity with a recommendation in the report of the Educational Committee in February, 1898, the graduates of our college be again advised to prepare themselves for teaching work in the various branches of our college."

Chairman Waters, of the Educational Committee, opposed the proposal to limit the choice of examiners to those actually engaged in the retail business. He was in sympathy, he said, with the policy of the resolution, and the spirit of it had guided the Educational Committee in the selection of examiners, for, other things being equal, they had given the preference in the selection of examiners to graduates in the retail trade; but he was not prepared to limit the choice of the Committee. It would, he thought, endanger the high standards admittedly attained by the college. The welfare and

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Packing Cases, Barrels and Kegs, when covers and heads are unbroken, and not spoiled through exposure to weather	} at 75% of original cost.
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Tins, when clean and not rusted	

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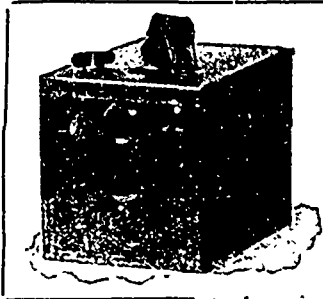
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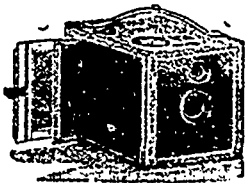
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All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

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

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reasons for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodine, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. The goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind the counter, will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods and that is to keep a supply.

reputation of the college was the principal desideratum to his mind.

Mr. Hargraves disavowed any intention to injure the college, the highest interests of which he was anxious to promote, but he thought that among retail druggists were to be had men amply qualified to perform the duties of examiners. To only two members of the present Examining Board had he any objection, and it was wholly impersonal. Prof. Ellis was not a druggist and Mr. Murchison was a resident of Buffalo.

Mr. Hargreaves offered to withdraw the first clause of his resolution, but it was put to the Council as it stood and was lost upon the following vote: Yeas, Messrs. T. Currie, W. T. Armour, J. Hargraves, J. M. Hargreaves. Nays, Messrs. H. Waters, S. Snyder, G. A. Hunter, A. J. Davis, J. F. Roberts, A. Turner, W. B. Graham, E. W. Case, W. A. Karn.

When the Council resumed on Friday morning Mr. Ed. W. Case gave notice of the following motion: That, at the next regular meeting of this Council I will move a resolution to print the college announcement without any advertisements.

The Divisional Committee's report was submitted by Mr. J. M. Hargreaves. It stated that the Committee having learned of certain irregularities in supplying physicians with preparations which the committee believed were not in conformity with the British Pharmacopœia of which legal evidence had been given they recommended that a copy of that legal evidence be obtained and if within the legal rights of the college that the same be printed in the two Ontario drug journals and the principal Ontario medical journals, and the same to cost not more than \$25 to be disbursed at the order of the chairman.

The Committee took pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the helpful work done by the Dominion Public Analyst in directing the attention of the public to the character of foods, spices, baking powders, etc., which had been placed on the market and in this connection they desired to encourage the druggists of this province to accept nothing but the highest standard of purity and excellence as their ideal in supplying the wants of the public.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The Committee on By-laws and Constitution submitted their third report

dealing altogether with applications of apprentices and students. It was adopted.

Another report of the Education Committee was presented by Mr. Waters recommending that the medals and the John Roberts scholarship be issued to the successful candidates as reported by the Board of Examiners, viz., John Roberts scholarship, to G. Tamblyn, Whitby; John Roberts gold medal, to O. R. Mabee, London; College gold medal, to G. Tamblyn, Whitby; College silver medal, to P. J. Nolan, Ottawa; D'Assignon medal (dispensing), to C. J. Dickson, Galt; Heebner medal (pharmacy), to O. R. Mabee, London; Chambers medal (chemistry), to F. W. E. Keyes, Ottawa; Fotheringham medal (materia medica), to A. A. Lister, Brantford; Scott medal (botany), to B. F. Smith, Bowmanville.

The report was approved.

The report was then submitted by the Committee, Messrs. Karn and Waters, appointed to meet the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in reference to reciprocity of registration. The report was as follows:

Your Committee begs to report that in pursuance of resolution of this Council, we met the Committee from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in Montreal, and discussed every phase of the question. We especially laid stress on the record of Dominion Legislation as a remedy for many of the grievances which the members of our profession experience in the prosecution of their business calling, and from which they cannot hope for relief through the Provincial Legislatures, owing to those bodies being composed of members having little sympathy for the aims and objects of the druggists.

With a view to a Dominion Act and as a necessary step towards it, we urged that the various provinces should arrive at an agreement to reciprocate in interchange of diplomas, pointing out that the Province of Ontario had reached that state with every province excepting Quebec.

We have to express regret that the object of our mission has not yet been materially advanced, and we fear that we cannot encourage you to look for an early accomplishment of our desire to see the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec complete the reciprocal relationship which connects our college with all the other licensing pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion.

We cannot close this report without

expressing our hearty appreciation of the cordial and courteous treatment accorded your deputation, and we desire to take this means of acknowledging the same.

The report was adopted.

It was pointed out by Mr. Karn and Mr. Waters, who remarked briefly upon the matter, that it was not the Quebec men who were holding aloof and preventing the measure of reciprocity desired, but graduates of the Ontario College who had become established in Quebec, and were loath to allow others to come in.

The special committee appointed to consider the resignation of the Council's solicitor, Mr. E. T. Malone, reported as follows: "Your Committee desires to express regret that the long and pleasant relationship existing between the college and our solicitor, Mr. E. T. Malone, must be brought to a close by the resignation of the latter. In view of all the circumstances, and considering the action of Mr. Malone as beyond revision, we cannot do otherwise than recommend that his resignation be accepted. We desire in this connection to record our high appreciation of the valuable judicial advice with which this college has been favored by the legal services of Mr. Malone, and we should like to express the hope that we may not be absolutely deprived of his advice and assistance should the college interests seem to require the same."

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Education reported in reference to the establishment of two yearly courses, "that sufficient information is not in our possession to warrant us to take immediate action. We would recommend that the members of the College faculty, through the Dean, should prepare a report and present the same at the February meeting of the Council, showing feasibility of the project, having regard to the accommodation afforded by the present building, and, if feasible, that a scheme be formulated to carry out this intention as early as possible."

The Council then adjourned.

Afterwards the Executive Committee, to whom the appointment of a solicitor was left, met and discussed the matter, but did not decide upon a man.

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Potassium chloroplatinate Gm. 6
Phosphoric acid (sp.gr. 1.120) Cc. 100
Distilled water.....to Cc. 1000

To be diluted with 3 parts of water before use.

Photographic Notes.

Ready-Made Photographic Solutions.*

There are many amateurs who do not care to make their own solutions, and will frequently bring their own formulas to be made up, preferring to pay a little extra for the trouble they are saved. But there is a much larger class still who will buy ready-made solutions, particularly if the strength of the principal ingredient be stated on the bottle.

A typical hydroquinone developer is the following:

No. 1.	
Hydroquinone	Gm. 10
Sodium sulfite	Gm. 20
Sulfurous acid	Cc. 4
Distilled water	to Cc. 250

No. 2.	
Sodium carbonate, pure ..	Gm. 84
Potassium hydrate	Gm. 10
Distilled water (to make).	Cc. 250

Label: For use, mix in equal parts, and add 3 times the quantity of water.

mixed together they may be put up in screw capped bottles, the cap being used as a measure.

EIKONOGEN.

This is but little used now, but it forms a good one-solution developer:

Distilled water	to Cc. 1000
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous)	Gm. 150
Potassium carbonate	Gm. 30
Eikonogen	Gm. 20

For use mix with three parts of water.

METOL.

One of the newer developers which is not often used alone, but generally in



Park Lake.

PYROGALLOL.

A 10 per cent. solution of this will, as a rule, sell well. A good formula is:

Pyrogallol	Gm. 100
Potassium metabisulfite ..	Gm. 50
Distilled water	to Cc. 1000

Label: "Ten per cent. Pyro Solution."

Every 10 minims are equal to 1 grain of dry pyro.

Ten per cent. solutions of potassium bromid, sodium carbonate, and liq. ammonia fort. o SSo may also be made up.

HYDROQUINONE.

This cannot be made up in aqueous 10 per cent. solution, but the following will not only keep well, but sell well.

Hydroquinone	Gm. 100
Glycerin	Cc. 100
Methylated alcohol	to Cc. 1000

* Pharmaceutical Journ l.

ONE-SOLUTION HYDROQUINONE.

Hydroquinone	Gm. 6
Sodium sulfite	Gm. 10
Sodium carbonate	Gm. 60
Eosine	Gm. 0.06
Distilled water (to make).	Cc. 250

When required for use dilute with 4 parts of water.

POWDER DEVELOPER.

No. 1.

Hydroquinone	Gm. 6
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous) ..	Gm. 3

No. 2.

Sodium carbonate (exsic) ..	Gm. 28
-----------------------------	--------

Directions: Dissolve the above in 1,200 gm. of water. The powders should be wrapped in waxed paper and tinfoil, and may even be divided up into small powders for lesser quantities of water, or if

conjunction with pyro or hydroquinone.

(Single Solution.)

Metol	Gm. 20
Sodium sulfite (anhydrous).	Gm. 90
Potassium carbonate	Gm. 80
Distilled water	to Cc. 1000

For use dilute with three parts of water.

(Separate Solutions.)

No. 1.

Water	Cc. 1000
Metol	Gm. 15
Sodium sulfite	Gm. 150

No. 2r

Potassium bromid	Gm. 2
Potassium carbonate	Gm. 100
Distilled water	to Cc. 1000

For use mix 2 parts of No. 1, 1 part of No. 2, and 3 parts of water.

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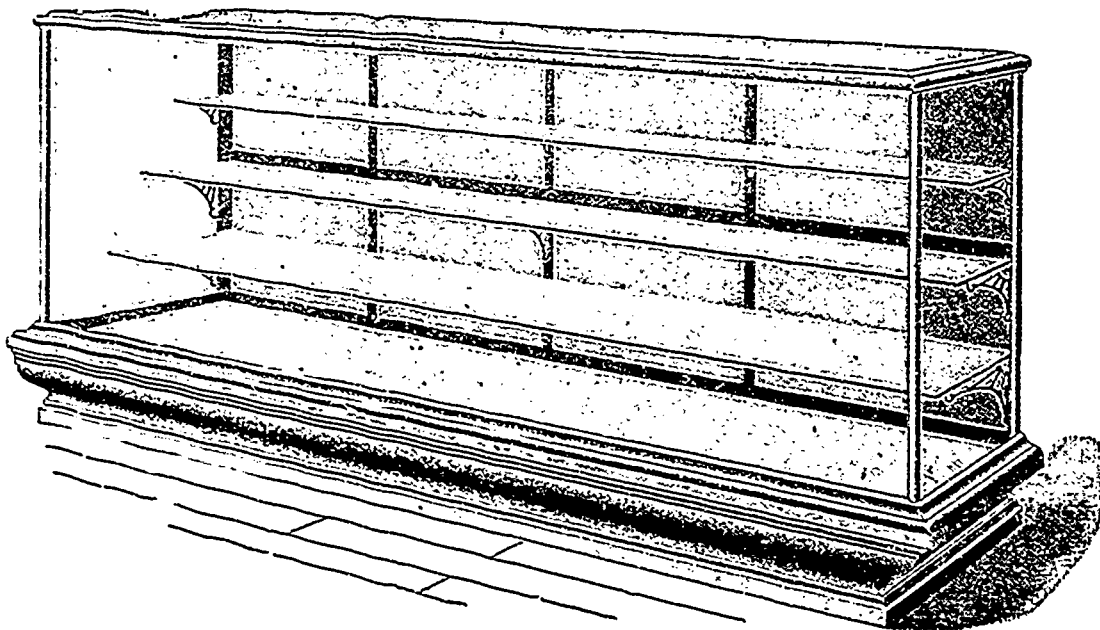
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Optical Department.

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Principal of the Canadian College of Optics.

Convexo-Prismatic Spectacles.

(A recent article by Dr. J. Spence, of Harriman, Tenn., on convexo-prismatic spectacles, is of such practical importance to opticians that I feel the readers of this column should have it *in toto*.—W. E. HAMILL.)

Having experimented very satisfactorily with the convexo-prismatic spectacles used by Prof. Sandolt, of Paris, and recommended by W. Booth Pearsall, of Dublin, in the *British Dental Journal*, I am pleased to lay before the profession the results of my investigation.

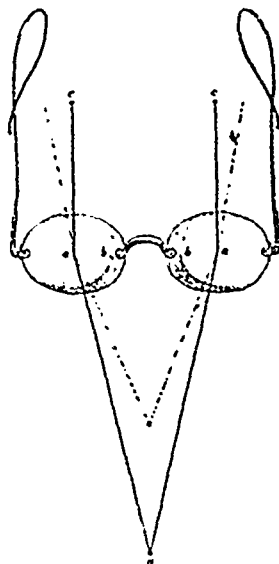
Some of the readers of the items of interest may remember that, in the March number of last year, I advocated the use of the watchmaker's eyeglass in dentistry. But, excellent though that form of magnifying glass is for the purposes of the dentist, it is surpassed very considerably by the convexo-prismatic spectacles.

The superiority of the latter lies partly in the fact that *when both eyes are employed, you get the rounded appearance of objects which is obtained by seeing partly around them* (and which, by the way, is produced artificially by the stereoscope), and partly in that when both eyes are employed an object appears larger than when seen by only one; and partly in that it is vastly easier to hold a glass to the eye by means of spectacle frames than by the strained compression of the orbicular muscles.

The uninitiated may inquire, "But why, might not two magnifying lenses be fitted with spectacle frames and worn as are ordinary spectacles?" The answer is, they would necessitate the eyes being brought so near to the object as to require a fatiguing strain of the muscles which control the motions of the eyeballs. The eyes would be drawn to an unusual squint. To demonstrate this, hold a small object at about six inches from your eyes and look fixedly at it for a few minutes, when the sense of strain in the eye will become painfully evident. At a distance of twelve inches, the strain is ordinarily not appreciable.

Now, it is for the purpose of obviating this strain of the recti muscles that the prism is added to the magnifying lens. A ray of light passed through a prism, as

we all know, is deflected from a straight line and turned off at an angle proportionate to the angle of the prism. So that if you should wear a pair of spectacles composed of prisms, and then look at an object six inches from your eyes the rays of light leaving the object and entering your eyes via the prisms will be refracted (if the prisms be of the proper degree of angle) so as to enter your eyes in parallel lines. This is roughly depicted in the figure, where *o* is the object and *e e* the eyes.



The bases of the prisms point towards each other. Thus their thickest portions are those proximate to the nose. Should one of them be shifted around half an inch or so, you would see double. Prisms are used by opticians for the correction of strabismus.

But a pair of spectacles composed of prisms only, while allowing you to hold your eyes close to an object without strain, give no magnifying effect. Therefore, for dentists' use, the lens must be added. While experimenting with my optician I had the use of his lenses and prisms in separate forms, but in the crystals made to our order in Chicago, the lens and prism is but one piece, one side of the glass being plane and the other convex, thus producing a crystal which at once deflects the rays and magnifies the object.

There seems to be no law, except that of convenience, to restrict the use of high magnifying powers. But convenience re-

quires that the operator's face be about six inches from the tooth, and a lens of this focal distance is perhaps best for dentistry. The ordinary watchmaker's eyeglass is of higher power than this, having a focal distance of about four inches. Allowing one and one-half inches between the eye and lens, this would give but five and one half inches from eye to tooth—rather too little when working on the molars. Besides, any slight change of position of the patient or operator throws the tooth out of focus more readily with a lens of short focal distance than with a longer one.

The glasses I have are of this six-inch focal distance, and make an object seem about double the size it appears to the naked eye. This may not impress the reader as a great gain, but he must remember that the object is seen at six inches instead of twelve, which adds largely to its conspicuousness, and the gain is, in fact, simply immense.

COMBINATION OF THE SPECTACLES.

The prism must be proportioned to the lens. As a lens of high magnifying power has a short focal distance, a prism of proportionally high refractive power is required. With a prism too weak for the lens, the rays of light would not enter the eyes in parallel lines, but as shown in the dotted lines of the figure. Opticians have lenses and prisms proportioned to each other, and so numbered.

For some reason the pair of glasses which I had made for myself give a clearer image when the line of vision travels through the thickest portions of the crystals, about *b b* in the figure. When I received them the crystals were scarcely an inch separated from each other, but by expanding the bridge I parted them by one and three eighth inches, thus causing the lines of vision to pass them at about *b b*, greatly improving the clearness of the image. I mention this because this may, and should, be adjusted on the trial frames of the optician before the spectacles are made, and it were better if the line of vision be made to travel through the crystals at about *a a*.

Another error occurred with mine, the crystals were made full orbled, which made it difficult to look over them. This was very troublesome when reaching for an instrument, or when for any reason desiring to look away at a distance, for the instruments appeared in a blur, and the eye is strained by looking through these powerful glasses at anything beyond their focal point. However, I remedied

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this defect by grinding down the glasses to the shape known as "clerical." This, at the same time, effected an improvement by reducing the weight. I am thinking of similarly grinding away the lower third of each lens, thus making them so that they can be seen under as well as over. I am not, however, induced to this by their being still too heavy, for, although a quarter of an inch thick at their bases, they are not appreciably burdensome. They might have been made thinner by being less in long diameter, mine being one and one-half inches. But perhaps it is well that instruments so costly (\$12) should be "chunky" enough to not easily break from falling.

By having the frames made so that the glass will rest about half way down the nose, you get a larger image than when they are made to hug the eyes, and it is also easier to look over them.

I found it necessary to bend the frames to correct the angle at which the planes of the glasses stood to the line of vision. Unless this is an exact right angle, objects will appear slightly blurred, and lines of print will appear either bent upwards into an arch, or contrariwise, downwards, according as the crystals lean towards or slope away from the eyes.

Having tested these glasses for hours at a time, both in operating and reading, I think I can safely say that they have no injurious effects upon the eyes; at least no sensible strain is experienced.

Mr. Pearsall says: "For persons under forty-five years of age a lens of plus 6 D, combined with a prism of 12° base in. for each eye, usually gives a working distance of from five to seven inches; but the glass for one or both eyes may have to be modified, and even a cylinder introduced to suit the focus. Unless the

vision is perfectly normal, an oculist should be consulted."

Baking Powder Adulteration.

The following circular from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa has been issued for the guidance of manufacturers and dealers in baking powders and copies have been sent to the drug trade:

The *British Sale of Food and Drugs Act*, as amended last year, provides that the term "food" shall include, "any article which ordinarily enters into, or is used in the composition or preparation of human food." This amendment leaves no doubt that Baking Powders are "food" for the purposes of the Act, a point which was not made clear in the original. Since January of this year, many convictions against vendors of Alum Baking Powder have been secured, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the Magistrates, that Alum is injurious to health, and a dangerous component of human food.

The Canadian *Adulteration Act*, as amended in 1888, defines "food" as "every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purpose whatsoever."

In accordance with the decisions of the British Courts, there can be no doubt that similar findings would result from prosecutions for the sale of Alum Baking Powders in Canada; and it will be obligatory upon this Department to carry such cases to court, as provided in the Act above mentioned.

Since, however, the sale of such powders has been permitted for many years, it is thought desirable to notify dealers of the intention of the Department in this

matter, and to fix a time limit, after which the Act will be enforced in this regard.

The next systematic collection of Baking Powders will be made in December of the present year, and proceedings will be instituted against all vendors of Baking Powders found to contain Alum.

DRUG CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO take charge of a business, with view of purchasing. Must be well recommended. Send testimonials, etc., and photo., to P. C. Box 433, Brockville.

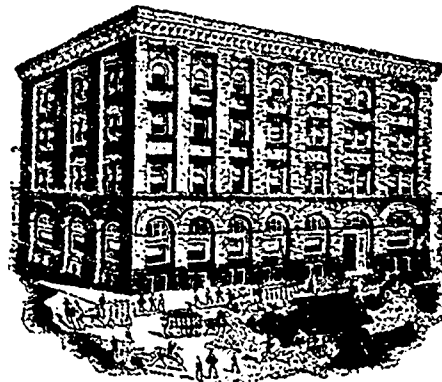
DRUG AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR sale. Good town. Oppost on small. Good chance for optical trade. Stock light. First-class opening. Address "SEDA'NS," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

FOR SALE

TWO Show Cases and Counters (4 and 6 ft.); one Upright Show Case. All made of oak and double diamond glass. Address Box 108, Guelph.

FOR SALE

A n old established drug business in one of the best towns in Eastern Ontario. Established over sixteen years. Splendid chance for young man. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address, Box 433, Brockville.



The Bole Drug Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Business Tips.

"Ocular demonstration," that sounds well and it is the pith of Archdale Wilson & Co's. advt. in this issue. Show the Fly Pads and what they will do in your window and you will have an ocular demonstration of excellent results in the shape of additional sales.

Of infants' and convalescent foods there are many, but Wampole's Milk Food is bound to have a ready sale and to ensure regular customers.

Of all the various pharmaceutical preparations of recent years it can safely be said that none of them hold the confidence of physicians and the general public more firmly than Listerine. Both as a medicament and as a toilet requisite it has achieved a world-wide fame. The Lambert Pharmacal Co. have now placed a small-size bottle on the market, retailing we believe at twenty-five cents, and which will be gladly welcomed by those desiring it in original packages.

Optical Goods of any description can be furnished at lowest figures by J. J. Zock & Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue. They make a specialty of prescription work, and from their long experience as a business house are in a position to meet all the expectations of wide-awake business men.

If you want Beeswax, yellow or white, pure, and a credit to your stock, procure the W.H.B. brand, which is advertised in this issue. The firm of W. H. Bowdlear & Co., of Boston, are specialists in this line of goods and can serve you well.

Read what W. J. Gage & Co. say in this number. They "Manufacture" and "Publish" and either one or both lines will interest you.

Kerry, Watson & Co., London, Ont., tell their customers this month how they allow credit for Containers. Their proposition is an equitable one, and customers of this firm should certainly be satisfied with the generous offer.

As September approaches School Supplies will be in large demand and Buntin, Gillies & Co. ask to continue their advt. just as last month. It expresses much in few words. This firm have the goods and are ready to transfer them to customers' shelves expeditiously and at best figures.

Thousands of the druggists in the United States, Canada and foreign coun-

tries are using the Perfection Suppository Machine, which is manufactured by Fox, Fultz & Co., of New York and Boston. They all agree that it is the best on the market and testify to the quality of its work and the ease with which it is manipulated. If you are wide awake you will investigate the machine.

Notice to the Trade.

A report is being circulated that we are going out of the cork business. The statement is untrue. The fact is, we are going heavier into the business than ever, and customers who continue to place their orders in this line with us will be convinced that for price and quality we still "Hold the Fort."

SAUNDERS & EVANS.

An Important Announcement.

Well satisfied customers are the most important assets the pharmacist can acquire, indeed, it is seldom that a successful business can be built up without them. A customer is never better satisfied than when he gets exactly what he asks for; true it is that under the persuasive influence of his trusted pharmacist he may purchase something vouched for as being just as good, and find it to be so; on the contrary, it is not unlikely that he will depart from the pharmacy with a pretty clear impression upon his mind that he has been more or less imposed upon. The Lambert Pharmacal Company realize that the patrons of Listerine prefer to purchase their favorite antiseptic in the original packages, under the seal and guarantee of the manufacturer, and to the end that even the smallest quantity likely to be required may be purchased in this manner, they now place upon the market a 3 oz. package in addition to the 7 oz. and 14 oz. sizes, all of which are carried in stock by wholesale druggists.

Staunton Specialties.

In the Staunton line of wall papers for 1901 trade dealers will find an interesting collection of silk effects. There's novelty and beauty about them that is making for them a grand reception wherever the travellers show them. There's a style about these silks that appeals to those seeking something a little out of the ordinary. They will make really artistic rooms.

Just mention two or three numbers to give a little idea of design:

No. 1372 E.B. is a miniature Empire wreath design, and in colonial colorings some rich effects are produced.

No. 1371 E.D. is a very delicate stripe, and some of the strongest effects come on white and yellow grounds. These and other colorings will find a ready sale where something a little more decorative than an ingrain is desired.

No. 1348 is another pattern in the silk class, and one of the most striking effects is shown in robin's egg blue. The colorings are rich and delicate.

Taking the Staunton line all through, every pattern seems exceptionally artistic, and yet practicable to sell anywhere in Canada; in fact, the whole line has been studied to meet the demands of the Canadian trade only, and a more practical and profit making line would be hard to find.

Pharmaceutical Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of Quebec, held July 4th, the following officers and Board of Examiners were duly elected for the year 1900 1901, namely:—

President, S. Lachauer, Montreal.

1st Vice-President, J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

2nd Vice-President, Henry Willis, Quebec.

Treasurer, C. J. Covernton, Montreal.

Major and Minor Board of Examiners:—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, H. R. Lanctot, A. B. J. Moore and E. Giroux, Montreal, the latter two being appointed to replace Mr. J. R. Parkin, Montreal, and J. Emil Roy, late of Quebec, who had resigned.

Preliminary Board of Examiners:—Prof. J. O. Cassigrain of Jacques Cartier Normal School and Prof. Issac Gammel, of the High School, with Mr. J. E. Dubie of Quebec, as Supervisor for the City and District of Quebec.

ADUROL.

For one-solution developers this is about the most satisfactory on the market. It is either a monochloro or monobromo derivative of hydroquinone, and keeps for a long time colorless in stock solution, and gives very good, soft negatives, and is applicable both to bromide papers and lantern slides.

