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Blaud Pill Capsules,

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

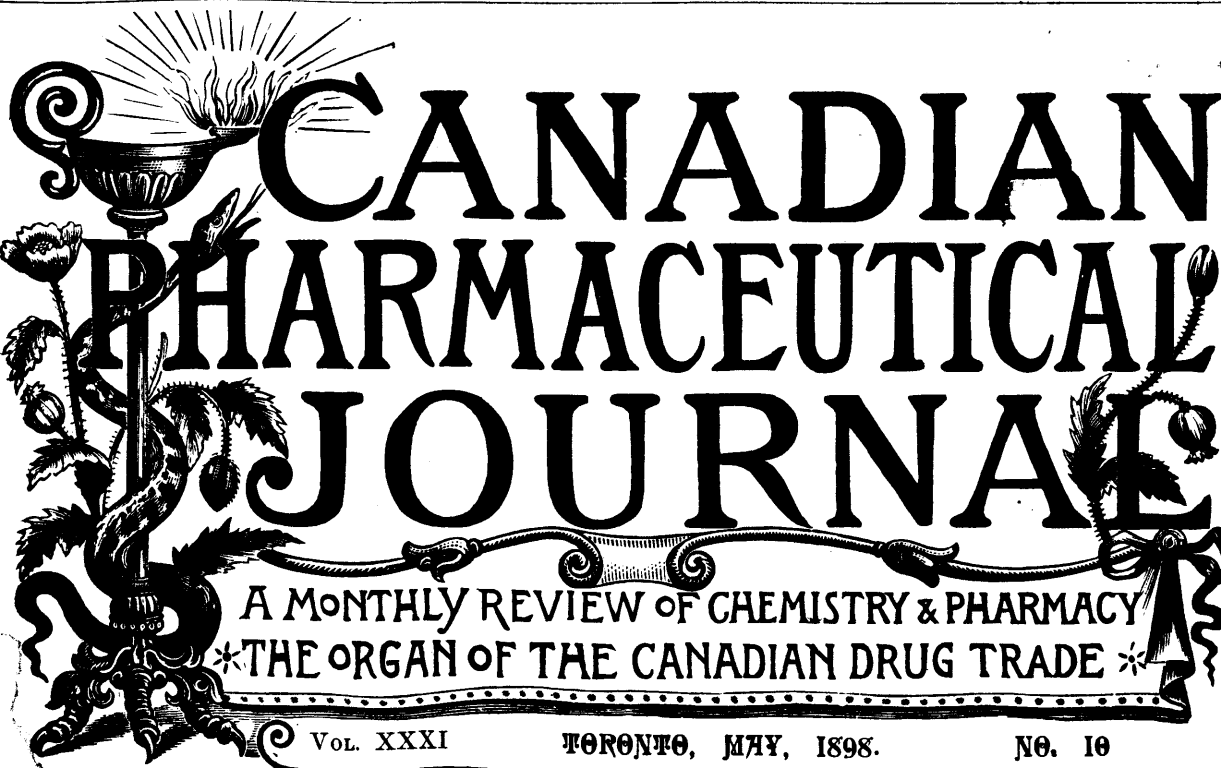
Equal to
1, 2 or 3
Blaud
Pills.

PREPARED BY

Duncan, Flockhart &
Co Edinburgh.

Agent in Canada,

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



ARRIVED

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UNIVERSITY



Our Insect Powder crop 1898

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

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

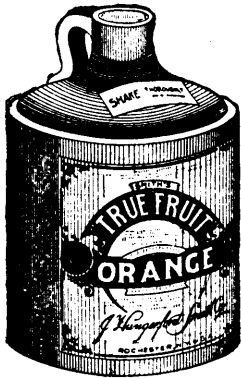
HELLEBORE.

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

Archdale Wilson & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAMILTON.



"TRUE FRUIT" FOUNTAIN SYRUPS

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

Crushed Fruits and Syrups of every flavour you want for your Fountain.

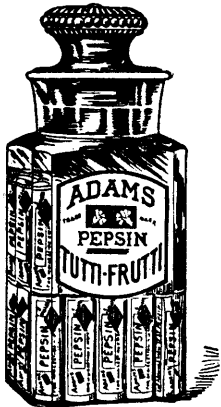
Also "TRUE FRUITS" BRAND POWDERED FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

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

WRITE US FOR QUOTATIONS.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.

Rochester, N.Y. Manufacturing Chemists, Toronto, Ont.



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

TUTTI FRUTTI,

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

Send for new hanger signs for your Window to

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

You have been asked for

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

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

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

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

Its Cost is \$2 50 a Pound.

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

RANSOM'S CROUP . . .

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

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu.

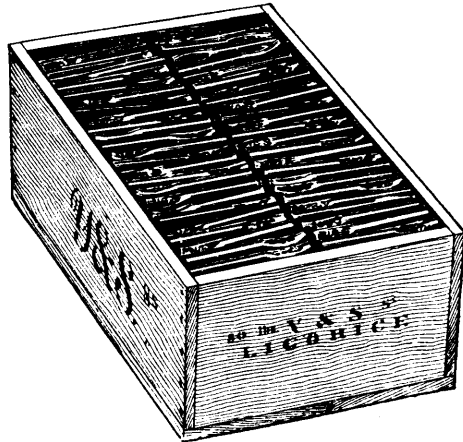
You can recommend it to your customers and can rest assured it will do all that is claimed for it.

Sold by all Druggists and Wholesalers.

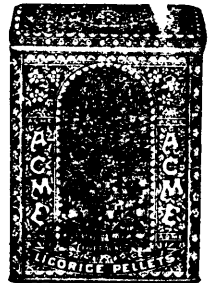
Francis U. Kahle,
TORONTO, ONT.

REMEDY

Y & S



Y & S



YOUNG & SMYLYE'S
LICORICE
PREPARATIONS

Have been before the public for many years, and their constantly increasing sale attests their deserved popularity. Efficacious in throat troubles; delicious as confections. The retail druggist can procure them at all the leading jobbing houses in the Dominion of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

YOUNG & SMYLYE, Brooklin, N.Y.

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

Protonuclein (Powder)
" (Tablets)
Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Lacto Cereal Food, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Cordial Analeptine.

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

Diuretine Tablets.
Hypnotine Tablets.
Innervatine Tablets.
Kumyss Powder.
Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.
Velvet Skin Soap.
" " Powder.

Duncan. Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 2 dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to HARDENING which is so common in the ordinary Plaud PILLS

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,
88 Wellington Street West, - - Toronto.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Druggists' Confectionery.

The Special Attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES.

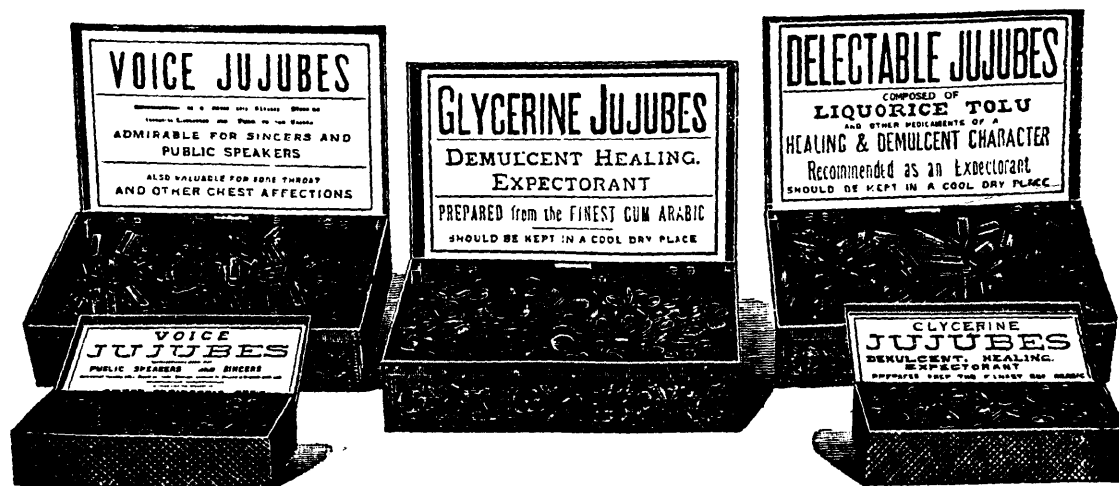
Beautifully Bright. Perfectly Soluble.
Quite Transparent.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

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



SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Carlton Works, **MANCHESTER,**

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

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Fluid Extracts.

In the selection of the drugs themselves we have unexcelled advantages, buying as we do from first hands in large quantities. Samples of all pharmacopoeial and other important crude drugs are assayed prior to purchasing. This insures the procuring of drugs of prime quality and is also a guard against adulteration.

As to the best methods of extraction, our experience of many years is of great value.

In addition to other precautions we make a final assay of the fluid extract itself, thus insuring each lot of a fluid extract to be of the identical standard of previous lots.

In regard to prices, we are as reasonable as any reliable manufacturer; our regular discount being 40 per cent. from list to all alike. On goods in bulk we believe we can make interesting prices to those who are large users of fluid extracts in quantity. In short, we guarantee our fluid extracts to be of the highest quality, sold at reasonable prices, and on liberal terms.

We Invite Correspondence.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

BRANCHES AT—
DETROIT, Mich.; LONDON, Eng.;
NEW YORK CITY.

WINDSOR, Ont.

Won't Come Off



THE SECRET of good painting is good paint.

1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Material,

1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Proportions.

1 The **WHOLE** Secret.

Robertson's Pure Paints.

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

THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited, THE PAINT MAKERS,
263-285 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).
 MALTINE Ferrated.
 MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
 MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos.
 MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
 MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
 MALTINE with Peptones.
 MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,
 MALTINE WINE [and Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
 [Pancreatine
 MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,
 MALTINE with Coca Wine,
 MALIO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

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

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
 " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
 Lactopeptine Tablets.

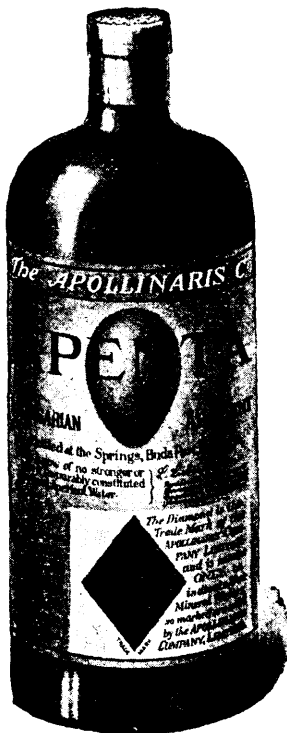
Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)
 Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids.

Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.
 Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

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



"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$3.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles
 \$8.50 " 50 small glass bottles
 \$8.50 " 100 glass ¼ bottles.

SEE that the Labels bear the

well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**
 of the APOLLINARIS CO, Limited.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS :

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

Vol. XXXI.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MAY, 1898.

No. 10

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

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

All Copy for publication must be sent in by the 20th of the month.

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

HELD OVER.

Just as we go to press a very interesting letter comes to hand from H. J. Rose, Esq., of Ontario, California, a former well-known Toronto druggist. Look for it next month.

THE JOURNAL.

We have not been much given to parading our merits and excellences, nor to horn-tooting to draw attention to ourselves, believing that true merit will be recognized. It is just possible that we have been a trifle over-diffident and modest, like the man who was "so upright that he leaned backward."

Now, we don't want any person to imagine that we have not a proper appreciation of our own merit because we are not continually shouting about it. We are just what our name represents, a PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

There are various kinds of drug publications; some are House Journals, given over to advertising the wares of their proprietors; others are advertising ventures started as such and run as such. The JOURNAL belongs to neither of these classes, but is a

free and independent publication issued in the interests of Canadian pharmacy, pursuing a definite line of action, and actuated by neither fear nor favor. When occasion requires, it usually "speaks right out in meetin'," and proposes following a similar course in the future.

We are not a War Journal, nor have we a special war correspondent at the front to manufacture sensational situations or cable the latest phase of the Spanish-American embroglio, still we are *fighters*, and the object of our warfare is to promote *the interests of the retail Druggist and Canadian pharmacy in general*. We will attack any corporeal or corporate power, antagonistic to the body we represent, and will neither cry quarter nor recede an inch so long as there is a "shot in the locker" and powder to launch it against the enemy. This will not, however, prevent us from speaking our mind freely when we are convinced that the druggists are taking an unwise course, as in the case of the latest decision of the Quebec Council regarding apprentices.

We will keep our readers up-to-date and abreast of the times in everything pertaining to pharmacy and the latest results of scientific research. For that purpose we use original matter when the author has anything to say which will add to the general fund of information and be of interest to our readers. We will levy upon our exchanges and use the best they can secure and give due credit to the source from which we draw. All the good comes not from one source, nor is it to be found between the leaves of one publication.

To our advertising patrons we give value for their money, and consequently the account between us balances and "honors are easy." Our advertising space cannot be purchased by those who hope to succeed in business to the detriment of the legitimate pharmacist. We have turned down more than one such concern. As an advertising medium, through which to reach the druggists of the Dominion, the JOURNAL is easily *first*.

We give two instances as proof of our assertion. One of our patrons carried and paid for an advertisement in a rival Journal for a year, and emphatically affirmed that he could not trace one single order as a result. We persuaded him to give the JOURNAL a trial, which he did, with the result that in one month he received enough orders in which this JOURNAL was mentioned to more than pay for the whole year's contract, and similar good results continue. In another instance, our proof reader made a mistake in the initial letter of a firm's name in the first insertion of their ad. They now complain that a large proportion of their correspondence comes wrongly addressed, **due to our blunder**,

We are sorry, but it shows the influence of the JOURNAL.

We don't claim that all the druggists in the Dominion are on our mailing lists. They are not. There are plenty of men even in the ranks of pharmacists, who do not know a good thing when they see it, and consequently don't appreciate the JOURNAL. The fellow who won't subscribe for and read a good pharmaceutical journal, is of no use to an advertiser. The mossback pharmacist is no more desirable a character than any other variety of mossback. We have no time to wait for him. Our grandfathers used the oxcart and were fortunate to possess even that, but it is a poor means of locomotion when compared to a railway train or trolley car.

Among our patrons we have the best class of advertisers, and the best class of pharmacists as our readers. If you have anything to sell, let it be known through the JOURNAL. If you are a pharmacist and want to be up-to-date, read the JOURNAL from the first line of the front cover to the last line of the back cover, and if you never see another pharmaceutical publication, you will be a well posted man.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION.

Nearly two years ago we commenced an agitation in the columns of this journal against the high price of alcohol, demanding that the export duty be brought down to a reasonable figure. As a result of our efforts the Ontario College of Pharmacy prepared a petition based upon the facts presented by us, which was largely signed in Ontario and then sent to Quebec for signature by the members of the profession in Montreal and Quebec. We all know the result. Recently, however, on motion of Mr. David Watson, the Montreal Board of Trade has taken up the matter, and a petition on the same lines has been forwarded to the Government, and the Minister of Inland Revenue has promised to look into the matter. But in this petition there are several errors which have been pointed out by Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth in a letter which appeared in the last issue of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*. At the time we were discussing the question, we showed that, although we were agitating for cheaper alcohol, we were opposed to free alcohol; but the above named journal, true to its instincts as the organ of the patent and proprietary medicine manufacturer, has been trying to distort the movement into one in favor of free alcohol, and in the editorials, etc., which have appeared in its columns, statements have been made which would make it appear that England and other countries grant free alcohol for use in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. This is undoubtedly true as regards medicines for export, but certainly not for home use.

The only people who would profit by free alcohol would be the patent medicine makers and a few manufacturing pharmacists; the mass of the retail pharmacists, however, would suffer. A moment's reflection will show the correctness of our position. Every pharmacist is a manufacturer, and uses alcohol in the preparation of his tinctures, elixirs, extracts, etc. Now, if he be granted the right to use alcohol without paying any Excise duty, how is the government to know that some of that alcohol is not put to other uses? Of course, it may be said that druggists

are honest men, but unfortunately governments are, as a rule, suspicious of human honesty; therefore, they would take means to see to it that the alcohol was all turned into tinctures, etc., by converting every such establishment into a bonded warehouse and placing an excise officer in charge, whose salary would be paid by the pharmacist owning the place. No retail druggist would be able to stand the expense, and, as we have said before, only the large manufacturer would be able to do so. He would thus be enabled to undersell the retailer, as his alcohol would cost him so much less, the result being that pharmacy as an art would be lost. The pharmacist would become a mere handler of other people's goods, and the little extra profit which he can now make out of the sale of his own preparations would be swept away.

This question has been thoroughly threshed out in the United States during the last few years. The National Association of retail pharmacists, and the American Pharmaceutical Association have pronounced in the plainest terms against free alcohol, as it would mean only the further aggrandizement of the patent medicine manufacturer and the ruin of retail pharmacy. When the commission appointed to investigate the question was journeying through the principal cities of the Union and examining witnesses for and against the proposition, the retail druggists were invariably found to express strong opinions, and produced the clearest evidence, against it; while, on the other hand, the patent medicine men, varnish manufacturers, etc., were in favor of it. So strong was the evidence against free alcohol, and so clear the proof of the injury which would come from it, that the commission reported in favor of abolishing the privilege granted by what is known as the Hare amendment, giving the right to use free alcohol in the arts and manufactures. And if after a thorough investigation of the possible advantages of free alcohol, an impartial body such as this commission reports against its adoption, it is evident that the talk about benefits to manufactures, etc., has no foundation in fact.

We want cheaper alcohol and the pharmacists of Canada will be glad to see the petition endorsed and to see the fight which we commenced carried on by the Board of Trade to a successful issue, but we do not want free alcohol, as it would tend to the enrichment of the patent and proprietary medicine manufacturers at the expense of the pharmacists, for the reasons above stated. Let the government reduce the import duty to a reasonable figure, so that we can import it, if the distillers are not satisfied with a fair profit, and will not reduce their price on alcohol in bond, and bring it to a level with the price which American pharmacists pay for it.

QUININE.

With the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain speculation is naturally directed to quinine as one of the indispensable supplies of armies and fleets operating in tropical regions. In New York it is reported that not only regular speculators, but clerks, female typewriters, carters, laundrymen and others anxious to invest small amounts are buying quinine, thinking it an article from which a good profit can be made in a short time. Those well acquainted with the statistical

SPICES.

Here is a line to which many druggists, particularly in the cities and larger towns, could profitably pay more attention than they do. We are convinced that by specializing it, a very nice self-expanding trade can be developed, out of which come not a little prestige and credit, providing, of course, that there is care to sell goods of unquestionable quality only, for it is just here that the opportunity offers itself. Who is not aware of the very general sophistication practised in this line!

As in the case of nearly all powdered drugs and chemicals, the ground spices sold by us are prepared in our own mills from well-selected goods purchased in the best markets and from the most reliable dealers. Science, care, and faithfulness characterize our processes, producing goods which are beyond impeachment. We commend them to you and solicit your patronage.

Elliot & Co.,

5 FRONT ST., EAST,

T O R O N T O .

Pil. Ferruginous Co., Lax, "E."

Syr. Ferri et Mangani Iodidi, "E."

Wood Alcohol, purified,

substitute for, and cheaper than, Methylated Spirit.

Hance's Fruit Juices, full assortment.

Metric Graduates, and Scale Weights.

Foot Elm, for sore feet.

Suspensories, O.P.C., J. & J., etc., etc.

Archer's Fountain Shaving Brush.

Fly Poisons, and Bug Destroyers.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

SPONGES.

Cases { Large assortmet of both English and American packing.

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

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

Importers & Jobbers,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.

How And Where to get our Remedies.

	Per Doz.	1 Gross
Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women	\$4.00	\$40.00
In 3 doz. lots, 5 p. c. discount		
Dr. Coderre's Plasters	2.00	20.00
In 3 doz. lots, 5 p. c. discount		
Dr. Coderre's Purgative Tablets..	2.00	20.00
In 3 doz lots, 5 p. c. discount		
Dr. Coderre's Injection Powder.	2.00	20.00
In 3 doz. lots, 5 p. c. discount		

To obtain the 5 per cent. discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in larger quantities. F. O. B. MONTREAL.

Correspondence Solicited.

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Our remedies are meeting with the greatest success wherever introduced, simply because they are **RELIABLE SPECIALTIES**. Refuse no sale on them. Get them from your jobber; he has them for you. Or mail your orders to the

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

87 St. Charles Borromee St.,

Bell Tel. 635.

MONTREAL.

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

(SCOTT & MacMILLAN)

(S. & M.)

now

The HOLGATE-FIELDING Co. Limited

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

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

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

THE

HOLGATE-FIELDING CO.

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St.,

TORONTO.

Stock Labels

We carry a large number of labels in stock of which the list below are a few. They are nearly all engraved there is a blank space to put a sticker on, or can be used without, or name &c. will be printed on at cost 15c.

Ammonia, 20c. 100

Bay Rum, 10c.

Beef, Iron, Wine, 20c. 100

Cod Liver Oil, emulsion and pure

Diarrohoea Remedy, 10c. 100

Extract Vanilla, Lemon, etc.

Headache Powder wrappers, etc.

Insect Powder tins and wrappers

Magnesia 20c. 100

Seidlitz Powder 20c. 100

LEVY & CO.

DRUGGIST PRINTERS

19 Leader Lane,

TORONTO, ONT.

position of the article and its raw material, Cinchona bark, and especially those who have tried speculating in it already, are not so anxious to go into it again.

About thirty years ago one of the Howards told the writer that their firm was, on a production of 5000 ounces a week, making 2s. 6d. per ounce extra profit, due to the fact that they controlled nearly all the available bark; at that time it was sold for \$2.50 an ounce in Canada. They sent messengers with money to collect the barks on the Eastern slope of the Andes, thence it was conveyed two thousand miles, mainly on the backs of mules, to a seaport on the Atlantic, it being two years before it appeared on the market as quinine. The solvent used was alcohol subject to a high excise tax, and the product ranged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the weight of the bark operated on.

Conditions are entirely altered. Quinine manufacturers do not require to send abroad for their supplies of bark now. Millions of pounds of cultivated barks yielding from 5 all the way up to 10% of quinine, are shipped principally from Java and India and sold at periodical auction sales held in Amsterdam and London. These barks are all inspected and assayed previous to sale, and prices bid are so much per unit, the richer barks bringing more than those that are lean, for the reason that they require less labor and menstruum for their treatment. The solvent now used is either amylic alcohol (fusel oil) or petroleum spirit (benzene) costing but a fraction of the price of ethylic alcohol, and the time occupied in production is weeks instead of years. Under the present state of affairs it is difficult to create a scarcity; on the contrary, the market has suffered from a plethora for years. The world's consumption is variously estimated at from 9 to 11 millions of ounces, and there is generally nine months' stock on hand. Shipments of bark to Europe fell off last year, prices advanced, and it was confidently stated that the cultivation of cinchona was being abandoned for coffee. It is shown, however, that in India the government is making an extract containing the "total alkaloids" and selling it in packets at every post office for one pice, equal to half a cent, for five grains, and in Java the government has undertaken the manufacture of quinine, thinking it better to ship to Europe in that shape rather than as bark. About 10,000 ounces of this quinine was lately offered on the London market, and a like quantity in Hamburg, and, while approved for chemical purity, it was neither so white nor so flocculent as the favorite brands, so it is on the whole doubtful if the products of the Java factories, for there are now two of them, will be able to establish a foothold in Europe. In this connection it may be proper to note that the great advance which took place some time ago in sulphate of cinchonidia, had two causes, one being that the Spanish government uses it instead of quinine. Their hospital staff claim it to have at least 70% of the febrifuge and antipyretic properties of an equal weight of quinine, and freedom from troublesome after effects. The other cause is that the rich cultivated barks yield very little of this salt.

In summing up the commercial outlook, the bull view would be, (1) that war will make heavy and unusual demands on existing stocks; (2) that considerable quantities are being locked up by speculators; (3) the world's consumption is increasing; (4) that

after having tried other antipyretics, that physicians are reverting to quinine on account of the uniformity and certainty of its action. The bears would say, (1) large quantities of bark were left over from the last three sales, at which prices were lower; (2) manufactured quinine is in ample supply, and it can be quickly manufactured; (3) the possibilities for the growth of bark are practically unlimited; (4) the constant increase in the production of synthetic remedies tends to limit the consumption of quinine.

However, so long as a dispenser can get a cent a grain for quinine in pill, capsule, or mixture, he cannot lose money by keeping an ample supply. It is handy to have in the house.

WAR REVENUES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress is casting about for possible sources of revenue to meet war expenses, and amongst those proposed is a revival of the stamp duties on patent medicines. It will be remembered that this tax was levied at the rate of one cent for articles retailing at or under 25 cents, two cents between 26 and 50 cents, and four cents between 51 cents and a dollar. In view of the large excise duties levied on many of this class of medicines which contain alcohol, druggists might fairly claim exemption from farther burdens in this direction, but the stamp tax is so easily collected that it has a great fascination for Treasury officials, however unpopular it may be with dealers and the consuming public.

PTOMAINES.

The recent death of Anton Seidl by ptomaine poisoning has drawn public attention to this class of bodies. Ptomaines are alkaloidal compounds, formed in decaying vegetable and animal matter through the agency of putrefactive bacteria, and also by pathogenic bacteria. They were first investigated by Selmi and by Brieger, and their investigations opened up a new and most important field in medical jurisprudence, since it was found that reactions exactly similar to those produced by strychnine and other poisonous alkaloids were yielded by these bodies. Brieger reported the results of his investigations at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society in 1885. He found that immediately after death, lecithin commenced to decompose, choline appeared, which after a few days was displaced by an alkaloid to which he gave the name of neuridine. This in turn was succeeded by another which he called cadaverine, and so on. Since that date, however, many other bodies have been isolated from decaying animal matter, many of them producing reactions exactly similar to that of well known vegetable alkaloids, so that evidently the statement that alkaloids yielded evidence of strychnine in cases of suspected poisoning would have to be supported by other and clearer evidence. In fact, the discovery of ptomaines

immediately introduced a most important factor in such cases, and one which complicated the difficulties surrounding analysts.

That the case of Seidl will produce a panic is not surprising, as the sensational papers were bound to fill space with all the details, probable and improbable, but the fear is to a very great extent groundless, since there are only a few which are really poisonous and these are formed at such a stage of putrefaction that food in such condition would be uneatable. Dr. Geo. F. Schrady claims that ptomaines are poisonous only when the organs of the human body are in such a condition that the poison is not eliminated, that, if the stomach and kidneys are in good condition, no danger is to be apprehended, but we are inclined to disagree with the statement and think the only safe rule is to avoid all foods which are in the slightest degree tainted, or which show any signs of putrefaction.

THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada is an organization we can safely and conscientiously recommend to the druggists of the province. Its aims and objects, as set forth in the prospectus, are such as should actuate every man who has the welfare of his chosen calling at heart. We publish these again that all may be familiar with them. The officers are earnest, capable men who are fully conversant with the conditions to be dealt with. The growth of the Association in Toronto has been most encouraging, attendance at the meetings is increasing, and the interest growing. Systematic efforts are being put forth to extend the work throughout the country and meetings are being held in outside towns. It is the clear duty of every man in business to help along the movement. Druggists should require no urging to induce them to be among the first to welcome and assist the representatives of the Association when visiting the towns in which they live.

PRIMARY OBJECTS OF THE RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

1. To safeguard the interests of retail merchants of the various departments of trade throughout the Dominion.
2. To endeavor to enlist the co-operation of all manufacturers and wholesale jobbers in securing just and equitable prices on all classes of staple and standard merchandise.
3. To prevent the selling of staple merchandise at less than cost price for advertising purpose, as it brings no benefit to legitimate merchandising and destroys the value of labor.
4. To regulate the disposal of bankrupt stocks,

5. To promote legislation in the direction of securing an efficient Insolvent Act, and improvements in municipal laws *re* peddling and other licenses.

6. Legislation in the direction of improved postal regulations.

7. Legislation in the direction of the abolition of the Division Court, or the reduction in the fee for the collection of debts therein.

8. To have copies of all Dominion, Provincial and Civil Acts that relate to trade, submitted for our consideration before becoming law.

9. A more rigid enforcement of the provisions of the Adulteration Act, also for the amendment of the same wherein deficient.

10. To promote proper equalization of taxation and insurance rates.

11. To promote a closer relationship in good fellowship among retailers, and to encourage greater interchange of commerce.

These objects properly applied will cover some of the chief difficulties we are now subjected to, and we urge every retailer to join with us and grasp this opportunity of making our Association a powerful body of intelligent business men.

It will broaden our views, and teach us that the success of all will add to our success, and that local petty jealousies and trade differences have never yet added one year to our lives or kept one dollar in our pockets. This is an era of practical reform, and we all believe in the greatest good to the greatest number. Don't remain in doubt as to what we can do; you are only blocking the way of progress. Half-heartedness never yet won a victory. Join in the procession. Give us your advice, give us your sympathy, give us your aid, and we will guard your interests. If you are not called upon, send in your name and application fee and help the good work onward, as it is upon you that the success of the Association depends.

PRESERVATION OF SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE.

Every once in a while a paper appears in the Journals on this subject. Various means have been proposed, such as the use of glucose, citric, or hydrophosphorous acid, etc., and amongst others, keeping the syrup in small containers in a dark place, but almost all the writers on this subject overlook a paper by M. Carteighe which appeared in 1867, in which he recommended keeping the syrup in full sunlight. This is the simplest and the only perfect means of keeping syrup of iodide of iron in good condition, and one which anyone can apply. We have used it for years and have never had any trouble or discoloration, no matter how long it has been kept.

Camphor is said to be an excellent antidote for strychnine poisoning.

"FLY PADS."

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

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

NOTICE

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

In the High Court of Justice

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

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

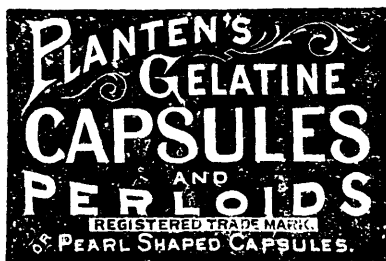
2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

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

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

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT,
Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.

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

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS.

Encapsuling Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

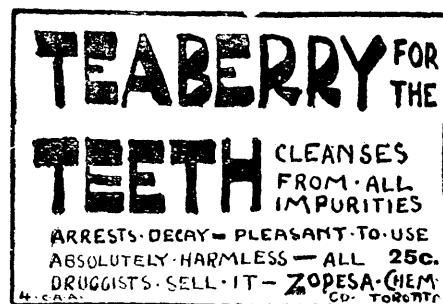
H. PLANTEN & SON, Established 1836, NEW YORK.

Fine Confectionery

for Druggists.

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

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



WAMPOLE'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2.00 each.
Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

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

¼-gross lots, and over....\$60.00 per gross.
Packed in ¼-gross Cases.

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

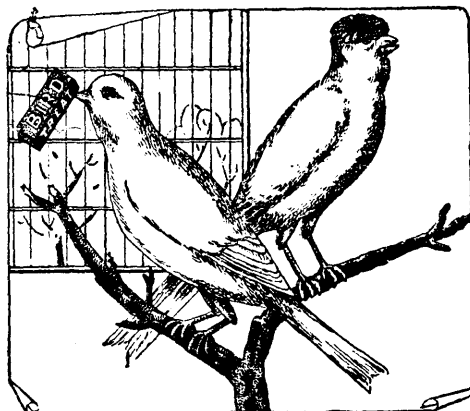
We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

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

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

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



The reasons that Druggists should handle

BROCK'S Bird Seed

—ARE—

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

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

NICHOLSON & BROCK,
Colborne St., - TORONTO.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG STORE.**BEWARE OF THIS MIXTURE!**

The drug store of G. F. Quackenbush, No. 703 Greenwich street, was wrecked from end to end on the evening of Wednesday, April 6th, by the explosion of a mixture composed of two parts potassium chlorate and one part of sodium salicylate, which was being rubbed up with friction by the head prescription clerk, George A. Palmer, who is now a patient in the surgical ward of St. Vincent's Hospital as a result of the explosion. Mr. Quackenbush's pharmacy is a long, narrow store, some sixty feet in length and low in ceiling. The prescription calling for a mixture of potassium chlorate and sodium salicylate was handed to Mr. Quackenbush by a woman, who disappeared about the time the explosion took place. It was written with a pencil, and after smoothing out the paper, Mr. Quackenbush handed it to Palmer, who weighed out the chemicals in powder form and proceeded to mix them in a new No. 7 wedgewood mortar, the unused rough sides of which probably helped to bring about the sudden combustion. Palmer had been at work but a few moments, when the substances exploded with terrific violence, shivering the mortar into a thousand pieces, and hurling Palmer back in a diagonal direction from where he stood to the base of the sink, behind the dispensing counter, where he sank in an unconscious state with a big gash in his cheek. The sleeves of his coat were torn and hung in shreds, and the fire which followed the explosion had attacked his torn clothes before Mr. Quackenbush could come to his rescue. The force of the explosion, curious to relate, expended itself in a lateral direction, the narrow space in front of the dispensing counter being uninjured, while the door and windows to the right and left, distances of some forty and twenty feet respectively, were blown out with great violence, the show globes and contents of the front window being hurled into the street. The fire which followed the explosion was partially subdued by the proprietor of the store, who, with great presence of mind, directed the contents of every siphon of carbonated water in his possession against it, and the firemen had comparatively little work to do when they arrived on the scene.

The above particulars were gleaned from Mr. Quackenbush by a reporter of the *American Druggist*, who interviewed him on the morning after the explosion took place. Mr. Quackenbush appeared to be suffering considerable mental distress, but he spoke quite freely to the reporter, explaining the details of the disaster. The dispensing counter on which the mortar rested was completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and the ceiling overhead had a large gap in it. As we go to press we learn that drug clerk Palmer's life is not despaired of, though he is in a very low state from the shock.

Original Papers.**A CHAT ABOUT SPONGES.****FISHING IN THE BAHAMAS.****THE TRADE**

During the present century the Sponge trade of the world has received considerable development. Within this period the Bohemian, Floridan and Cuban fisheries have been discovered and extensively utilized. Previous to their discovery, the fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea were the sole source of supply. The discovery of the "West Indian fisheries" has proved a great boon to man. They yield several varieties of common sponges which are sufficiently low priced to be within the means of almost any one. They also supply certain grades which are extensively used in factories, hospitals and schools.

In the early history of the European trade, Trieste, a port on the Adriatic Sea, was the centre; subsequently Paris took precedence; now London is universally conceded to be the principal market of Europe. In the Western Hemisphere, New York is the great centre of the trade.

It is a remarkable fact that the sponge trade of the world is virtually in the hands of a few large Jewish concerns whose headquarters are in London, Paris, Rotterdam and New York. It appears to be one of those departments of trade which the shrewd Hebrew has quietly usurped. The large concerns referred to have branches or agencies established at every important fishery, where they purchase the raw sponges as they are brought in by the fishermen.

The raw sponges receive considerable manipulation before being placed on the markets of the world. They have to be cut or trimmed, thoroughly dried and graded; some are sanded. In addition, all of the finer and many of the common varieties are put through an elaborate bleaching process which certainly improves their appearance.

The large Jew dealers sell to a class of wholesale jobbers or middlemen, who in their turn find customers in the retailers, who again in their turn sell to the consumers.

The middle men consist of wholesale druggists, hardware, paint, carriage supply dealers and saddlers.

Considerable competition exists in both buying and selling between the large direct Jew importers. Although this is the case, they view the advent of a rival with great jealousy and will unite in common action to drive him out of the field.

The retailers generally refer to the line as the most unsatisfactory and unprofitable that they

handle. I am not prepared to accept or dispute the latter statement. As a class, these men know very little about the grades and relative values of sponges. Many are unable to distinguish one variety from another, and are therefore at the mercy of an unscrupulous dealer. Losses undoubtedly occur through a lack of proper care of their stock. In the case of these dealers, the sponges are either displayed in harmful, incongruous iron stands, or in open boxes placed about their stores. In both cases the sponges are exposed to dust, dirt and smoke, and soon become dingy, shopworn, unattractive and perhaps rotten. No retailer may ever expect to make a success of the business unless he keeps his stock under glass, that is, the proportion which he desires to display. The remainder should be stored in drawers or tightly closed cases in a dry place.

The consumers generally are most lamentably ignorant and exacting. Many of them are not yet decided in their minds as to whether sponges grow on trees or are manufactured. They appear to think that every sponge should be equally cheap, large and perfect. To them it is not a question of the article being a mandrukas, a honeycomb, a fine Turkey cup, a dainty Zanocha toilet, or a serviceable sheepwool, but simply a sponge. The demand at present is for a large, cheap article. This large, cheap article is invariably a common grass sponge, which may stand a dozen applications.

There is no economy in buying a cheap sponge. The luxurious and serviceable bath sponges are the mandrukas, the honeycomb and the fine sheepwools, and it will always pay to purchase any one of these varieties.

Sponges, being made by one of the lowest forms of animal life, are not turned out in certain standard qualities and perfect shapes. Unfortunately, they are found with defects and irregularities; no two being precisely alike. Notwithstanding these defects, man, with all his skill and ingenuity, has not succeeded in inventing an article that is able to compete with nature's admirable product in its remarkable power of absorption, compressibility and elasticity.

Frauds are perpetrated in every line of business and the sponge trade is no exception to the rule. It has been very aptly said, that "the only unadulterated thing in the world is the fool who thinks that he is getting anything pure." Frauds are frequently referred to in polite language as "tricks of the trade." No trick of language can, however, make them any other than genuine and inexcusable swindles.

The frauds in the sponge trade are invariably perpetrated in the packing establishments of the large concerns at the fisheries. One of the worst

of these swindles is the "loading" with sand of the fine Florida Sheepwool variety so as to add to its weight. The fine sand used is common throughout Florida and can be had for the gathering. The packer doubtless thinks that a beneficent Providence placed it there for the purpose. In a bale of Sheepwool it is valued anywhere from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per lb. and may sometimes increase the cost of the bale by \$20—almost as valuable as the Klondike variety. In the baling, considerable deception is also practiced. The heads of the bales are invariably filled with full sized perfect sponges which have been selected for the purpose. The interior and larger portions consist altogether of inferior and smaller sized ones of less value. A similar fraud is practised in the packing of case or bleached goods. The top row of a box is always superb: the second only fair, while the third and fourth will be largely made up of inferior pieces and culls.

Always be wary in your transactions with the large Jew dealers. If you are likely to prove a good and continuous customer they will probably handle you gently; but, when effecting a sale, if they at all imagine it will be their only transaction with you, beware; for you are just as sure to have a lot of inferior and trashy stuff pawned on you, as that the sun daily rises and sets.

S. P. SAUNDERS.

Toronto, April 15th, 1898.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

BY AN OLD DRUGGIST.

(Concluded.)

Fifty years ago the perfumery branch of the drug business in England was nothing like the magnitude it is now. Some French and English perfumes of noted makers and imported colognes sold well. English lavender water was very popular and, although there were noted makers, every druggist aspired to making a good article; the one I remember was a blend of lavender, musk and ambergris, and all the perfumes appeared to be of this type, "Bayley's Ess Boquet," "Atkinson's Roadelitia" and "Mona Boquet" being examples of it. Old Brown Windsor was the principle soap in demand. Honey soap was introduced in my time and had a good run, Cleaver's and Yardsley's being the most popular; white Castile soap was a soap always recommended when persons were afflicted with skin diseases, sore eyes, etc. Shaving soap and creams were popular. Schwepp's soda water, lemonade and sherbet represented the soda water business. It was put up in 3 dozen hampers, and frequently sold in that quantity; they were excellent drinks, strong in gas and fine in

“The Quickcure Co., Limited,”

ANNOUNCE THAT

Owing To Improved Manufacture

QUICKCURE IS REDUCED

FROM	25c.	50c.	\$1.00
TO	15c.	25c.	50c.

“QUICKHEAL”

(for Horses and Cattle)

FROM 50c. TO 25c.

The Quickcure Company, Limited.

QUEBEC, QUE.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

flavor. Many druggists kept a good supply of cigars, mostly foreign, and the practice was to lay in a stock, put them on a top shelf to keep dry, the impression being that age mellowed and improved them.

The fittings and furniture of English drug shops were always of dark wood, the better of mahogany, finely polished counters, bright beam scales, gold labels, handsome specia jars, cut glass globes, brass window fittings and no blank wall space—fittings to the top, an upright perfumery case and another for sundries. These cases did not exceed between 2 and 3 feet in height and the dispensing was generally done behind them. Back shops were used for parcels and sundries, and very often were rough and untidy. Then there was another and better kind of back shop, shelved, with drawers underneath, table in the centre of room, where meals were taken, and fitted up neatly and comfortably. We had a fireplace and at 9 o'clock after the shutters were on, we retired to this room and enjoyed a couple of hours at our ease, answering any shop calls up to between 10 and 11, when we locked up. I never knew of any town or city where dispensing was done in the back shop; in fact, Toronto is the only place where I have seen it. It may be more general now, not having travelled the last ten years to see it. I know that in Montreal and New York some time back, dispensing was done in the front shop. I like to see the front shop occupied; it has a more business look; a vacant store looks bad and dispensing in front has advantages—you see what's going on, it's more interesting to the waiting customer to see you making up their medicines; then back shops are very often used by friends and acquaintances, and certain shops are disliked on that account, but my principle reason in favor of front shop dispensing is to see all the life and activity of the business in the front. There is another fashion pretty common here, that I don't approve of; the upright cases are altogether too high; they contract and shorten the store too much. I think it's a mistake; the object ought to be to make the store as large as possible and let the fittings be seen clear round the store. Here is where the English idea of having cases only 2 or 3 feet high on the counter and no blank wall space comes in.

Before closing this letter I must allude to the custom in England of selling the good will of a drug business. The price asked was a three year's income, so if £300 profit was made a year £900 was the sum expected besides the stock and furniture by valuation. This system never appeared unreasonable to me; a person who makes a business or increases it by every effort, application and self denial, deserves something for his life's labor of head and hand, and it is some inducement for his retiring in

favor of a younger man and also tends to limit the number of drug stores. Surely we want something or other here to limit the number; it's getting worse and worse, and now I notice there is little chance of the druggist making a fortune out of any special proprietary article. Like some other lines of the business it appears to be going to outsiders. The successful proprietary men are not druggists; it requires considerable capital and is a business in itself. Some exceptions there are of course; "Pink Pills" still flourish, and after making more than a millionaire of the druggist who conceived them, they go on increasing and some day we shall hear of some fabulous sum being paid for the right and title of the same. Some time ago a drug firm in Montreal paid \$20,000 for a simple hair grease; it paid them well to do it, although the life has departed from it now. Still there are openings and I should strongly urge the druggists not to lose this legitimate branch of the trade. Only think of Mr. Lea, the proprietor of Lea & Perrin's "incomparable sauce," who died lately worth \$5,000,000. I remember the drug store forty years ago in the quiet old town of Worcester; an ordinary, well-furnished drug store it was, and I suppose it is there yet, for the changes are few and far between in the Old World. It is rather a satisfaction to know there are some millionaires in the business. Having exhausted the matter of "Looking Backward" as far as English druggists are concerned, anything else I may feel disposed to write will relate to this country and the interests of druggists here.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.

The Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed on Thursday, March 31st, and the following students, named in order of merit, passed the December and March examinations, namely:

Materia Medica, senior class (English)—Geo. H. Voss (prize), Alfred James Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, Allan T. Christie, F. J. Lamaistre, Moses Albert, O. H. Tansey, C. F. Conernton.

Materia Medica, junior class (French)—Gustave Richard (prize), Miss A. A. Prevost, Hercule Guerin, Joseph Valois.

Chemistry junior class (English)—Alfred J. Bedard (prize), T. A. Swift, E. Percy Jones, Allan T. Christie, Moses Albert, A. E. Baldwin.

Chemistry, senior class (French)—Gustave Richard (prize), Miss A. A. Prevost, Hercule Guerin, J. A. Goyer, Sylvio Moisan, Gilbert Faulkner.

Botany class—Geo. H. Voss (prize), Sylvio Moisan, D. R. O'Neill, P. G. Mount, C. A. Dechenes, Roger Pasquin.

The Annual Meeting of the College will be held on Thursday, May 4th, when the prizes won by the students will be presented.

THE INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY IN DISEASE.

BY WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY SURGEON, TORONTO, ONT.

The subject of Heredity, the influence it has in disease and conformation, occurs to us as being worthy of some consideration. Instead of looking on heredity as an important original factor in disease, it is looked upon by many as a convenient term to use in getting out of a difficulty without having to acknowledge ignorance.

Our modern scientific man expects a positive demonstration before he will accept an alleged cause for a disease. So many diseases have in recent years been found to be due to micro-organisms that a specific, definite cause is naturally looked for in all cases. It will not satisfy an enquiring mind to be told that a disease is something in the air, or in the east wind, or in a sudden change in the barometer. Something more definite is required. To satisfy this demand, the search for micro-organisms is being prosecuted all over the scientific world with more assiduity than ever before.

Notwithstanding all this, we are perfectly satisfied in our own mind that Heredity exercises a powerful influence in the causation of disease. This brings us to the question, What is Heredity?

We find it difficult to give a strictly accurate definition of the word and no two writers are perfectly in accord; generally speaking, it is understood to mean "that property by which qualities, defects and characteristics are transmitted from parent to offspring." To the naturalist the word is filled with deep meaning, and brings before him the most marvelous phenomenon of the material universe,—the production from a simple egg of a living being, with intricate structure and complex mental functions of its proper species. So vast is this field, so many are the complications, so numerous are the forms of disease, that how or why they are transmitted, is beyond us, and we are tempted to say we do not know.

It is simply a natural law that "like begets like." This we know from practical experience, observation and dated records. How we can tell, is just the little we can say of our own knowledge. Why should the union of two little cells develop into a sheep, while two other apparently similar cells should become developed into a dog or goat, except that they have to develop in the likeness of their progenitors. That like begets like, generation after generation down to our own times, is a truism that no one disputes. Yet the whole theory of evolution is built upon the fact that change does occur. It certainly occurs slowly, and may take cycles of ages before distinct alteration becomes permanent in any of the higher species. Had this not been the case the

efforts of agriculturists to improve the breeds of our animals would have been most hopeless; we should never have heard of the Bakewells, Collings, Cruickshanks, and hundreds of others, who have struggled more or less successfully to make our sheep, cattle, and horses more useful, graceful, and profitable, than they have been. Sir Walter Gilbey, upon a knowledge of these three words, "Like begets like," has founded the Shire Horn Stud book of England. Upon these words are founded all our stud and herd books; it is that and that alone, which gives value to pedigree, and the longer continued the series of progenitors is, of the same type, the more certain is the offspring to adhere to that type.

This is a well recognized fact, but often too much consideration is given to it without expecting disappointment. A breeder will often say: "I bought a cow at a sale; she was own sister to "Duchess," the celebrated animal that won prizes all over the country. Yet she was a failure; her get did not approach anything like show form and she was not a good milker." Now he held that, having exactly the same pedigree, she was likely to breed nearly as well as her sister. If you ask any experienced breeder, why or how this is the case, most likely he will say, "Well, you see she was only a chance beast," meaning that the prize winner was much better than her pedigree.

The life of a single naturalist is but as nothing compared to the time taken for the evolution of the modern horse and it need not be expected that a distinct species can be permanently altered or modified in the course of a few years. The older a type, the longer a character is transmitted, the more generations it has passed through, the less liable it is to variations, or reversion, and the more permanent it is likely to be. We can see in the case of the horse a type of that which has been very slowly evolved and the tendency to atavism is but rarely manifested. We thus see that, in many cases, sexual characteristics of each sex lie dormant, ready to be evolved under peculiar circumstances, as in a case where a good milking cow will transmit her good qualities through her male offspring to future generations. In these few cases, we are able to show by experiment, that certain characteristics are not congenital, but are due to external influence. Therefore, is not disease or a liability to a disease, as likely to be transmitted, as an immunity from it, viz., freedom or exemption? We have often seen glanders devastate a stable and one or two animals pass through the whole of the siege unscathed. Here we say is a case of hereditary immunity, perhaps not complete according to our present knowledge, still the fact was impressed on our minds that certain animals were exempt. Diphtheria and Scarlatina in the human subject often manifest a tendency to attack

certain families. Many may be equally exposed to the contagion, but only one or two families are attacked, and of these a few members may survive, while strangers living with them, if attacked at all, generally escape with comparative ease. These are true parasitic diseases due to micro-organisms. Take the cases of Cancer. In a family of three brothers, the last dying only a few weeks ago, all three have died over fifty years of age from cancer of the stomach. Now, although it is not conclusively proved that cancer is a parasitic disease, the probability is in that direction, yet the chance of contagion being the cause of the disease in these cases is very remote. In another family well known in Canadian public life, the majority of the male members have died of disease of the heart between the ages of fifty-five and sixty; most of them from what is termed a "failure of the heart action." This could scarcely be termed congenital, but is undoubtedly hereditary.

(To be Continued.)

A SPRING CONCERT.

When I hear the bullfrogs croaking, with their
laughing, shouting, joking,

'Round the willow-bordered bottom and the dam,
'Tis a musical regatta; a sub-aqueous cantata—
It's a festival, an anthem—it's a psalm!

But there are other throats, giving vent to other
notes,

There's the killdeer, there's the robin and the
lamb;

There's the blackbird in the fallow, where the tooth-
some earthworms wallow—

It's a festival, an anthem—it's a psalm!

The goose has started laying, so I hear the gander
saying

In a voice that isn't musical or calm;

The rooster shakes his hackle when he hears his
harem cackle—

It's a festival, an anthem—it's a psalm!

The bullcalf in the paddock is as thirsty as a
haddock,

And he hollers like blue murder for his dam,

And the new-born pigs are squealing, for they're
rather hungry feeling—

It's a festival, an anthem—it's a psalm!

But there's a splendid chant, to hear, alas! we can't;

To tell the truth, our common hearing's "hard."

If our hearing it was finer, we could hear a song
diviner—

'Tis the chanting of the grasses in the yard!

Oh, there's lots of music round us, its sounding
pickets bound us;

Hear it if you will, 'twill bring you balm.

The angels have formed classes to teach the growing
grasses

The land and water anthem and the psalm!

THE CHAN.

Selected Papers.

DISPENSING NOTES.

BY HAROLD WYATT, JUN., PH.C.

Read at a meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society on Thursday, Feb. 10th.

The following notes are simply a record of certain difficulties met with of late in the ordinary course of a dispensing business, and lay no claim to any originality, either of conception or manipulation. Their object is to show the utility of carefully noting in the prescription register any special point of interest worth remembering about a prescription, a method of procedure I have found beneficial not only to any subsequent dispenser, but also to the maker of the note, from the additional interest it gives him in the products of his handicraft.

No. 1.—A pill mass containing nitrate of silver in addition to vegetable powders and an extract.

℞ Argent. Nitratis..... gr. vi.
Pulv. Digitalis Fol..... gr. iii.
Ext. Nucis Vom..... gr. vi.
Pulveris Capsici..... gr. xii.

In pil. xii, divide.

To minimise the action of the other ingredients on the nitrate of silver this was triturated well with 10 grains of French chalk and massed with resin ointment. The powders and extract were then separately massed with more resin ointment, and the two masses mixed and cut into pills, which kept their colour and shape well.

No. 2.—An extremely unsightly and unsatisfactory mixture, little calculated to do credit to even the best dispenser.

℞ Syrupi Sennæ..... ℥i.
Sodii Sulphatis..... ℥ii.
Aluminis Sulph..... gr. 40.
Tr. Carminativæ, B.P.C. ℥iiss.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq... ℥i.
Aquam ad. ℥viii.

Misce fiat Mistura.

The solids present being more than enough to saturate the liquids, they were rubbed to a fine powder, then the syrup of senna and extract of liquorice worked in and water added gradually to the required volume, the tincture being added last. In addition to the undissolved sulphate of soda, there is a precipitate caused by the action of the alum on the glycyrrhizin of the fluid extract of liquorice. A few drops of ammonia would dissolve this, but the use of it is not to be recommended in this case, as it would convert the alum salt to hydrate, and cause a further precipitate.

No. 3.—A mixture of syrup of iodide of iron with infusion of calumba.

℞ Potassii Iodidi..... gr. 160
Syrupi Ferri Iodidi ℥i.
Inf. Calumbæ..... ad. ℥viii.
M. fiat mistura.

As will be readily seen, this mixture changed almost immediately, giving a gradually increasing precipitate of oxyiodides of iron. The patient having to continue the use of this mixture for some time it was

imperative that some preservative should be used to retard the reaction if possible, and so, with the doctor's permission, hypophosphorous acid, B.P.C., was used in the proportion of 40 minims to the bottleful. This had the desired result, as may be seen from the two specimens shown, one containing the acid, and the other not. They were made in May, 1897, that with the acid being still clear, whilst the other is half filled with deposited dark red oxyiodides of iron.

No. 4.—A bismuth salicylate mixture—

℞ Potass. Bromidi..... ℥ii.
 Bismuthi Salicylatis..... ℥iiss.
 Pulveris Acaciæ..... ℥iv.
 Sp. Chlorof..... ℥ii.
 Aquam Cinnamomi..ad. ℥viii.

M. ft. mistura.

Make the gum into a mucilage with half the cinnamon water and pour into the bottle. Then rub the salicylate of bismuth down to a very fine powder, to which add the spirit of chloroform, making a smooth cream, which is thinned further with half an ounce cinnamon water, and poured into the mucilage in the bottle, well shaking. The bromide is separately dissolved in the rest of the menstruum and added to the other ingredients, the froth from shaking being removed with a drop or two of spirit of

chloroform. The only difficulty in this is that the salicylate has a tendency to float to the surface unless well rubbed down with the spirit of chloroform before mixing with the mucilage.

No. 5.—A dusting powder containing hydronaphthol.

℞ Hydronaphthol..... gr. xii.
 Pulveris Iridis..... ℥i.
 Zinci Oxidi..... ℥i.
 Cimolite ℥ii.
 Pulveris Amyli..... ad. ℥i.

Misce fiat pulvis aspersorius.

To obviate any chance of small particles of the hydronaphthol irritating the sore surface to which the powder was to be applied, a solution of the salt was made with 2 fluid drachms of ether and poured on the other ingredients previously mixed together and contained in a warm mortar. With brisk trituration the ether was soon dissipated and a smooth, even powder resulted.

No. 6.—An eye lotion of cocaine and acetate of lead.

℞ Plumbi Acetatis..... gr. xxx.
 Cocainæ gr. x.
 Aquæ Rosæ ad. ℥x:

M. fiat collyrium.

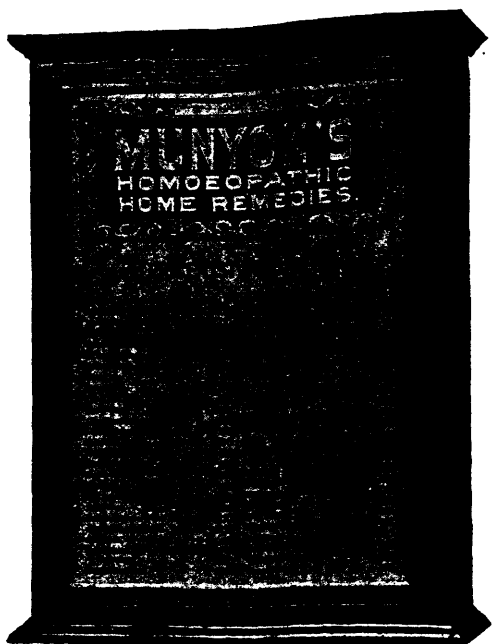
MUNYON'S

HOMŒOPATHIC

HOME REMEDIES.

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Suitable advertising matter furnished to all Druggists who handle Munyon's Remedies, and everything which money, energy, and brains, can do, to assist their sale.

☞ You Can Make Your Own Selection of Remedies, or Leave It To Our Judgment.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

call a great many people into the retail drug store, and not only sell themselves, but are also the means of making other sales.

YOU WANT THEM! If your wholesale druggist cannot furnish you, send direct to MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY, 11-13 Albert Street, TORONTO.

As the uncombined alkaloid would precipitate part of the lead salt, it was converted into the acetate by the addition of the least possible quantity of acetic acid and mixed with the lead acetate dissolved in the rose water.

No. 7.—A quinine mixture with tincture of perchloride of iron, containing more quinine than the iron would hold in solution.

℞ Quininae Sulphatis..... gr. 24.
Magnesii Sulphatis..... ℥ss.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor... ℥i.
Aqua Chlorof.....ad. ℥vi.
M. ft. mistura.

The quinine dissolved at first in the tincture, but dilution caused a precipitate of oxychloride of iron. Enough dilute hydrochloric acid was used to dissolve this precipitate, or rather to prevent its formation, viz, 24 minims. The tincture of iron was found to be much less acid than is usually the case.

No. 8.—A storax ointment :—

℞ Styracis Pp..... gr. 145.
Adipis.....ad. ℥i.
M. ft. unguentum.

Melting the storax with 2 drachms of castor oil and rubbing in a hot mortar with enough lard to make 1 ounce was found to give a better ointment than that made with lard alone.

No. 9.—An application for the ear :—

℞ Cocainæ..... gr. iv.
Camphoræ..... gr. xxiv.
Acid Carbol..... gr. xviii.

Olei Petroler, Rect. ad... ℥i.
Menthol..... gr. xviii.

M. ft. applicatio.

It was certain that the doctor did not intend rectified oil of petroleum to be used, so white liquid paraffin was employed. This afterwards turned out to be correct on seeing the doctor.

No. 10.—A lotion noticeable from the chemical reaction of its contents.

℞ Sodii Hyphosulphitis.... ℥vi.
Acidi Sulphurosi..... ℥ss.
Glycerini..... ℥ii.
Aqua.....ad. ℥viii.

M. ft. lotio.

The sulphurous acid caused a precipitate of sulphur and evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen from the thiosulphate.

No. 11.—Pills containing nitrate of silver and strychnine.

℞ Argent. Nitratis..... gr. ¼.
Strychninæ..... gr. 1/64.
Ft. pilula. Mitte 48.

The doctor, wishing the patient to take these pills for a lengthy period, asked if the blackening he had seen in similar pills could be stopped or hidden, as the patient on seeing the change was under the impression the coloured pills did not have the same effect as the fresh ones. Accordingly they were made in the following manner :—Nitrate of silver, 12 grains, was rubbed well with French chalk, 12 grains, and massed with cacao butter, 12 grains. Another mass was then made of willow charcoal, 6

Essence Pepsin 'Evans.'

THIS Essence is guaranteed to be prepared from the best quality of Pepsin manufactured, which is treated in a careful and scientific manner, thereby preserving to the utmost the full therapeutical value of this most useful digestive ferment. Its use is fully endorsed by the medical profession, as it has proved one of the most agreeable methods for the administration of Pepsin, besides retraining its full properties in a most concentrated form. It is used also and has proved very satisfactory in making Rennet, thereby forming one of the most useful semi-solid foods for both the sick and convalescent. The dose is one to two teaspoonfuls before or after food. We supply this in 1-lb. bottles and in half-gallon bottles.

Elixir Digestivine 'Evans'

WHEN a combination of digestives is indicated, the use of Elixir Digestivine stands unrivalled. It contains the following digestives:—Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, with Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, all manipulated in a scientific manner so as to produce them for administration in a pleasant liquid form; this we claim for Elixir Digestivine. The combination makes it rank as one of the best preparations for the assimilation of food. It has a very pleasant taste, is of a beautiful pink color, and will combine with any of the usual adjuncts to digestive mixtures so often ordered by physicians. It is at present largely prescribed and has been found very superior to the ordinary run of Compound Elixirs of Pepsin. Dose—A dessertspoonful after each meal. We supply this in 1-lb. bottles and in half-gallon bottles.

We will be pleased to send samples of any of the above Preparations to any Physician or Druggist.

EVANS & SONS, Limited.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

grains, trituration of strychnine (1 in 8), 6 grains; and manna. This was mixed with the nitrate of silver mass, made up with more manna to 96 grains, and cut into forty-eight pills.

The charcoal hid the change of colour, which usually takes place in nitrate of silver pills, and which is caused by the action of light, by the action of traces of chlorides contained in the other ingredients, and lastly, by contact with the metal cutters of the pill machine in making.

No. 12—Cachets containing Stockholm tar, 2 grains in each, were prescribed for a patient who would not swallow pills. Remembering a remark of a former apprentice of ours that the infusorial earth called dimatos should be good as an excipient for pills containing carbolic acid or creosote from its power of absorption, and its superiority to kieselguhr in point of fineness, I rubbed up the Stockholm tar with enough dimatos to make it into a dry powder, every 2 grains of tar requiring 3 grains of dimatos. This was then weighed out into 5-grain powders, which were enclosed in No. 1 cachets. The powder retained the tar, and caused no coloration of the cachets, even after keeping over a month.

This dimatos has proved in my hands very satisfactory for pills with large quantities of oily liquids. In one case particularly so. A pill of creosote, 1 minim, and valerinate of zinc, 3 grains, mentioned by one of the members of this Society—Mr. R. H. Mitchell—as troublesome to make of small size, I managed to turn out by the employment of a grain of dimatos.

There appears to be some reaction between creosote (Morson's) and valerinate of zinc, for I have noticed that, though at first becoming liquid when mixed together, they rapidly harden, and if massed as pills, get extremely hard in the course of a few days whatever be the excipient used.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

INDIGO.

A few weeks ago the German chemical industry was able to record another great success, in which science and industry take equal shares. The Aniline and Soda Manufactory of Baden, at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine, has, after years of strenuous endeavors and hard labor, succeeded in discovering a process to produce indigo—the most beautiful and most important of all dyestuffs—from coal tar, in any quantity and at such a low price as will enable it to enter into competition in the world's market with the natural product. Two figures will suffice to show the importance of this invention. Into the United States alone close on to 2,000,000 kilos of indigo were imported in 1896, for which more than 20,000,000 dollars were paid to other countries. These figures will show why chemists have toiled for decades to invent an artificial production of this precious substance, not allowing themselves to become disheartened by the great difficulties or any of the many failures in their work. These statements will justify a closer description of the characteristics of

this substance and the conditions under which it is afforded us in nature.

Contained in the sap of various plants is a "glucoside," which splits into two others under the action of various agents, such as diluted acids, or by fermentation, viz., into a sugar and into indigo white, which in its turn passes into indigo blue, through absorption of oxygen from the air. While indigo white is rather readily soluble in alkaline fluid, the indigo proper is totally insoluble therein, as well as in most other liquids. On these facts its production as well as its employment are based. Of the plants which contain indigo, only woad is indigenous in our latitudes, whose dried leaves were of great importance in former centuries for blue dyeing. But when in the sixteenth century the importation of indigo from the Orient commenced, it was slowly crowded out, in spite of the resistance of the woad farmers, and even imperial edicts could not save the German woad plantations from decay.

The largest amount of indigo is furnished by East India, where the most important indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*, is indigenous, but to-day it is also grown in certain parts of Africa and America. In East India the production of indigo and its use in dyeing has been known since the oldest times, and up to the present both have only been changed very little.

Indigofera tinctoria is a herbaceous plant which is annually grown from seed. Before flowering the plant is cut off and steeped, fresh or dried, in water to which a certain amount of lime is added. After some time the liquid starts to ferment; the indigo white, after the splitting of the glucoside, passes into solution, and under the action of the air the insoluble indigo separates from the decanted liquid in the form of a fine blue powder and settles to the bottom. After discharging the supernatant liquid, the moist mass is pressed in moulds, mostly die-shaped, and dried and is thus placed on the market. It is obvious that no pure product can be obtained in this manner, as the impurities of the original liquid get into the precipitate. These impurities are not even always accidental, but are frequently added for adulteration. A further curtailment of the percentage of indigo in the mass is occasioned by the fact that other dyestuffs are contained in the plant, besides the indigo, which precipitate in a like manner. These will cause an adulteration of the shade in dyeing, thus causing more difficulties for the dyer. As a matter of fact, a product is frequently found on the market which contains more impurities than dyestuff. Only an accurate chemical analysis can decide the value of a commercial variety, but since a reliable method was lacking up to a short time ago, and as such an examination is even to-day very laborious, and consequently expensive, dyers have

become accustomed to judge, in buying, by the outward looks and certain marks, only to become frequently convinced afterward, to their great detriment, that such marks are very deceptive. In order to avoid this uncertainty, one has begun to refine the crude indigo by passing it back into solution as indigo white and precipitating it, after the impurities have settled from the decanted clear solution, by a supply of oxygen. By this process it is possible to remove the larger part of the admixtures and to obtain a pretty uniform product; but by this refinement the price of the dyestuff is considerably raised, and therefore it has not gained much favor.

Like the production of indigo, the process of dyeing with it has remained unchanged in its main points for centuries. The indigo is ground to a dust-like powder in special mills and passed into solution as indigo white by reducing admixtures in a large vat of metal or cement. The solutions of the indigo white are called "vats." Besides the "green vitriol vats" there are still others, according to the reducing agent employed, for the conversion of indigo blue into indigo white. The most suitable is the "hydrosulphite vat," used only of late, which is founded on the action of sodium hydrosulphite and dissolves the indigo promptly after a little stirring.

For cotton, green vitriol is used, which reduces the dyestuff in the cold, i. e., absorbs its oxygen; for wool, the reduction by fermentation, which is obtained by bran and sirup, etc., and by maintaining a uniform temperature of about 30° (C. ?), has been found more suitable. In both cases an addition of lime is necessary to keep the indigo white formed in solution. In this solution the loose material, yarn or fabric, is moved about until it is completely saturated with it. On being taken out it is, of course, little dyed, but it becomes blue as soon as exposed to the air. The saturation and exposure to air are repeated until the desired shade is obtained. When the vat is exhausted it is refreshed by new additions of dyestuff and lime, etc. It is discharged only when it has become so muddy that sufficiently clear shades can no longer be obtained with it.

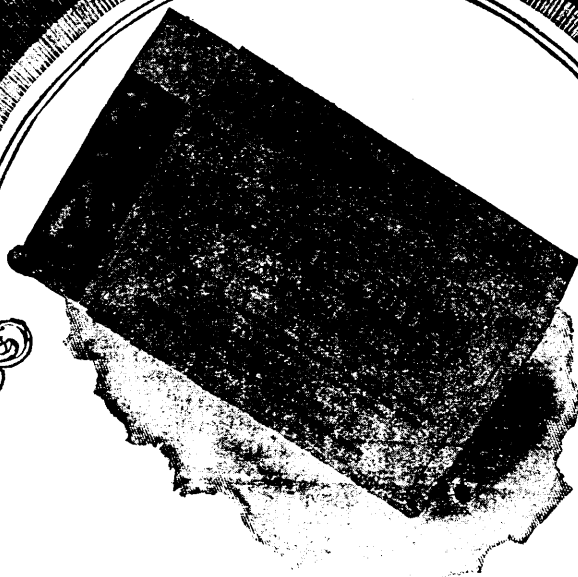
This, of course, entails a certain loss of indigo each time, and the dyer strives to defer the discharging as long as possible, which is more practicable the purer the added materials are. The above will explain why a uniform, warranted pure product must be the ardent desire of all dyers. But it has taken a long time till this end was reached.

Above all, it was necessary to throw light upon the intimate structure of this dyestuff. This problem was already solved by the Munich chemist, Prof. Bayer, and in 1881 he succeeded in producing the first artificial indigo. A little later Haumann reached the same result, but in a different manner. From there, however, to a wholesale production in

industry was still a wide step. It is true several German manufacturers, in union with the said scientist, were successful in inventing methods which admitted, at least in a limited degree, the use of an artificial indigo in industry. In 1881 the Aniline and Soda Manufactory of Baden placed upon the market a product, the so-called propiolic acid, from which indigo was produced on the fiber in calico printing. A similar product is the indigo salt of the firm of Kalle & Company, at Bieberich on the Rhine. But, outside of the expensiveness, the prints produced with it showed such defects—one of the substances employed had a very unpleasant odor, which could not be removed from the ready product—that a further dissemination was excluded. These drawbacks were finally overcome, in 1895, after a stupendous amount of labor, by the Aniline and Soda Manufactory in their "Indophor," and also by the Hoechst Dye Works, but the improved product was confined to calico printing. An artificial indigo which could compete on the foreign markets with the natural product in all its uses still remained uninvented. As late as 1896 the factory admitted, in one of its pamphlets, that although considerable progress had been made, the end of the laborious path was not yet in sight. As said before, the Aniline and Soda Manufactory has been the first to reach the hotly contested goal. The "How?" is, of course, a deep secret, guarded by the concern, and it is only known that the new indigo is a tar product, and that the success is chiefly based upon the happy choice of the material produced from it, which is at disposal in any quantity. But the manner in which the new product is obtained is immaterial to the dyeing industry, as long as a product is furnished which is always uniform and entirely pure, and the gratification with which this invention is greeted everywhere is sincere. —*Scientific American.*

THE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

"It has probably been mentioned before, in studies on business men," said an observant drug salesman, "but my experience has shown me, also, that the successful druggist is the man who has the faculty of picking out good men and giving them entire charge of departments under him. Of course this applies to large stores. As soon as a man thinks he's got to personally run every detail of his business, he's lost. Now, there's a big retail store not very far from this city which is run by a man who isn't what you would call a 'smart' business man at all. In fact, to look at him you would at first glance think he was half asleep. He's not one of the kind of fellows who think they are making money when they beat down a salesman or do up their wholesale house, spread themselves on crazy



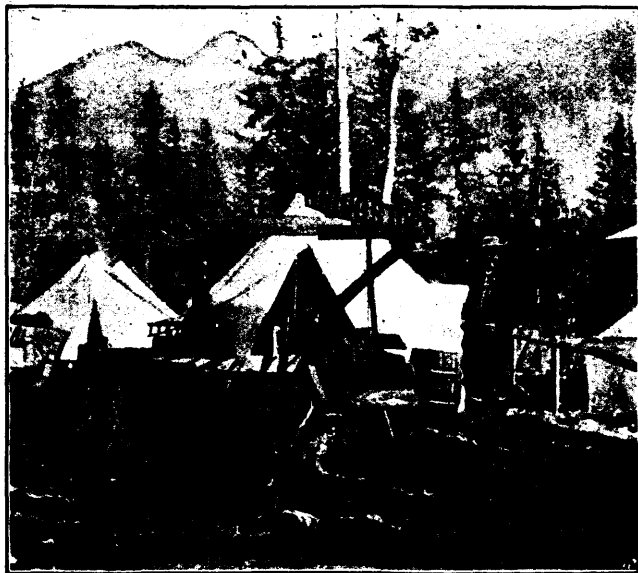
Reduced Prices on
Parke, Davis & Co.'s
Empty Gelatin Capsules

EMPTY ORAL GELATIN CAPSULES,
Nos. 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

In boxes containing 100, any size	per doz.	\$0.90
in gross lots	per gross.	10.00
in half-gross lots	per gross.	10.50
In boxes containing 1000	per doz.	7.80
In bulk (boxes of 5000)	per box.	3.10

Brittle capsules are exceedingly expensive to handle—oftimes more are broken than used. Caps and bodies that do not fit perfectly are a source of annoyance and loss—not only loss of capsule but also loss of drug. Capsules that are liable to soften during warm weather, that are slightly odoriferous, and ill-tasting, are certainly expensive at any price. Our capsules are pliable—not brittle—and perfectly soluble. Manufactured of the finest French gelatin. Cheap gelatin makes cheap capsules. No softening during warm weather, no disagreeable smell, no obnoxious taste, no air-holes, no discoloration. We believe you will find it to your own interest, as well as ours, to specify P., D. & Co. on all orders.

A WORD OF CAUTION.—Our packages are being closely imitated; one way of acknowledging the superiority of our capsules. If they were not the very best on the market, no one would care to imitate the packages. Having favored us with your preference, therefore, please be careful to see to it that your order is filled as written.



THE FIRST DRUG STORE IN SKAGUAY.

The Spanish-American war and its probabilities has drawn attention to some extent from the Klondike gold fields. The latter should have more interest than the former for Canadians. If the stories of Klondike's fabulous wealth are correct, and its early promise fulfilled, then Canada's future is assured. The impetus received from the development of the far north will forge us ahead with such rapidity that its influence will be felt for many years.

The accompanying photogravure represents pharmacy in embryo. It is a crude affair but no doubt many of our elaborately fitted out pharmacies of Older Canada would swap daily sales with pleasure.

impressionist posters—nor does he even hang around the store inquiring and smelling into every corner. What does he do? In the first place, he's a judge of character and picks none but capable, growing men, gives them a home-building salary, turns them loose and gives them carte blanche in their special department—one man at the soda fountain, one head prescription man, one sundries, and of course a first class bookkeeper. And then, so far as they know, he doesn't look at them. As soon as a man feels responsibility, he develops ambition and pride, and the departments all boom; if they don't—for the sleepy eye is wide awake, and the firm mouth can say 'no'—out goes the man—but I can tell you, they don't often go. Well, that's doing something, ain't it? But he works all the same; he noses around the city, goes to Boston, New York, Baltimore, Europe, pokes into drug stores, and brings home things and ideas that were never seen in the city before. People coming in the store find something new all the time, and unconsciously come back. The boss has got a red-hot, growing idea of that store in his head all the time; the machine is in slick working order; each man running without friction, and all the proprietor does is to find things that sell. He doesn't turn down salesmen, you bet; he's too fierce for news and novelties for that, and who's posted like the drummer? Mind you, it's simple enough and doesn't take a smart man; get your store in working order and then get out and get things that sell, and the people will soon find you out and pay cash for your stuff and keep on coming."—Philadelphia Cor. *Pharm. Era*.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ERRORS IN PRESCRIPTION COMPOUNDING.

E. T. OFF, LOS ANGELES, CAL. PRIZE ESSAY IN *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Pharmacies may admit of classification under three great heads. In each class prescriptions are compounded differently. I wish to offer some advice concerning the methods used by stores in the first two classes, and then to explain a system, applicable to stores of the third category, which experience has proved to be as nearly perfect as human devices ever can be made.

COMPOUNDING IN THE SMALL PHARMACY.

In the small pharmacy there is always time carefully to fill and check all prescriptions. First request the customer to be seated for ten or fifteen minutes. After carefully reading the prescription, proceed thoughtfully to prepare it, checking each ingredient as it enters the compound. When alone, you are compelled to leave the unfinished prescription at any time to serve an impatient customer, and the checking enables you to return to your dispensing and continue where you left off. When the mixture is prepared, write the label and check back the entire prescription. Being positive of its correctness you are then ready to deliver it to the customer. In the small store, errors occur invariably through carelessness.

IN THE CORNER PHARMACY.

Next there is the corner pharmacy, where several clerks are employed. Generally speaking, this is the most unsatisfactory store in which to dispense prescriptions. My experience has been that more errors

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE

NORWEGIAN, LOFOTEN

COD=LIVER OIL,

with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda and Glycerine,

has been the standard emulsion for nearly twenty-five years. During this long period, this remarkable combination has had the endorsement not only of our friends in the drug trade, but of the physicians in every locality. Its remarkable efficacy,

its absolute freedom from all deleterious substances of every nature,

have made it the recognized standard of the world. The exquisite nicety with which the elements are combined makes it permanent and keeps it free from deterioration.

The superior quality of the Cod-Liver Oil, the chemical purity of the Hypophosphites and the Glycerine, and the care that we exercise in its preparation, make it a permanent emulsion. These facts commend it to the druggist, the physician and the consumer.

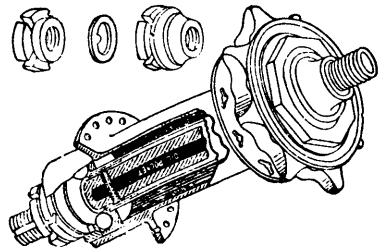
We are deeply indebted to our friends for the loyalty and support which they constantly show us, and we desire to assure them of our determination to maintain in every particular the reputation for purity and perfection, which, after years of experience, the drug trade, the medical profession and the people have accorded us.



SCOTT & BOWNE.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CAN YOU Afford to Experiment?



- You have seen an up-to-date bicycle.
 Were the axles self oiling?
 Were the chain rivets file proof?
 Were the cranks spring tempered steel?
 Were the balls hand-gauged and pedals dust proof?
 Were the cones locked, insuring permanent adjustment?
 Was the chain between the bearings or on one side?
 Had the chain been submitted to a jerk test of 1200 lbs.
 Were the bearings two point, oil tempered file and dust proof?
 Were the sprockets detachable forged and flanged or only stamped?
 Were the spoke threads rolled, or cut detracting from the strength?
 Were there oil cups to fall off, permitting dirt to enter the bearings?
 Was it protected by a reliable home guarantee or guaranteed by some unknown or remote American Manufacturer?

The 1898 CLEVELAND Has All These Advantages.

See the Cleveland Improved Bearings,
THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

Greatest Invention Since the Pneumatic Tire.
 NO SIDE PULL, BIND, OR TWIST.

"CLEVELANDS" \$55, \$70, \$80

Write for Catalogue.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

H. A. LOZIER & CO.,
 TORONTO JUNCTION
 Showrooms, 117 Yonge St.

occur in this class of pharmacies than in any other. Whoever accepts the prescription from the customer generally fills it. But while doing so, trade in the store demands his assistance from time to time; and this disadvantage, coupled with the annoyance of probably two or three other clerks trying to fill a prescription at the same time and in the same manner, often results in errors being made, regardless of how accurate the compounders may be. And then, too, the customer whose prescription you are filling observes you waiting upon general trade, and before the stated "ten or fifteen minutes" have passed he will probably ask, "How much longer will I have to wait?" The most successful method I have found to prevent errors in this class of pharmacies is to fill your prescription and attempt nothing else at the same time, carefully "back-checking" the prescription after it is compounded. While one or two clerks are dispensing let the other two or three attend exclusively to general trade. The customer has greater confidence in the clerk if he remains with the prescription until it is delivered, and at the same time reputation and business are not imperilled by the possibility of error.

Then there is the doctor who rushes into the prescription department and demands that this prescription be sent to Mrs. Jones immediately; and in the next breath asks for a solution or two "to take with him," etc. This interruption not only causes delay, but increases the chances of an error. A physician should, like all other customers, give his orders to the first clerk at leisure, and not force his wants upon those whose responsibilities at that time involve matters of life and death. Constant interruption and undue haste are the cause of more errors in this store than in any other class of pharmacies.

AN EXCELLENT SYSTEM OF COMPOUNDING.

The ideal pharmacy is where one or two exclusive prescription clerks are employed. The proportion of prescriptions being much greater, the possibility of error would seem also to be greater, calling for added preventive measures. But here system can be employed which, if strictly carried out, renders this department comparatively free from blunders. If from ninety to one hundred and ten prescriptions are compounded each day, this is sufficient business to warrant one man's giving his whole time to it. He should be kept wholly responsible, and should be made to do nothing else.

You enclose this dispenser in a case with but one entrance, that in the rear, and not accessible either to other clerks or to physicians. Let there be one shelf divided in two parts, one part projecting into the outside store to be used for delivering and receiving subscriptions.

Now let the *clerk* take a prescription from a customer. After glancing it over he hands the customer

a check with the remark, "It will take ten or twenty minutes—did you wish to wait or will you return later?" After getting his answer, we make out a tag as follows:

SALE & SON DRUG CO. SALE & SON DRUG CO.

<i>Prescription Check.</i>	<i>Prescription Check.</i>
No. 7.	No. 13.
<i>Send,</i>	<i>Waiting,</i>
<i>Taken by.....Sale.</i>	<i>Taken by.....Sale.</i>
<i>Dispensed by.....Off.</i>	<i>Dispensed by.....Off.</i>
<i>Price.....Paid.</i>	<i>Price.....50c.</i>
<i>Remarks :.....</i>	<i>Remarks :.....</i>
<i>.....200 Main St.</i>	<i>.....Give Copy.</i>
<i>.....Soon.</i>	<i>.....</i>

If it is a "wait," a line is drawn through the "will call," and *vice versa*. If it is "paid for," "to be sent c. o. d.," or if copy is wanted, etc., there is ample room for record under "Remarks." Now if the customer is well known to the clerk, he may write the name where the "No." is placed; but this is not nearly so practical as giving a check and putting the number of the same on the tag. I can recall several instances where two persons of the same name were having prescriptions filled at the same time, and each would have received the other's medicine but for the observation of the manager. Again, a woman often does not like to give her name, especially in some instances. And, too, it often happens that the clerk who first waited upon the customer steps out, and so it is that another clerk is made to take the finished prescription to perhaps three or four waiting customers with the question, "Is your name Jones?" With the check system all that is necessary is, "What number have you, please?" It inspires confidence with the customer, who, as a rule, is very skeptical in regard to medicines, and appreciates the precautions taken against errors. It also has a tendency to relieve the worried clerk, as he knows the prescription can be delivered by another clerk, should he be busy when it is finished. These tags and brass checks should be within easy reach of all clerks. The customer is given the check, the corresponding number being written on the tag, a corner of which is then moistened and attached to the prescription; in case of a refill, it is attached to bottle or box.

Let us now turn to the prescription case and follow the system there. A bell placed in the opening labelled "Incoming prescriptions" is tapped once to call the dispenser's attention. As the dispenser takes the prescription the salesman absolves all connection therewith. Occasionally there are as many as ten or fifteen prescriptions before the dispenser at the same time. While a few of these are "waits,"

the balance are "call" or "send." Now, as dispenser, the principal precaution is to prevent your mind from becoming confused. A man who gets "rattled" is unqualified for an exclusive dispenser, and has no business in a prescription case. Fill one prescription at a time, write the label, then "back-check" the prescription, turning it over to observe if the physician desired anything else for the patient. Then tear off the tag; wrap the bottle or box neatly, and paste tag, after having marked thereon your name and the price of the mixture, on outside wrapper. Tap the bell twice (which signifies that a prescription is ready) and place the finished product on the "outgoing" shelf. By using judgment, moving rapidly and systematically, the number of prescriptions one man can dispense a day is surprising. By following the foregoing system, he can fill and wrap from seventy-five to ninety prescriptions a day, without an error, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; although with the heaviest "rush" in the afternoon, he may need the assistance of another dispenser.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

I have found that the immediate wrapping of all prescriptions ready for delivery is a most important check against errors, as the constant and promiscuous handling of a tag, separated from the package, will often cause "the wrong bottle to be handed to the right person."

If one would carefully read the label before dispensing from *any* container, repeating the observation when returning same to its place, errors in dispensing would be greatly lessened. *Always* replace every bottle properly, immediately after it is dispensed from. Finish one prescription completely before commencing another. Recheck *all* prescriptions. Observe that the scales balance before weighing each ingredient.

It is desirable for accuracy to have solutions and triturations of such drugs of a poisonous nature as are most used in small doses. Keep all poisons, their solutions and triturations separately, and in a closed case used for that purpose only.

Leave morphine sulphate in its original container, and you will then never confuse it with quinine sulphate.

Have *plain* lettered labels on all parcels containing poison.

It is necessary to have all tinctures, extracts, solutions, etc., systematically arranged and conveniently at hand.

Probably four-fifths of all errors are caused by the dispenser trying to accomplish too much at the same time, and the other one-fifth are caused by sheer carelessness.

No man can either live piously or die righteously without a wife.—Richter,

INDIAN AND ALEXANDRIAN SENNAS.

BY R. H. DENNISTON.

(Under the direction of Research Committee C of the Revision Committee of the U. S. P.)

This problem has already received considerable attention by histologists.

The results of Prof. L. E. Sayre's work appeared in two numbers of the *Am. Journal of Pharmacy*, Nov. 1896 and June 1897, and the result of Dr. Schneider's work in the *American Druggist* of April 10th, 1897.

As the results obtained by these gentlemen differ somewhat on essential points, it was deemed advisable to submit the question to a further investigation.

In beginning the work, the epidermis on different portions of authentic leaves of both the Alexandrian and Indian material was examined. Portions of the epidermis were taken from both the upper and lower sides of the leaf, and from the tip, middle and base in each case.

The characteristics noted were then tabulated under the following headings.

1. Number of hairs present on a piece of epidermis visible in the field using a B. & L. microscope, 1 in. eyepiece and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. objective (i. e. 0.125 sq. mm.).
2. Distance these hairs are apart.
3. Form and size of hairs.
4. Number and shape of epidermal cells around hairs.
5. Shape of stomata.
6. Number of nebenzellen around stomata.
7. Form of nebenzellen around stomata.
8. Size of epidermal cells.

Several leaves of each species were examined in this way, and the characteristics were found to be quite uniform in the same species.

1. Taking up the results found, in order, the hairs were found to be distributed on the leaf rather more thickly toward the point than at the base, also that the hairs were more numerous on the lower side of the leaf.

On the upper side of the leaf there were found to be in the field (2 in. eyepiece and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. obj.) from 4 to 6 hairs in the Alex. Senna; on the lower side of the leaf there were found to be from 5 to 12 hairs.

In the same field the upper side of the Indian Senna leaf showed from 0 to 2 hairs, and the lower side from 3 to 6 hairs. Thus we see that the number of hairs on the upper side of the Alex. leaf and on the lower side of the Indian leaf nearly correspond.

Thus this characteristic would place an unknown fragment of epidermis in the Indian class if it had

three hairs or less, and in the Alexandrian, if it contained more than six hairs in the field mentioned above.

2. As we rarely find a fragment in the finer powders (60-80) as large as we have just been considering, it seemed desirable to find a way in which the occurrence of hairs could be made use of on smaller fragments, and it was found that counting the number of epidermal cells between any two hair scars proved to be a fairly accurate method. Thus the average distance the hairs are apart in Alexandrian, both upper and lower surfaces, is three epidermal cells, and in the Indian six. I think this will be somewhat easier than the method Schneider suggests of counting the number of epidermal cells in a certain area and the number of hairs in the same, although the result is practically the same.

3. As for the form of hairs, those of Alexandrian are somewhat straighter than those of Indian. Out of about 200 hairs of each kind examined, one in five in Indian was found to be curved, while in Alexandrian the proportion was one to twelve. This differs from the result found by Sayre.

4. As for the epidermal cells around the hairs, the number was found to range from 5 to 8 in the Indian, with 6 as a usual number. In Alexandrian, the number ranged from 4 to 8, with 5 as the usual number. This result agrees with that found by Schneider in so far as the usual number of bounding cells is concerned in each case, but differs slightly in the range of limits.

5. The shape of the stomata was not found to be characteristic. They were examined on every portion of the leaf, and many leaves examined, and the majority of stomata of the Indian were not found to be of the long type as is stated by Sayre.

6. The stomata in both sennas were found to usually have two nebenzellen, although the proportion having two is greater in the Indian species. In Indian Senna the proportion is, 1 having 3 nebenzellen to 7 having 2, while in the Alexandrian the proportion is 1 having 3 to 2 having 2.

7. I did not find the size of the nebenzellen to be very characteristic, although in the Alexandrian species one of the nebenzellen walls is usually quite close to one of the guard cell walls, thus giving it a somewhat more crowded appearance than in the Indian.

8. The epidermal cells were found to be somewhat smaller on the average in Alexandrian than in Indian. This coincides with the statement of Schneider.

The powders of the authentic Alexandrian and Indian material were now taken up and studied in the same manner. Here another characteristic comes in, that of counting the number of detached hairs in the field. There were found to be in the

pure Alex. powder (No. 60 or No. 80) from 5 to 28 hairs or an average of 16 in a field (using 1 in. eye piece and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. objective.) In the pure Indian powder (No. 60 or No. 80) but 2-7 hairs or an average of 5 were to be found in a field of the same size.

The mixed powders were next studied and conclusions drawn as to percent of adulteration.

In order to determine all the fragments under a cover glass and not count any twice, the cover was ruled up into divisions. The mount was made by placing a drop of chloral-glycerine on a slide, covering with powder and blowing off all that does not adhere to the drop. The cover is then placed and the slide heated over a gas jet till bubbles form. By taking drops of uniform size, this method gave fairly good results, more satisfactory than the method suggested by Sayre of shaking powder in a vial.

In making a test, at least five slides should be prepared and studied.

1st, Search for detached hairs and average the number found in a number of fields. If the average falls below 16, the presence of Indian may be suspected. (An arbitrary figure, such as 16, should not be set as the limit, but anyone using the test should make preparations of authentic Alexandrian powder of the same degree of fineness as the suspected powder, using the same sized drop of chloral-glycerine in each case. This can be used as a standard.)

2nd, Search for characteristic pieces of epidermis, using tests under (2) and (6) above as the principal ones, and tabulate results to show per cent. of adulteration.

I have used this test on unknown mixtures of the two Sennas with fairly accurate results and think anyone can do the same with a little study.—Pharmacognostical Laboratory, University of Wisconsin.

—*Pharm. Review*, March.

According to a statement made by a representative in the German Reichstag (*Pharm. Ztg.* 1898, p. 63) European countries have opened their universities to women in the following chronological order: Sweden, 1870; Denmark, Holland and Finland, 1875; Belgium and Italy, 1876; Norway, 1884. Last year Austria also opened the doors of her universities to women. In Switzerland and even Russia this privilege or concession to women has for a long time been one of the modern achievements. Only Germany, and especially Prussia, seems to hold back. The Secretary of State informed the Reichstag that, if a certain interpretation of Reichsgewerbeordnung will be accepted by the government, the universities will no doubt be thrown open to medical, pharmaceutical and dental students, irrespective of sex.—*Pharm. Review*.



Walter Bews. Malcolm Galbraith. W. J. Kent. C. J. Cunningham. H. McPherson. S. M. Torraut.
 A. C. Oliver, Sec. J. T. Curtis, Vice-Pres. Dean Heebner, Hon. Pres. O. S. Mitchell, Pres. Prof. Scott, Hon. Vice-Pres.
 C. W. Elliott. (Photo by Farmer Bros.)

EXTRACTS.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Many druggists are in position to develop without difficulty a legitimate and satisfactory trade in the drug substances which are commonly sold by grocers for food purposes—like "ground" mustard, bicarbonate of soda, cream of tartar, baking-powder, and the various flavoring "essences." Few people are aware of the gross adulteration and sophistication, characteristic of these materials as found in grocery stores. Were it to become generally known, the pharmacist would be the gainer. We hope a word to the wise is sufficient. The public, you know, has a horror of consuming substances which are "impure."—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

THE PATENT-MEDICINE CURSE.

Every pharmacist in the United States should refuse to sell at least those patent-medicines which con-

tain, even in the smallest amount, morphine or opium, cocaine or cocoa, or such other drugs as produce a habit. It is a shame and a disgrace to our country that anyone is allowed to put up and sell as harmless, preparations which are so diabolical. The man who sells opium in any form to give to infants, or cocaine to adults, unless under the strictest kind of medical surveillance, is committing a wrong, second only to direct and swift murder. The liquor-dealer is angelic compared with him.—*Merck's Report.*

Often on the green leaves of trees you will notice little black spots which do not seem to arise from any disease, as the plant looks otherwise healthy enough. As a matter of fact, these are caused by burning; the rays of the sun get focussed by the drops of morning dew.

NEWS ITEMS.

A. Hamilton & Co., of Hamilton, have assigned. Jno. G. Calder of Slocan City, B. C., has assigned.

Reid & Coly have opened a business in Wardner, B. C.

L. A. Hoecker of Baden has sold out to D. B. Phillips.

R. J. Old, St. Thomas, has sold out to R. P. Reckie.

The Pine Malt Medicine Co. of Bothwell, Ont., is closing.

J. Seymour-Coombs is starting a new business in Halifax, N. S.

T. C. Donald is removing from St. John's to Hampton, N. B.

A. M. Ross has opened a business at Murray River, P. E. I.

Dr. Martin is about opening a new business in Lachine, Quebec.

J. B. Rudderham, Par.sboro, is moving to North Sydney, N. S.

O. V. D. Jones of St. Johns, N. B., is reported missing and the business closed.

The Moose Jaw Drug and Stationery Co. Limited, of Moose Jaw, N. W. T., is applying for incorporation.

Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists of Halifax, N. S., suffered considerable loss by fire on April 1st.

A fire occurred in Thamesville on March 29th, during which the stock of the "Central Drug Store" was damaged by smoke and water.

C. A. Nettleton of Penetang has sold his branch at Midland to F. S. Fraleigh, who has been managing the business for some two years.

The drug and stationery stock of J. H. McCollom of Milton, has been sold to Wickson & Co., who will continue business in the old stand.

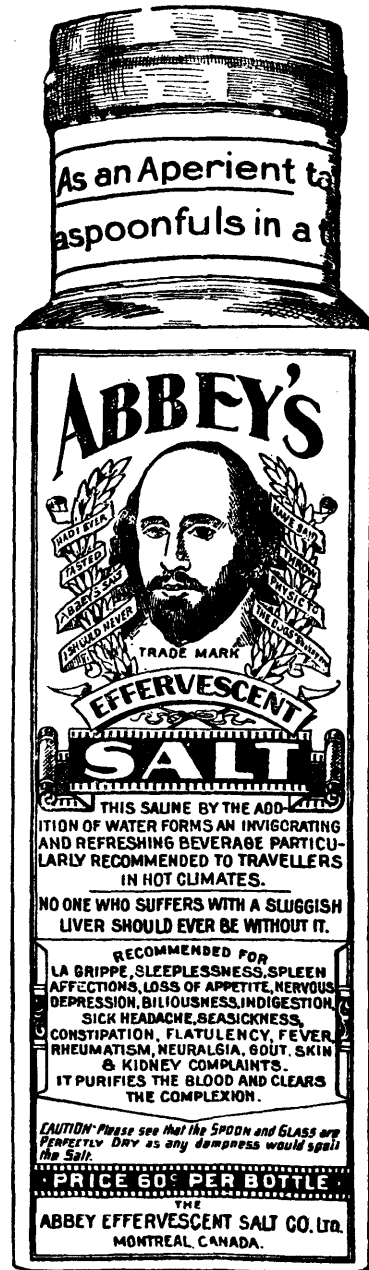
Among those who have passed the recent examination for the degree of M. D., C. M., at Trinity University, was Mr. D. McGillivray of Uxbridge, in Class II. Mr. McGillivray wins honors in Midwifery and Therapeutics.

PROF. MUNYON MADE AN L.L.D.

The American University of Tennessee, recognizing the scholarly attainments of Prof. J. M. Munyon, has conferred upon him the distinguished and very honorable degree and title of Doctor of Laws.

A Great Seller!

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



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

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

TORONTO NEWS.

Mr. Edminson of Woodstock, has been in the city on business during the month.

F. F. Burgess has purchased the stock of F. Bell, corner Hamilton and Queen streets.

During the past month there have been three sales of business and one removal.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, of Vancouver, have taken an office and warerooms at 121 Church St.

Ex-Councillor Shuff and wife of London, were in the city for a few days, and were guests at the Arlington during their sojourn.

A. R. Fraser of Spadina Ave., has been on a tour across the border. Too close application to business necessitated change and rest.

The O. C. P. examinations are on as we go to press. 130 candidates are writing. The largest, and we have the word of the candidates, the best-looking lot ever presenting themselves at one time.

The drug trade of Toronto appears to be gradually recovering from the shock sustained at the introduction of cutting by departmental stores. Wholesalers report a more healthy tone, and any business offered for sale finds ready purchasers.

Mr. W. J. Urquhart, who recently represented the "Druggists' Corporation" in the west, has purchased the "Forum Pharmacy," corner of Gerrard and Yonge, and anticipates dispelling the "hoodoo" that has apparently attached itself to the place.

W. J. Bauld, who recently purchased the business of Mr. McCann, corner of Dundas and Ossington Sts., has been forced through ill health to again dispose of the business. J. H. Hallett, corner Spadina and College Sts., is the purchaser and proposes running it as a branch.

Mr. R. Cowen, corner of Carlton and Parliament, purchased the business of Mr. West on Jarvis St. and proposes running it as a branch. The store is undergoing a general overhauling and will emerge from the hands of the fitters and decorators complete in all appointments.

Mr. Geo. Marshall found his old store at the corner of Ontario and Queen streets too confined to accommodate his growing trade and having secured by purchase the opposite corner of Ontario on the same side of Queen, he has fitted it up in a most convenient manner. He is now possessor of one of Toronto's most attractive pharmacies.

The Trading Stamp epidemic has struck Toronto, and a large number of merchants in all lines of business have the fever. Just observe how rapidly it will run its course and then abate. Trying to "get something for nothing" appears to be the principal occupation of professional shoppers, and our merchants are pandering to the pernicious habit.

Immediately after the sale of his business Mr. Bauld departed for Kamloops, British Columbia,

and although his sojourn in that salubrious climate has been short, it is long enough to begin the restoring process. Renewed health and vigor are the results of the change. That the process may be speedy and the results permanent is the wish of his many friends.

A full page portrait of Mr. A. E. Walton, Queen St. East., occupies the first page of *The Canadian Wheelman* of April 18th, in connection with the report of the Good Friday meeting of the C. W. A. in the Rossin House. Mr. Walton was elected to the executive committee with the title of "chairman of the Dominion racing board for '98." We congratulate Mr. Walton on securing the position and the C. W. A. on securing so good a man for the position. Mr. W. A. Karn of Woodstock was present at the meeting, and according to the *Wheelman* report, carried off oratorical honors.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The number of pharmacists registered by the New Record of Pharmacy of Greater New York is 2,400.

Chicago physicians and pharmacists are to have a conference in regard to refilling prescriptions and giving copies.

The Chicago Council License Committee proposes a \$100 druggists' liquor license, and a \$25 cigar license. The druggists object and are organizing to fight the regulation.

Atlanta, Georgia, has passed an ordinance against the use of "Trading Stamps." Mr. Jos. Jacobs, chairman of the commercial section of the A.Ph.A., was mainly instrumental in getting the bill through the Council.

Mr. Brent Good of the Carter Medicine Company, has just returned from San Francisco, where he has succeeded in breaking up a gang of counterfeiters who have been doing a "Land office" trade in "bogus" Carter's pills.

Chas. E. Russell, a drug clerk in Boston, Mass., was shot dead in the store of W. A. Chapin on the evening of April 4th. The case is mysterious, as no motive for the crime can be discovered. No robbery was committed, although the safe door was open.

New Jersey is exercised over the prospective passing of a law regulating the sale of poisons, containing provisions similar to those which have been in force in Ontario since 1871. The surprising thing is that any State should be without such a common sense Law.

The Pennsylvania State Pharmacy Board is after patent medicines that are not what they are advertised to be. The Board is empowered by the Becker law to employ a chemist to test medicines and also to prosecute. A fine not exceeding \$100 can be imposed, and imprisonment inflicted for a term not ex-

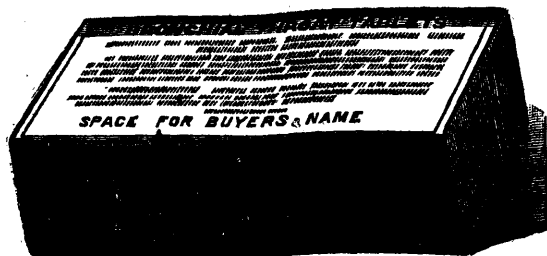
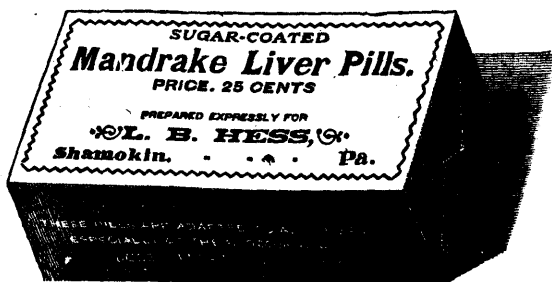
40 Years of Experience at Your Service.

Vegetable Mandrake LIVER PILLS.

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

Per gross, \$6.50.

Special quotations given on large lots.



BRONCHIAL THROAT TABLETS. Very Attractive.

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

Per gross, \$7.

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

Bromo Soda.

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

Composition:

CAFFEINE, 1 gr. BROMIDE OF SODIUM, 30 grs.

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

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

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

Large Size, \$1.00. \$7 50 Per Doz.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

Philadelphia, New York, Chicago.



PREPARED FROM
GIZZARD OF THE
CHICKEN.

INGLUVIN

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

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy.

Dose—5 to 20 grains.

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

—WORK ON—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

EDITION 1879.

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

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

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

EDITIONS 1889 and 1896.

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

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

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

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

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUABLE
RELIABLE
PERMANENT

Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND
GELATIN
COATED

Standard Fluid Extracts,
Pills, Parvules
Ingluvin, Bromo Soda,
Compressed Tablets,
Hypodermic Tablets,

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

And all Standard Pharmaceutical Products.

The Great Selling Specialty

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

(3 and 5 grains.)

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

ADVANTAGES:


Convenience,

Accuracy,

Portability,

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

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

Your Pill Trade will stay with you 

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

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

VERY POPULAR SELLERS.



\$6.50 PER GROSS.

Discount for Quantities.

33 1/2 per cent. profit if retailed at.....	6 cents
50 " " " "	7 " "
100 " " " "	9 " "
200 " " " "	14 " "
450 " " " "	25 " "

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

PILLS.



PURE Drugs in the hands of our experienced chemists result in producing a pill that is permanent, soluble, potent and reliable. All Private Formulæ sent to us for quotation and manufacture are under our personal supervision, and are absolutely protected.

Sugar Coated Pills, any color.

Gelatin " " no "Pin" Holes.

Our Pill List comprises all Standard Formulæ.

Write for Epitome of Prices Current.

2 Grain Quinine Pills.

In Bottles of 100 with your label,

For handy retailing.

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

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

SEND FOR

LATEST :: QUOTATIONS.

Mass.—Skilfully prepared from pure drugs.

Shape.—Round, Oval, Lentiform.

Coating.—Sugar or Gelatin.

Absolutely reliable and will resist atmospheric conditions.

ceeding ninety days nor less than thirty days.

Cincinnati has a telephone war on, in which the telephone company and the druggists are the principal contending parties. It is likely to be settled by the introduction of nickel-in-the-slot-phones, for which druggists will pay \$25 a year, they to have the privilege of calling up their wholesale houses and physicians. Physicians, also, will be allowed to use them to communicate with their offices. The use-your-telephone-sir fellow will have to drop his nickle before getting a response from 'hello.'

Meyers Bros.' Druggist, reports a case of "dog call dog." in which an insurance company and a young man who loved a good cigar figured as principals. The young fellow bought 2,000 extra fine cigars, and had them insured for their full value, smoked them up and demanded the insurance, claiming that they had been destroyed by fire. The case was taken to the court and the judge decided in favor of the young man. The insurance company then had the young man arrested for setting fire to his own property, and the same judge ordered that he pay a fine and go to jail for three months.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia is agitating for a law against "indecent advertising."

A rich "find" of platinum is reported from Parapara, New Zealand. An assay of picked stone gave 2,000 oz. to the ton.

A druggist of Sheffield, Eng., has been fined 5s. and costs for selling comp. liquorice powder which did not contain sulphur as indicated.

The Imperial institute of England are arranging to hold an exhibition of Acetylene gas apparatus. Precaution is being taken that no apparatus is admitted unless it fulfils the requisite conditions of safety.

POISONING BY CHLORATE OF POTASH.—A chemist's assistant in Buda-Pesth last month sold, when asked for some Karlsbad salts, some chlorate of potash by mistake. The patient took two teaspoonfuls in water, and in one hour was dead.

Mr. A. L. Villiers of Manchester, Eng., was fined by Judge Parry in the County Court 5s. and costs for selling arsenical fly paper. Mr. Villiers is a general-store keeper and under the pharmacy act not allowed to sell poisons. The analyst found 7 gr. of arsenic in each paper.

English pharmaceutical publications are devoting considerable space to the subject of photographic supplies as a side line for chemists. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* of April 2nd contained a 24 page supplement devoted entirely to photography and photographic supplies.

The Carter Liver Pill people are defendants in a suit before the English courts for £20,000 damages claimed by the plaintiffs because the Carter people failed to establish the fact that their net profits were £45,000, one of the conditions upon which the interests of the Company were being sold in England.

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

According to our English exchanges the new British Pharmacopœia will be ready for distribution this month. Its arrival will be awaited with great interest. According to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the changes are not as many or so great as we expected they would be. The most important are the adoption of the metric weights and measures, and the changes in alcoholic strength of the tinctures as proposed by Farr and Wright.

The nomenclature has also been changed in many instances in accordance with modern chemistry and botany, many of the plant names being changed.

We hope in our next issue to be able to commence a review of the work, as we expect to have copies in our hands by that time.



HYDROMETER with moveable price scale corresponding with the percentage of alcohol. Aug. P. Fortin, E. E. P., Montreal.

This hydrometer is graduated the same as that of Gay-Lussac, but it also has a moveable scale showing the price per gallon for each degree or percentage.

The object of this instrument is to aid dealers in liquors or even pharmacists who sometimes have to buy spirits or liquors over or under the ordinary percentage, and consequently at varying prices, and the question to be solved is whether in buying a spirit stronger or weaker than we ordinarily buy, we get the value of our money?

This will require some figuring out, which takes time and requires a certain amount of mathematical ability, but with the moveable price scale, one can immediately find the value of the spirit, without further trouble and to one's satisfaction.

The proprietor of a Kensington pharmacy found the following document pasted on the sunny side of his prescription case. It was glued there by his ten-year-old errand boy, who is developing in many other directions a remarkable aptitude for the methods of the retail drug business:

- Monday—Sweep, dust cases, wipe fountain.
- Tuesday—Sweep, dust cases, clean scale pans.
- Wednesday—Sweep, dust cases, clean shelf bottles.
- Thursday—Sweep, dust cases, fill bottles.
- Friday—Window-cleaning; Friday, 10 p. m., Jake goes off.
- Saturday—Sweep, dust cases, clean fountain, fill stock bottles with syrup, shine clerk's shoes.
- Sunday—play poker.

—*Pharm. Era.*

Recent Papers.

GRAY'S GLYCERIN TONIC. W. L. Cliffe. *Am. Jour. Pharm.*, April.

A preparation bearing this title has recently been put on the market by a New York firm, who claim the sole right to the use of this name although the preparation was used under the same name and has been a regular article of stock among Boston pharmacists for years. Kelley & Durkee of Boston furnished the formula to the writer several years ago.

Gentian root, No. 40,.....	3¼ oz. Troy.
Sherry wine, q. s. to percolate	26 fd. oz.
Then add:	
Extract of dandelion.....	4⅞ oz. Troy.
Glycerin.....	26 fd. oz.
Dilute phosphoric acid.....	4⅞ fd. oz.
Tincture of Cardamon compound,	
Syrup of lemon,.....	
Syrup of orange peel, of each	6½ fd. oz.

TO DISSOLVE iodine in oils A. Schmitt recommends the use of sodium iodide and glycerine, as follows:

Resublimed iodine.....	1 gm.
Sodium iodide.....	0.25
Glycerine	1 to 2 drops.

Triturate together till the iodine is completely dissolved, then add the prescribed quantity of oil.

REMEDY for black rot or other plant diseases. A French patent has recently been granted for a new mixture for this purpose. It is similar to Bordeaux mixture.

Methylated Spirit.....	9 Litres
Oil of turpentine.....	360 gms.
Pine tar.....	30 "
Soft soap.....	2750 "
Copper Sulphate.....	500 "

Dissolve the soap in the alcohol, add the turpentine and copper sulphate, then add water to make 100 litres. To this mixture is added the pine tar, and the whole well mixed.

Before mixing, one part is diluted with 18 of water.

ICHTHYOL SUPPOSITORIES, ESCHENBURG (*Pharm. Centr.*) states that ichthyol lowers the melting point of cacao butter, and recommends the addition of wax in making the suppositories. 3 parts of cacao butter, .2 parts of white wax with 1 of ichthyol melts at 36°C. (96.80F.) The cacao-butter and wax should be melted together, and the ichthyol added as the mixture begins to harden.

PERCENTAGE OF SUGAR IN MULLEIN FLOWERS. Dr. A. Schneegans in *Journ. der Pharmacie v. Elsass—Lothringen*, reports on a case of a diabetic patient who had been put on a strictly diabetic diet but whose urine still showed the presence of large quantities of sugar. It was found that the

patient was in the habit of drinking large quantities of mullein flower tea, which according to Rebling contain 11 per cent. of sugar. The writer undertook an investigation and found an average of 10.4 per cent. on titrating the clarified infusion with Fehling's solution.

TWO PREPARATIONS OF ORANGE. Ed. E. Williams, prize essay in *American Druggist*, Mar. 10.

SYRUP OF ORANGE.

Sweet orange peel from fresh fruit	50 gms.
Pumice.....	100 "
Precip. calcium phosphate.....	50 "
Sugar	700 "
Alcohol	
Water, q. s. to make.....	1000 cc.

Reduce the pumice to powder, then add the orange peel and triturate thoroughly. Transfer to a percolator with pressure, and percolate with hot alcohol to 100 cc. Pour this on the calcium phosphate, add 150 gms. of sugar and add 300 cc. of water in portions. Filter through a wetted double filter, returning the first portions until clear; dissolve the rest of the sugar in the filtrate by agitation, strain and add water to make 1000 cc.

TINCTURA AURANTII DULCIS.

Fresh sweet orange peel.....	200 gms.
Pumice.....	200 "
Alcohol to make.....	1000 "

Mix the orange peel and pumice and reduce to a fine powder. Transfer to a narrow percolator, without pressure, and gradually pour on alcohol till 1000 cc. of tincture are obtained.

FLUID FOR REMOVING RUST FROM IRON AND STEEL. For this purpose a writer in *Sueddeutsch Apoth. Zeit.* recommends a mixture of one part of lactic acid and 2 parts of oil of spike, to be rubbed on the spots with a piece of tissue paper; the article is then put aside till the next day, and the spots again rubbed with a little oil of spike.

THE SEEDS OF ENTADA SCANDENS AS AN ADULTERANT OF CALABAR BEAN. W. B. Day, *Western Druggist*, March.

Prof. Hereth sent to the writer some months ago some seeds which he had found in a lot of calabar beans. They were forwarded to Prof. J. W. Lloyd, who pronounced them to be the seeds of *Entada scandens*, Bentham, and stated that they had not before been met with in America as an adulterant of *Physostigma*. The seeds are broadly kidney-shaped, flattish, almost lenticular, about 1¼ in. in diameter and about ⅝ in. thick. In the powdered drug the most noticeable difference is in the size of the starch grains, those of *entada* measuring from 5 to 6 microns, while those of calabar bean measure from 40 to 60 microns. Further, the cotyledons of *entada* do not give the salmon color produced on treating calabar bean with caustic potash.

MAKING AND FILLING GELATINE CAPSULES.
Frank Edel, Des Moines, Ia. *Western Druggist*,
March.

Mr. Edel recommends the following as the best formula for a

MASS FOR CLOSING CAPSULES.

Gelatin.....	25
Glycerin.....	10
Sugar.....	8
Water.....	45

Soak the gelatin in the water, add the sugar and glycerin, then dissolve on a water-bath. This solution should be applied to the aperture with a glass rod and great care must be taken that no oil is allowed to get on the edges. Another precaution to be taken is that the gelatin mass be heated to about 120° F.

THE PHARMACY OF CANTHARIDIN. Professor Greenish and Harold Wilson, Pharm. Society of Great Britain, March.

As the result of a series of experiments the authors propose the following formula for preparations of cantharides, using cantharidin as giving more reliable products.

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS.

Cantharidin.....	1
Castor Oil.....	6
Resin.....	3
Acetic Ether to.....	300

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS.

Cantharidin.....	1
Chloroform.....	q. s.
Olive Oil.....	199
Resin Plaster.....	4600

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDES.

Cantharidin.....	1
Chloroform.....	q. s.
Yellow wax, prepared suet, and resin, of each.....	333

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Cantharidin.....	1
Chloroform.....	100
Rectified spirit.....	10000

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDES.

Cantharidin.....	1
Chloroform.....	q. s.
Yellow wax.....	400
Olive oil.....	2500

PREPARATION OF EYE SALVES WITH FRESHLY PRECIPITATED MERCURIC OXIDE. Dr. Schweissinger (in *Pharm. Centralhalle*) finds that the complaints of physicians with regard to the roughness of this ointment are well founded and that it is impossible to prepare a perfectly smooth ointment from the ordinary yellow oxide of mercury. He therefore recommends that the freshly precipitated oxide be used. The calculated quantity of mercuric chloride which will yield the prescribed quantity of oxide is dissolved in water, precipitated with sodium hydrate solution; the precipitate carefully washed, thrown on a filter and the moisture drawn off by a filter pump till the oxide is almost dry. The precipitate is then well mixed with the prescribed quantity of fatty substance.

Schweissinger is of the opinion that other ointments such as that of white precipitate or of zinc oxide could be made in the same way. *Zeitsch. allg. oester. Apotheker Vereins.*

URSAL or Urea Salicylate is in the form of needles or prisms, given in dose of .5 to 1 gm.

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

GRIFFITHS' MENTHOL LINIMENT,

The Great Pain Reliever.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE,

A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLO COMPOUND,

A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

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

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

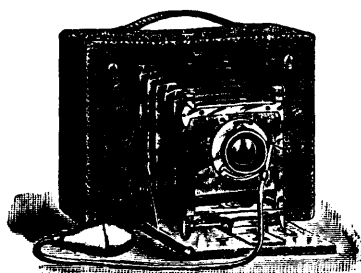
—THE—

Griffiths & Macpherson

COMPANY,

Druggists, Vancouver, B.C.

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



CAMERAS,
PLATES,
PAPER,
MOUNTS,
CHEMICALS.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Sharpe, Eakins & Ferris,

94 Bay St., TORONTO, Ont.

NOTE ON THE DISPENSING OF ANTIPYRINE WITH SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER. T. DUNLOP, Meeting of the Glasgow Pharm. Ass'n.

In a recent paper already noticed in these columns, Prof. Caspari, of Baltimore, stated that in dispensing these two bodies together the spirit of nitrous ether should be carefully neutralized with potassium bicarbonate, and with reference to the particular prescription which he then discussed, he stated that probably the solution of ammonium acetate may have been alkaline, which would have prevented the formation of the poisonous green isonitrosoantipyrine. Mr. Dunlop contests this statement and says that ammonium acetate solution, even if perfectly neutral, prevents the reaction, and in support of his statement gives the results of some experiments with acetates. Fifteen grains of antipyrine were dissolved in three drachms of water. This was placed in three test tubes, and to one was added one drachm of solution of ammonium acetate; to another was added 5 grains of potassium acetate, and to the third 5 grains of sodium acetate and to each was added 40 minims of spirit of nitrous ether. After 48 hours there was a slight development of the green coloration with the sodium acetate, but after a week there was not the slightest change in the other two tubes. The author drew attention to the fact that years ago he had noticed that acetates prevented the decomposition of iodides and bromides by spirit of nitrous ether, and supposes that it has the same action with antipyrine.

NEW REMEDIES.

AVIESIA CUTIFOLIA, is a native of Victoria, and is recommended by J. Bosisto as a remedy in fevers. The aborigines use the leaves and flowers.

Bosisto has extracted from the drug a bitter crystalline principle and an oily, resinous substance. Examination of the crystalline principle show it to be a neutral body, soluble in hot water, crystallizing from the solution on cooling in small, white needles. It is insoluble in ether, soluble in warm chloroform.

LYCORIN, an alkaloid from Lycoris radiata, is in colorless crystals, only slightly soluble in water. It is emetic and purgative.

TRIBENZOYL ACID is obtained by acting on gallic acid with benzoyl chloride. It is a colorless, odorless, tasteless powder, which is decomposed by the gastric juice, the gallic acid being liberated.

BRENZEAIN, syrocatechin, methylbenzyl ether, has been used by Dr. Marcus to produce local anesthesia in dentistry. It is also recommended as a succedaneum for guaiacol.

A FLUID for cleaning glass and painted surfaces has recently been patented in England, which consists of 1 part of hydrochloric acid and five of water.

Formulae.

ESSENCE OF CRAB APPLE.

Hyacinthin	5 m.
Cratogin	10 grs.
Oil of ylang ylang.....	30 m.
Vol. oil of Nutmeg.....	10 m.
“ “ Lignaloe.....	20 m.
“ “ Wintergreen.....	2 m.
Musc Bonr.....	10 grs.
Ext. of cassia.....	2 fd. oz.
Ext. of violet.....	4 fd. oz.
Tincture of orris.....	1 fd. oz.
Glycerine.....	30 m.
Ext. of Jasmin.....	4 fd. oz.

ESSENCE OF WHITE IRIS.

Heliotropin	30 grs.
Ionone	3 m.
Oil of orris.....	10 m.
Terpineal	20 m.
Oil of ylang ylang.....	20 m.
Oil of Lignaloe.....	5 m.
Sol. Amyl Acetate 10%.....	5 m.
Glycerin	20 m.
Ess. Jasmin to make.....	10 m.

ESSENCE OF HELIOTROPE.

Heliotropin	30 grs.
Essence of Jasmin.....	4 oz.
Oil of ylang ylang.....	5 oz.
Oil Bitter Almond.....	2 oz.
Cratogin	1 gr.
Oil of Neroli.....	10 m.
Oil of Lignaloe.....	30 m.
Terpineal	10 m.
Otto Rose.....	5 m.
Rectified spirit.....	10 oz.

—Pharm. Journal.

ANTISEPTIC PENCILS.

Corrosive sublimate or other agents such as Iodoform, etc.....	0.5
Talc	25.0
Gum Tragacanth.....	1.5
Distilled water.....	
Glycerine.....	q. s.

Mix the powders, add a few drops of glycerine and sufficient water to make a mass, which roll into pencils.

—L. Adrain.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.

Boric acid.....	13 grms.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	8.5 “
Benzoic acid.....	17 “
Thymol.....	3 “
Menthol	2 “
Oil of gaultheria	1.34 “
Oil of eucalyptus.....	6 “
Tincture of baptisia.....	9 c. c.
Alcohol	400 c. c.
Distilled water to make.....	1000

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate and boric acid in 300 c.c. of water. Dissolve the remaining ingredients in the alcohol, add the first solution to the second, and then add sufficient distilled water to make 1000 cc. Filter if necessary.

—Formulary of the Cin. Acad. of Pharm.

COMP. SYRUP OF PHOSPHO—MURIATE OF QUININE.

Potassium bicarbonate.....	33 gms.
Magnesium carbonate.....	20 "
Calunin	20 "
Soluble ferric phosphate.....	16 "
Quinine hydrochlorate.....	4 "
Strychnine .....	.14
Phosphoric acid, 85 p.c.....	40 c.c.
Orange flower water.....	125 c.c.
Syrup to make.....	1000 c.c.

Dissolve the salts in a mixture of the acid and orange flower water and add sufficient syrup to make 1000 c.c.

TOILET AMMONIA.

Dist. Water.....	5 pints.
Stronger ammonia.....	2½
Rose water	5 oz.
Sol. Ext. Orange.....	7 drs.
" " Lemon.....	7 "
" " Neroli	6 "
" " Bergamot	2 "
" " Rosemary	2 "

Mix the extracts with the distilled and rose water, and then add the ammonia.

—Merck's Report.

COMPOUND EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. Egg Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote and Iron.

Cod Liver Oil.....	334 gms.
Yold of egg (about 12) or	300 cc.
Creosote.....	22 cc.
Blanched sweet almonds.....	40 gms.
Brandy	150 cc.
Sol. of Peptonate of Iron.....	100 cc.
Oil of bitter almonds.....	10 drops.
Oil of lemon.....	10 "
Dist. water.....	80 cc.
Syrup to make.....	1000 cc.

Rub the almonds to powder, add the water gradually to make a smooth paste, add the creosote; emulsify, add balance of water and strain. Beat the yolk of egg with the brandy and gradually add the oils; emulsify, add the creosote mixture, and then the solution of iron peptonate. Agitate thoroughly and add sufficient syrup to make 1000 cc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Are each year receiving more attention as a profitable sideline for pharmacists, both in Canada and the Old Country. Almost every town has beside a regular photographer also its camera club, these require a convenient depot of requisities, this should be the local drug store, Messrs. Sharpe, Eakins & Ferris, of Bay St., Toronto, carry a full line at right prices, and would be pleased to hear from the trade. Write for quotations.

"FLY PADS."

The "Fly Pad" business has become an important one. Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. inform us that manufacturing goes on from April until October, and that the rush of orders this spring has necessitated the engagement of three extra employees.

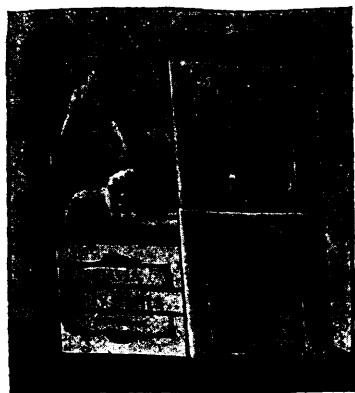
No other fly killer ever gave the same results, and no other fly poison ever had a sale in Canada at all approaching that of "Fly Pads."

YUM-YUM.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co. have recently introduced a very attractive package of breath perfume, which they have styled Yum-Yum. On each package appears a picture of the "three little maids from school," taken from the popular Mikado operatic play. The firm report a very rapid sale.

THE QUICKCURE CO

Announce a change in the retail price of *Quickcure* and *Quickheal* in this issue of the JOURNAL. The new prices can be seen in their ad. on page 463. Their many patrons will be pleased that by their new process of manufacture they can place the goods on the market at a lower rate. The new wholesale rates can be had from your jobber.



THE BEST YET.
1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

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

SPECIAL OFFER

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

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

really making 2 boxes Fly Felts, retailing at \$10, cost but \$3.50.

Send order direct to manufacturers, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through.

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

Manufactured by **Powell & Davis Co., Chatham, Ont.**

A NEW ODOR.

Messrs. John Taylor & Co. announce a new odor this month, VALLEY VIOLET. It is pronounced by connoisseurs as *par excellence*. A druggist who desires his stock complete cannot be without it.

THE GRIFFITHS MACPHERSON CO.

This Company's announcement can be found on page 487 of the JOURNAL. They have opened an office at 121 Church St., Toronto, where Mr. Griffiths is in charge. The specialties offered are wonderfully popular, and quick sellers on the coast. The company have arrived at a wise decision, and one which will be appreciated by the pharmacists, viz., that every effort possible will be put forth to prevent the goods being cut in price by those who delight to slaughter everything in sight.

FIXING LEATHER TO METAL.—Digest crushed galls, 9, in water, 8, for six hours, and strain through linen. Soak glue, 1, in water, 1, for twenty-four hours, then melt. Coat the leather surface with the warm gall-nut extract and the warm metal surface, previously roughened, with the glue, then fix together and allow to dry in air.—*Scient. Amer.*

Market Report.

DRUGS.

April 4th.—Trade continues quiet, and there are few important changes. Opium advanced in New York, is quiet in London, unchanged here; Smyrna and Constantinople speculators are having a picnic all by themselves. Quinine is uncertain and lifeless at the moment, the Java product turns out chemically pure, but the makers do not appear to know how to make it absolutely white and bulky. Cod Liver Oil.—In Lofoten the fishing has turned out small, although the quality is good, and Oil is advancing in London.


April 12th.—Holidays and war talk have interfered with business. There is a purely speculative demand for quinine in New York; otherwise the market is quiet and held at the recent decline. The Java Quinine turns out pure enough, but is not so white and light as brands that hold the market; opium dull and unchanged; Norwegian Cod Liver advanced strongly on news of terrific gales having sunk many fishing boats; it is about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % dearer.

April 18th.—Trade is fairly active and improving; some items which are contraband of war, brimstone, sulphur, saltpetre, nitrate soda, etc., have advanced considerable in New work; opium, principal holders get full prices; quinine, a good

Mulford's Serum is now supplied of a strength of

1000 UNITS of
Antitoxin per c. cm.
of serum—

Without advance in cost over extra potent. This is
The Most Concentrated
product ever offered. Mulford's Antitoxin yields the largest
percentage of recoveries and is the most generally employed.

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

H. K. MULFORD CO., Chemists,
Philadelphia and Chicago.

business doing at one cent advance; Jamaica Ginger of good quality is wanting in new crop, old prime scarce; the Iodine producers have arranged with the recalcitrant and there is no change likely; Phenazone tends lower; Linseed Oil has lost the advance; there has been a heavy drop in spirits turpentine; white lead is likely to be higher.

April 26th.—Trade is somewhat in a state of expectancy, for while the demand for consumption is fair and reasonable, there are speculative elements which require to be reckoned with in estimating future prices of staples. So far as New York is concerned, war premiums of insurance, the stamp tax, a proposed tax of 10% on all drugs now free, increased spirit duties, and buying up of commodities thought cheap, to be kept till war prices can be obtained, are looked on as factors. Last week, type writers, porters and clerks bought up quinine, once worth three dollars, but that craze is subsiding. Orrium has settled down for the moment at about its sterling advance on recent rates in Turkey. Cod Liver Oil is fairly steady at the late advance; the southern fishery is finished and turns out about two thirds that of '97; the northern fishery is now doing pretty well, but cannot make the total to that of last year. Iodine seems to have settled down into an "as you were" position, the opposition having been bought off; Balsam-Tolu is getting scarce; capaiba selling well; Canada Balsam in a good position. The new edition of the British Pharmacopœia will be out about June 1st,

and the changes in it will have a good deal to do with the market value of many drugs; some old timers are dropped, while new comers will acquire value. In essential oils there is a discussion going on as to citronella, some being badly adulterated. Oil Camphora, Peppermint oil, and Lemon oil are still down; camphor is cheap, and moth blocks and balls in good demand; sulphate copper is rather off; castor oil scarce and dear; phenacetin is rather higher; sulphonal still scarce; shellac can be had at lower rates; spirits turpentine is down; linseed oil steady; white and red lead higher, Paris Green price will be fixed in New York this week.

FOR SALE.

Drug business in London. Old established business; good stand and stock; no cutting; splendid chance. Apply "GENTIAN," Box 258, London, Ont.

FOR SALE,

Well assorted stock of drugs and stationery. About \$2000. Established 7 years in one of the most thriving villages in Ontario. Good business done. Reasons for selling.

Address "DRUGS,"
177 Emerald St., North,
Hamilton, Ont.

That Silky Surface

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

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

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

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

TO LET,

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

FOR SALE.

Drug Store in town of 1000 population in Eastern Ontario. Best farming community. Stock \$1400, in first class shape. Prices good. Good reasons for selling. Must sell for cash.

Address "DRUGS," care of this office.

WANTED.

A position by a young man who is an honor graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy (1897) and has obtained the degree of Phm. B. (Tor.) Excellent recommendations and references can be furnished concerning dispensing, business principles, good habits, etc. Address

H. E. WOODLAND,
38 Besserer St., Ottawa, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Drug and Stationery business in Town of Milton. For terms, etc., address

BOX 70, Milton West.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

In good working order. Steel cylinder and counter included. Reasonable price. Address DRUGGIST, Rusholme Road Branch P. O., Toronto.

UNSALEABLE**PATENTS.**

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

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

PARKE & PARKE,
HAMILTON.

**PRINTING, STATIONERY**

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

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

A SHEET OF GENUINE TANGLEFOOT

**Note
The
New
Prices
40c. a box.**

LOOKS LIKE THIS :



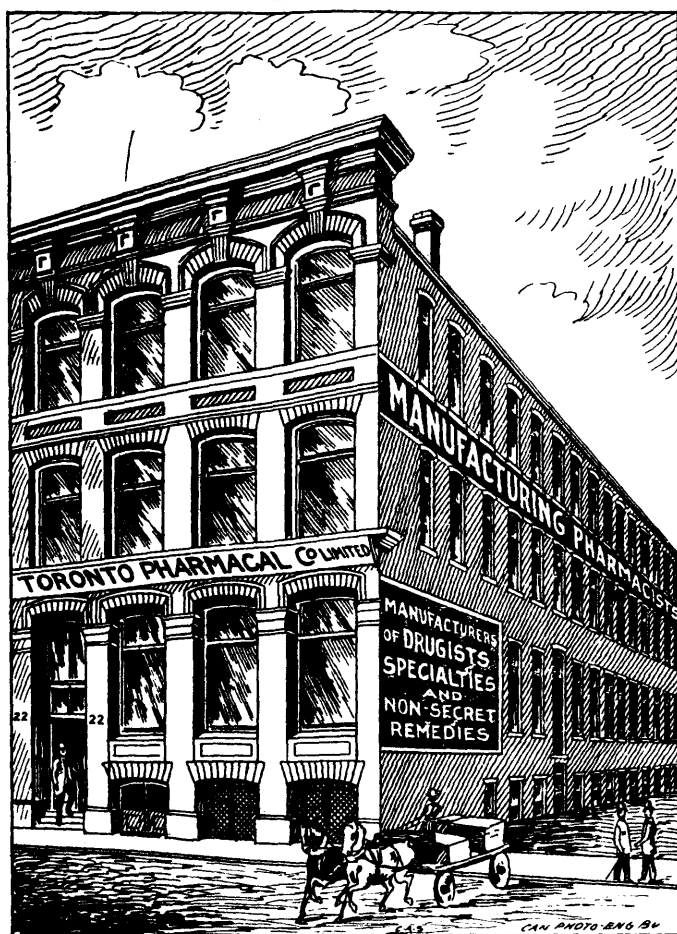
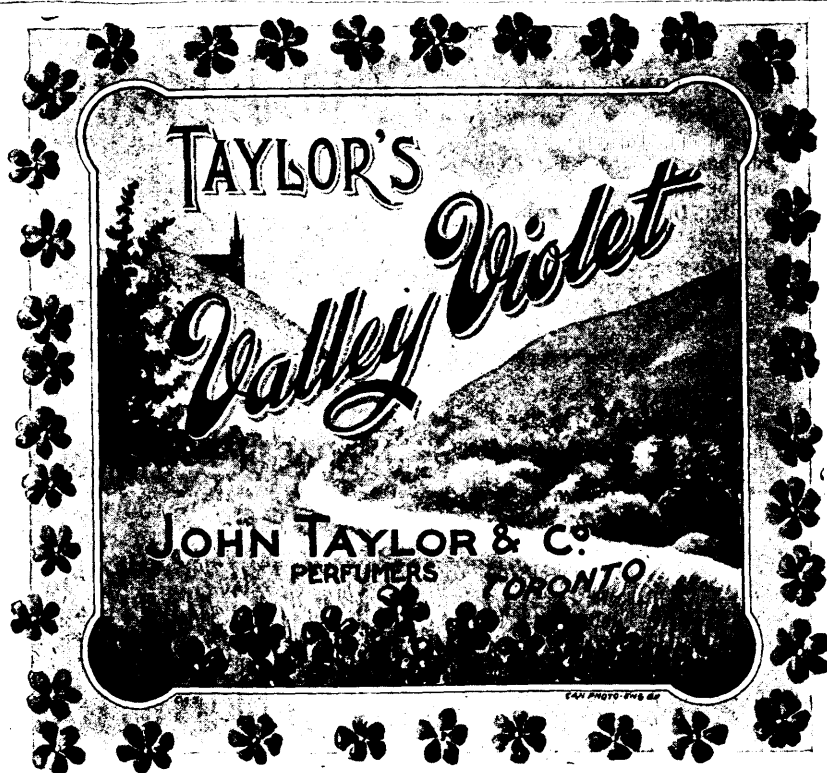
**SEALED
STICKY**

**FLY
PAPER.**

**\$3.40
a Case.**

The paper that originated every modern idea and feature of Sticky Fly Paper, and made it a profitable and merchantable commodity. Tanglefoot is the Paper your customers prefer and expect to get when they ask for Sticky Fly Paper.

ONE OF THE MOST PROFITABLE THINGS THE RETAIL DRUGGIST SELLS.



The cut to the left illustrates the new home of the TORONTO PHARMACAL CO. It is situated at

22 Bay St.,

one door south of Front St., and within one block of the Union Station. Druggists visiting the city are cordially invited to call and to view the new premises. The door is always open and a welcome is extended to our drug friends everywhere.

**The
Toronto
Pharmacal
Co., Limited.**

PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO APRIL, 1898.

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

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

Wm. J. Fielding & Co.,

117 & 119 Simcoe St.,

Toronto, Ont.

We are Headquarters for

PURE Dalmation Insect Powder.

PURE Powdered Senna, Tinnivelly and Alexandrian,

—AND—

DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.

Write us for Quotations.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year: four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

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



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

The LYMAN BROS & CO, Limited.

T O R O N T O.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper

put up in five and ten cent packages,
Is In The Market to Stay.

Our competitors, instead of relying on ordinary commercial methods, apparently think to *FRIGHTEN* retailers into handling their goods instead of ours.

In the suit between Archdale Wilson & Co. and ourselves, the Court decided in our favor the main issue, holding that Wilson & Co. were not entitled to the exclusive use of the word "pad," as claimed.

WILSON vs. LYMAN **JUDGMENT.**

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

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

3. AND THIS COURT DOES NOT THINK FIT TO MAKE ANY OTHER ORDER IN THE MATTER.

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

Do not be mislead.

All we ask is that dealers shall sell our goods as ours.

We will do the rest.

We are substituting this season for the old wooden boxes new and attractive cardboard ones which will prove an ornament to any shop.

3 Dozen 10c. Packages in a box.
 6 " " 5c. " " " "

Special price on application which will enable you to make larger profits on fly paper than ever before.

SEE OUTSIDE PAGE OF COVER.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Cassia,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	28
Cascara,	lb	15	20
Cinchona, Red, .. .	lb	50	60
powdered,	lb	60	70
Calisaya, yellow .. .	lb	20	25
pale	lb	35	50
powdered	lb	30	35
Elm, selected,	lb	15	20
ground..	lb	18	22
flour, packets	lb	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb	20	25
Sassafras,	lb	15	16
Soap Tree, cut	lb	13	15
“ “ grd.	lb	18	20
Wild Cherry	lb	10	12
Bean, Calabar	lb	45	50
Tonka,	lb	1 00	2 75
Vanilla	lb	9 00	12 00
Berry, Culeb.	lb	20	25
powdered	lb	25	30
Juniper	lb	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate, .. .	lb	2 05	2 10
Ammonio Citrate	oz	25	30
Iodide	oz	40	45
Salicylate,	oz	20	25
Sub-Nitrate	lb	1 80	1 90
Liquor,	lb	30	35
Borax,	lb	4 ½	6
powdered,	lb	4 ¾	6
Butter, Cacao	lb	60	70
Caffeine	oz	45	50
Citrate	oz	40	45
Camphor, English.. . . .	lb	45	50
American,	lb	45	50
Cantharides,	lb	1 00	1 25
powdered,	lb	1 25	1 50
Capsicum,	lb	18	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb	1 20	1 60
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10
Precipitated	lb	8	00
Prepared,	lb	5	6
Chloroform, pure.. . . .	lb	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb		2 00
German..	lb	60	65
Chloral hydrate,	lb	1 10	1 20
Cinchonnic, Muriate,	oz	23	25
Sulphate,	oz	27	30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate	oz	30	35
Cloves,	lb	12	15
powdered,	lb	15	20
Cocaine, Mur.,	oz	3 75	4 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60
Black,	lb	50	55
Codeine..	oz	4 75	5 60
Collodion,	lb	60	65
Confection, Senna.. . . .	lb	25	30
Copper, Sulphate.. . . .	lb	4 ¼	6
Copperas,	lb	¾	2
Cotton, absorbent.. . . .	lb	32	70
Cotton Seed Oil	lb	65	75
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb	23	25
Croton Chloral,	oz	35	40
Creolin,	lb	50	60
Creosote, Wood	lb	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb	20	30
Epsom Salts, see <i>Magnesium Sulph</i>			

“Stainless Iodine Ointment.”

A great advance in Iodine Preparations.

Does not discolor or crack the skin.

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

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

Price \$1.80 per dozen.

Retail at 25c. per bottle.

Order Through Wholesale Druggists or Write

G. BROWN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

PARKDALE, - - - ONT.

TURKISH DYES
TURKISH DYES
TURKISH :-: DYES.

To the Trade 

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

Write for Prices, Samples, etc., to

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

MONTREAL.

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

SEELY'S

CELEBRATED :: PARISIAN :: BALM

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

*Not a Common Skin
Mixture.*

*Made from a formula of
great merit.*



SEELY,

the American Perfumer.

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



Baby's Own Tablets.



The ideal medicine for children, and are bound to become a household word. They are distinctly a pioneer and have no competitors in the field.

Every Druggist should have them. Retail at 25c.

Baby's Own Powder for nursing and toilet, best on the market. Large box. Good seller. 25 cents.

Electric Pills for Blood and Nerves. Heart and Brain Tonic. 50c.

Seven Spices. Tablets for all Stomach Troubles. 50c.

Golden Grains. Little Pills for Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. 25c.

Pleasant Powders for Headaches, Monthly Pains, Colds, Neuralgia, etc. 25c.

Write us if your Wholesaler is not stocked.

NOTE—We do not sell our goods to departmental stores or to cutting concerns, and we will, as in the past, endeavor to protect the interests of the retail druggists.

The Dr. Howard Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

Resublimed	....	....	lb	4	50	5	00
Iodol,	....	....	oz	1	40	1	50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated	....	....	lb	13		14	
Saccharated,	....	....	lb	35		40	
Chloride, solution, B.P.,	....	....	lb	15		00	
Citrate and Ammonium	....	....	lb	55		60	
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	....	....	oz	12		16	
" " 10 per cent.	....	....	oz	14		20	
" " 15 per cent.	....	....	oz	22		25	
"Quinine and Strychnine	....	....	oz	35		00	
and Strychnine,	....	....	oz	20		00	
Dialyzed, solution,	....	....	lb	50		60	
Iodide, Syrup,	....	....	lb	40		45	
Pyrophosphate,	....	....	lb	75		80	
Sulphate, pure,	....	....	lb	7		8	
Iodoform,	....	....	lb	5	00	5	50
Jalapin,	....	....	oz	65		70	
Japonica,	....	....	lb	8		9	
Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanae)	....	....	lb	60		85	
Lead, Acetate, white	....	....	lb	10		12	
Iodide,	....	....	oz	30		35	
Sub-Acetate, sol.	....	....	lb	10		12	
Leaf, Belladonna,	....	....	lb	20		25	
Buchu,	....	....	lb	30		35	
Coca,	....	....	lb	30		40	
Digitalis,	....	....	lb	15		22	
Eucalyptus,	....	....	lb	15		20	
Hyoscyamus,	....	....	lb	15		20	
Jaborandi,	....	....	lb	40		45	
Matico,	....	....	lb	60		70	
Senna Tinnevelly	....	....	lb	12		25	
" India,	....	....	lb	13		17	
Stramonium,	....	....	lb	25		30	
Uva Ursi,	....	....	lb	12		17	
Leeches,	....	....	doz	1	00	1	50
Leptandrin,	....	....	oz	40		50	
Lime, Chloride,	....	....	lb	3		4	
packages	....	....	lb	6		7	
Hypophosphite,	....	....	lb	1	40	1	50
Phosphate,	....	....	lb	30		35	
Sulphite,	....	....	lb	12		15	
Liquorice, Solazzi,	....	....	lb	45		50	
Pignatelli,	....	....	lb	35		38	
Y. & S. Pellets,	....	....	lb	40		00	
" Stick	....	....	lb	35		00	
Other Brands	....	....	lb	14		35	
Lithium, Bromide,	....	....	oz	25		00	
Carbonate,	....	....	oz	25		30	
Citrate,	....	....	oz	20		00	
Salicylate,	....	....	oz	20		25	
Lye, concentrated,	....	....	dz	75		1	00
Madder, best Dutch	....	....	lb	12	½	14	
Magnesia, Carb I oz	....	....	lb	16		20	
Calcined,	....	....	lb	45		50	
Citrate, gran	....	....	lb	35		75	
Sulphate, best	....	....	100 lbs	1	90	00	
Manganese, black oxide,	....	....	lb	4	½	6	
Manna,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	75
Menthol,	....	....	lb	3	00	3	50
Mercury,	....	....	lb	70		00	
Ammoniated	....	....	lb	1	20	1	30
Bichlor,	....	....	lb	85		90	
Biniodide,	....	....	lb	4	00	4	60
Bisulphate,	....	....	lb	80		90	
Chloride,	....	....	lb	95		1	00
Chalk,	....	....	lb	45		90	
Nitric Oxide,	....	....	lb	1	10	1	15
Oleate,	....	....	lb	75		90	
Oxide, yellow,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	70
Milk Sugar,	....	....	lb	25		35	

Fountain Syringes.

WE WISH

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

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

Wholesale houses stock them.

Canadian Rubber Co.,
OF MONTREAL.

ALPHA BRANCH.

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,

TORONTO.

Headquarters For

SPONGES and

CHAMOIS SKINS.

The Only House in Canada

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

Full and Complete Lines in

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

We have no extraordinary specialties.

Our entire lines are specialties.

Mail orders are promptly attended to.

Saunders & Evans.

COOPER'S Hygienic Perfumed Bath Salt.

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

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

Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
FOR RATS AND MICE.

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

COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.,

523 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

Tel. 2476.

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

AULD MUCILAGE CO.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Premium :: Mucilage

LITHOGRAM COMPOSITION,
LITHOGRAMS READY FOR USE.

Printers' Premium Roller Composition.

Please send for quotations.

759 Craig St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

Nothing purer can be made, than

HARVEY'S

Medicinal Hydrogen Peroxide

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

JOHN G. HARVEY,

TODMORDEN, ONT.

Morphia Acet,	....	oz	1 85	00
Mur,	....	oz	1 85	00
Sulph,	....	oz	1 80	00
Moss, Iceland,	....	lb	12	15
Irish,	....	lb	10	15
Musk, Tonquin, true,	....	oz	40 00	00
Canton,	....	oz	60	70
Naptha, Wood,	....	pt	00	90
Napthol, Beta,	....	oz	10	12
Napthaline Balls	....	lb	4 1/2	6
Nutmegs,	....	lb	85	90
Nux Vomica,	....	lb	8	10
powdered,	....	lb	20	25
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	....	oz	45	60
“ “ artificial	....	oz	10	00
“ Sweet	....	lb	35	45
Amber, rectified,	....	lb	45	60
Anise,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Bergamot,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	....	lb	3 00	3 25
Cassia,	....	lb	2 00	2 50
Castor,	....	lb	11	15
Cedar,	....	lb	50	90
Citronella,	....	lb	1 10	1 25
Cloves,	....	lb	80	85
Cod-liver, N.F.	....	gal	80	90
Norwegian,	....	gal	1 15	1 25
Cotton Seed,	....	gal	65	75
Croton,	....	lb	1 50	1 60
Cubeb,	....	lb	2 20	2 25
Eucalyptus,	....	lb	80	1 00
Hemlock,	....	lb	40	65
Juniper wood,	....	lb	45	65
Lavender, English,	....	oz	1 50	0 00
French, pure	....	lb	6 00	0 00
Garden,	....	lb	90	1 00
Lemon,	....	lb	1 40	1 70
Linseed, Boiled,	9lb.	gal	53	58
Raw,	....	gal	50	55
Male Fern	....	oz	25	00
Neatsfoot,	....	gal	85	1 10
Neroli, Bigarde	....	oz	3 75	5 40
Olive, common,	....	gal	1 25	00
Salad,	....	gal	2 40	2 50
Orange,	....	lb	3 15	4 00
Origanum,	....	lb	50	75
Pennyroyal,	....	lb	1 25	1 35
Peppermint, English	....	lb	16 00	16 50
American,	....	lb	1 70	1 90
Pinus Sylvestris,	....	oz	10	12
Rose, Virgin,	....	oz	9 25	10 00
Rosemary,	....	lb	70	75
Sandalwood,	....	lb	4 75	5 25
Sassafras,	....	lb	60	65
Seal, pale,	....	gal	55	60
Sperm, Winter Bleached	....	gal	1 20	1 35
Tansy,	....	lb	2 75	3 75
Wintergreen,	....	lb	85	1 15
Wormwood, Opt,	....	lb	7 00	8 00
Ointment, Mercurial,	....	lb	60	00
Citrine,	....	lb	45	50
Opium.—SEE GUM.				
Orange Peel,	....	lb	12	15
Pepsin, Morson's	....	oz	85	00
Saccharated,	....	lb	2 00	00
Pepper, Black,	....	lb	12	00
powdered,	....	lb	13	00
White powdered,	....	lb	25	00
Pill, Blue, Mass,	....	lb	75	80
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	....	gr	6	00

FOOD FOR THE SICK,
FOOD FOR THE CONVALESCENT,
FOOD TO SUSTAIN MENTAL STRAIN,
FOOD TO SUSTAIN PHYSICAL STRENGTH.



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Fills the bill for all these purposes
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a barrier against death from exhaustion in sick rooms.

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For the convalescent, and the **Greatest Staying Power** to the Athlete, Student, or any person who has to undergo mental or physical strain.

Almost every Druggist

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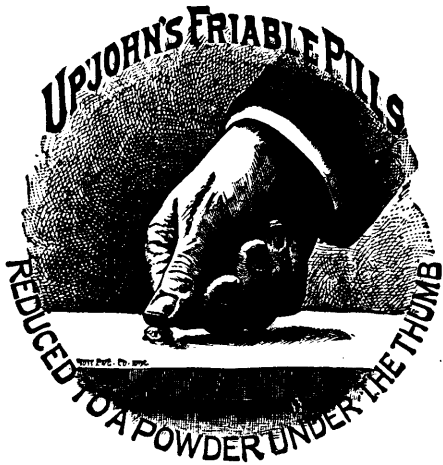
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Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.



The Superior Quality

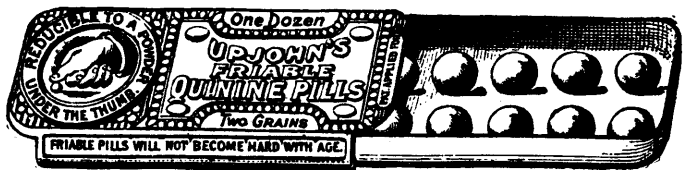
with the unique property of Friability
insures popular preference for

Upjohn's Friable Quinine Pills.

The Handsome Package

in which they are put up for retailing
insures not only popular favor, but a
better profit for the retailer.

YOUR JOBBER CAN SUPPLY
THE NEW PACKAGE IN
COUNTER DISPLAY CONTAIN-
ERS HOLDING ONE GROSS
OR ONE-QUARTER GROSS OF
PACKAGES.



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Sole Agents for Upjohn's Pills.

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The Great International Route between the East and the West.

The Only Line Running Four Fast Express Trains Daily Between

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The Great Scenic and Tourist Route—The only line affording delightful views of all the principal Cities and points of interest along the picturesque banks of the St. Lawrence River and shores of Lake Ontario.

The only all rail route from the West to Cacouna and Dalhousie, the fashionable Sea-side and Sea-bathing resorts on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

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SOLID EXPRESS TRAINS

Steam heated and electric lighted between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis and the Intercolonial Railway, affording passengers a panoramic view of the historic City of Quebec its fortifications, Wolfe's Cove, the Plains of Abraham, the Isle of Orleans, the Falls of Montmorency, the unsurpassed and mountainous scenery of the Metapedia Valley. The Salmon fishing grounds of the Metapedia and Restigouche Rivers, the Baie de Chaleur and the Laurentian range of the Gaspé Coast.

Ask for **TICKETS** via the Grand Trunk Railway.

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Encourage Home Manufacture

BY USING

LYMAN'S

Anæsthetical Ether

Pure S. G. 0.725.

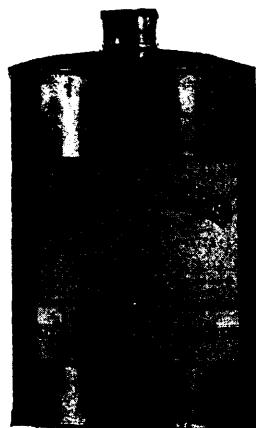
Price to Doctors :

1 lb. Tins,	-	-	-	\$1.75
½ lb. "	-	-	-	1.00
¼ lb. "	-	-	-	.60

Leading Surgeons are using it daily for Operations of all Degrees of Severity. The after-effects are no greater than those of any other Ether.

Manufactured by

The LYMAN BROS. & Co., Limited,
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Anæsthetical Chloroform

Pure S. G. 1.49.

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Absolute Purity and Comparative Cheapness.

LYMAN'S ANÆSTHETICAL CHLOROFORM has been put up by our firm for nearly half a century, is being used daily by leading Physicians and Surgeons all over Canada, and we have yet to hear of any accident from its administration.

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