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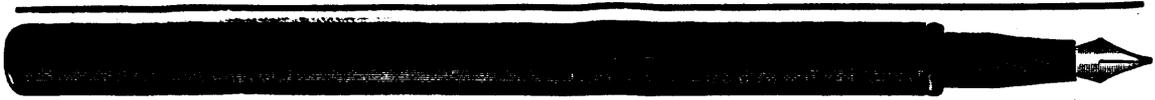
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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, JUNE, 1901. No. II

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.

MAIL ORDER BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

That is because we are giving this part of our business *Special Attention*. Our aim is to supply your wants *promptly*—to make and retain your confidence *permanently*.

Swanson's "FIVE DROPS"
—We are the—
Canadian Agents.

We want *you* to send your next mail order to us.

THE DOMINION DRUG Co., LIMITED.
HAMILTON, ONT.

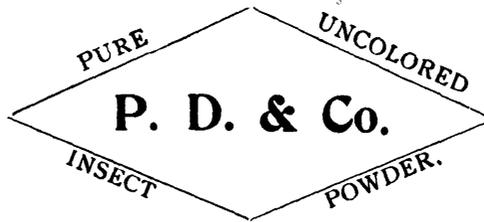
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POWDER

By recent additions to our Milling Machinery
we are enabled to offer our friends in the trade
a very superior quality of

INSECT POWDER,

and buyers should see that every package
bears this brand.



The Powder is marketed in 100, 50 and 25 lb.
kegs, and in 10 lb. tins.

Quotations furnished on receipt of request
and correspondence cordially invited.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co.,

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358 St. Paul St.,
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WALKERVILLE,
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All Druggists Should Handle
MOTHECIDE.

It is what its name implies, a sure, positive and absolute

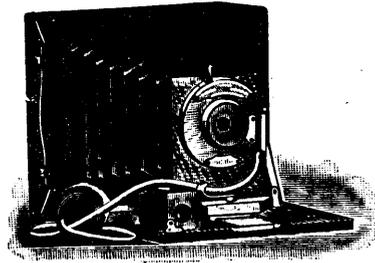
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Its properties are such that while utterly repellent to insect life, it is wholesome and pleasant to man.

List—\$3.00 per doz.

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and everything photographers use.

BOFLAY is the newest developer. It develops and fixes at same time.

Trade agents for Photo Buttons.

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NO. 1

HYDROGEN

PEROXIDE

A Stable Article of Superior Medicinal and Antiseptical qualities.

The Kind That Keeps.

Manufactured by

JOHN G. HARVEY

*Globe Chemical Works,
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The Wingate Chemical Co., LIMITED.

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AGENTS FOR

SHILOH'S Consumption Cure, etc., etc.

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SULPHO-NAPHTHOL.

B. E. McGALE,

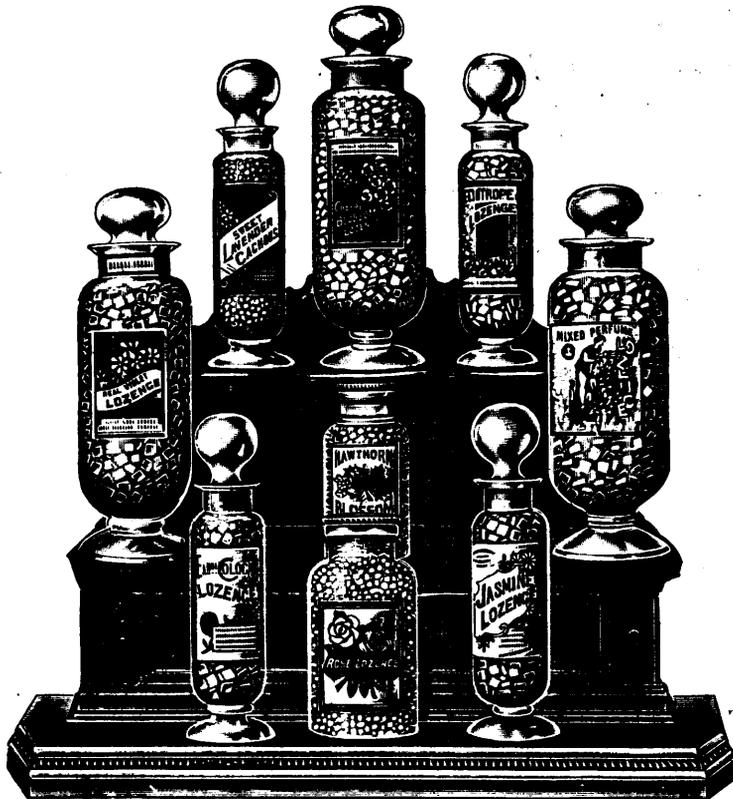
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2123 Notre Dame Street,

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Gibson's Floral Cachous.

CHERRY BLOSSOM LOZENGE.



MIXED PERFUME.
 SWEET LAVENDER.
 RED & WHITE ROSES.
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 WHITE CLOVER.
 RUBY LIPS.
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 WALLFLOWERS.

These Dainty Cachous are saturated with the essences of Spring Flowers, and impart a very pleasant fragrance to the breath. They are sent out in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 4-lb. white glass bottles. (Bottles free.)

As an inducement to the trade to keep a larger assortment in stock, we give with orders of 6-lb. and upwards, Six handsome 1-lb. or Two 4-lb. Glass Show-jars, with Artistic Labels. Very attractive.

Samples on Application.

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Robert Gibson & Sons, Limited.

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EFFERVESCENT

SALT

reaches

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RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

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Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

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A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct
from Calcutta.

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

Prices and Samples CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

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Chewstick Dentifrice

Prepared from a vegetable product, and is Nature's specific for the teeth and gums. It is already a success. It should be, as it is a foe to tartar; will keep the teeth clean and sound, and therefore lessen dentist's bills and the agonies of tooth ache. Is antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. Will heal sore mouth and inflamed gums. It is so delightful and refreshing that to clean your teeth becomes a pleasure and a joy.

Every Chemist should sell it.

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

Toronto.

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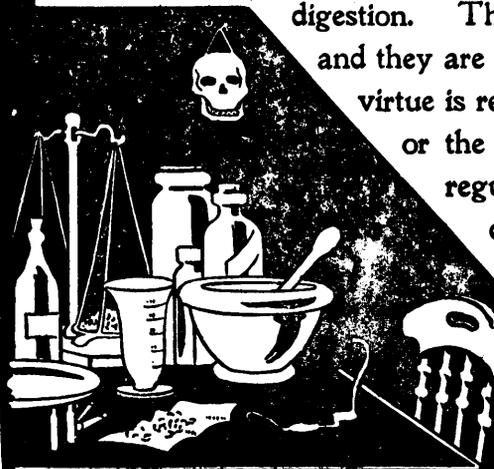
Medicine methods differ with those of long ago. The old-fashioned paraphernalia of bottles, pestle and mortar, etc., with their mystic symbols, no longer create any impression on the people. The world has advanced.

Medical science is enriched with new discoveries, and the people are educated. * * * * *

Hutch

Is but the creation for a demand induced by the new order of things. Hutch cures dyspepsia and painful digestion. The tablets are heavily coated with chocolate, and they are delicious to take. Sealed in glass, their prime virtue is retained unimpaired by the action of moisture or the atmosphere. Their convenience insures a regular treatment—a regular treatment insures a cure. Ask your neighbor.

The fermentation in your stomach comes from indigested food. Gases are generated and poisonous liquids form, which empoison your entire system and tear down the essential and delicate functions of the stomach. Hutch induces secretion of the gastric juices, promotes assimilation, and by being slightly cathartic expels excrement. Ten Hutch ten cents. All druggists,





The Celebrated
"TRUE FRUIT"

Fountain Requisites are the finest made, and guaranteed uniform, reliable, and satisfactory.

Manufactured by *The J. Hungerford Smith Co.*
Manufacturing Chemists.

Rochester, N. Y.



Toronto, Ont.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Syrups from FRESH RIPE FRUIT.



We beg to call the attention of the Trade to our

"FAULTLESS"

quality **RED** Rubber goods.

A printed guarantee accompanies each bottle.

Our **SPECIALTIES** are to be found in the leading Drug Stores throughout the Dominion. Goods are sent **ON APPROVAL** providing they are returned in good salable condition and ourselves protected against loss through damage and the cost of transportation both ways paid by the Consignee.
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THE J. STEVENS & SON Co.,

**Limited,
 Toronto.**

Agents for J. STEVENS & SON:

78 LONG LANE LONDON, E.C.

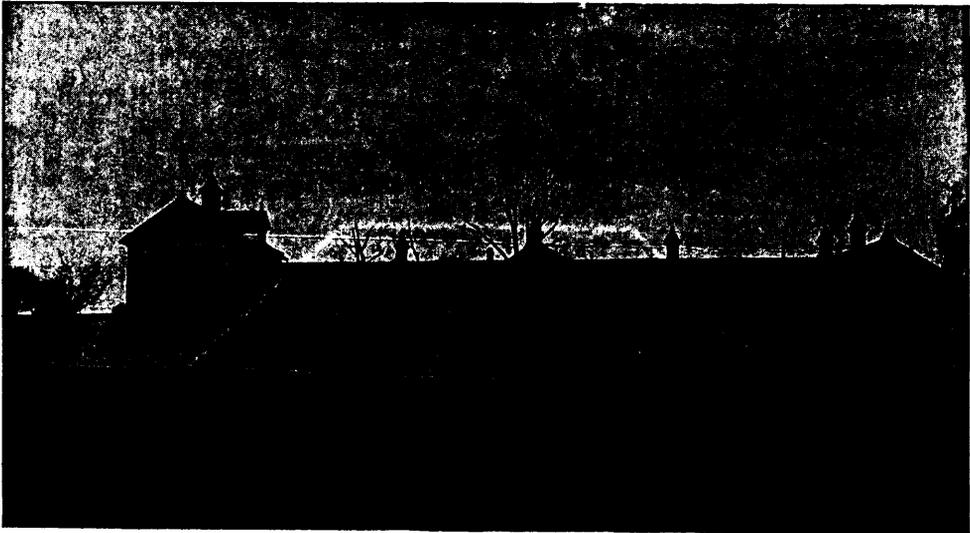
THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO.

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

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

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



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

MR. ERNEST B. SANGREE, M. D., STATE BACTERIOLOGIST OF TENNESSEE, SAYS:
Bovine Virus is no safer than humanized, unless 'The source is beyond doubt.' "Unfortunately a number of vaccine firms have not yet wakened up to the necessities. "Of the different places I visited I would recommend to the Board of Health the product of three as safe for them to advocate! and of these three the product of my own choice would be the product of the . . .

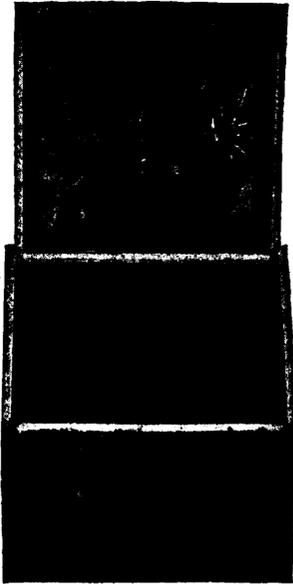
LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARM, AS BEING HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ANY SIMILAR FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dried Vaccine	{	Ivory Points.....	10	for \$	1 00
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Fluid Vaccine	{	Sternberg Bulbs, each sufficient for 1 vaccination, ..	10	for \$	1 00
		Lymph Tubes " " 1 " ..	10	for	1 00
		Lymph Tubes " " 10 " ..	90		
		Lymph Tubes " " 20 " ..	1 70		
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All orders for Vaccine, or letters containing enquiries as to prices should be addressed to the nearest one of our Shipping Offices.

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77 E. 116th Street, New York City.

COL. OTTER



5c CIGAR

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

“It’s a Winner.”

MANHATTAN 10c. CIGARS

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

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

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

W. B. REID & Co.,

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Cigar Manufacturers and Wholesale Tobacconists.

Lyman's Lightning Fly Paper Poison.

SEASON 1901.

Best
Fighter,
Best
Seller.
Best
Killer.



Kills all
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Kills all
Flies,
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Prices.

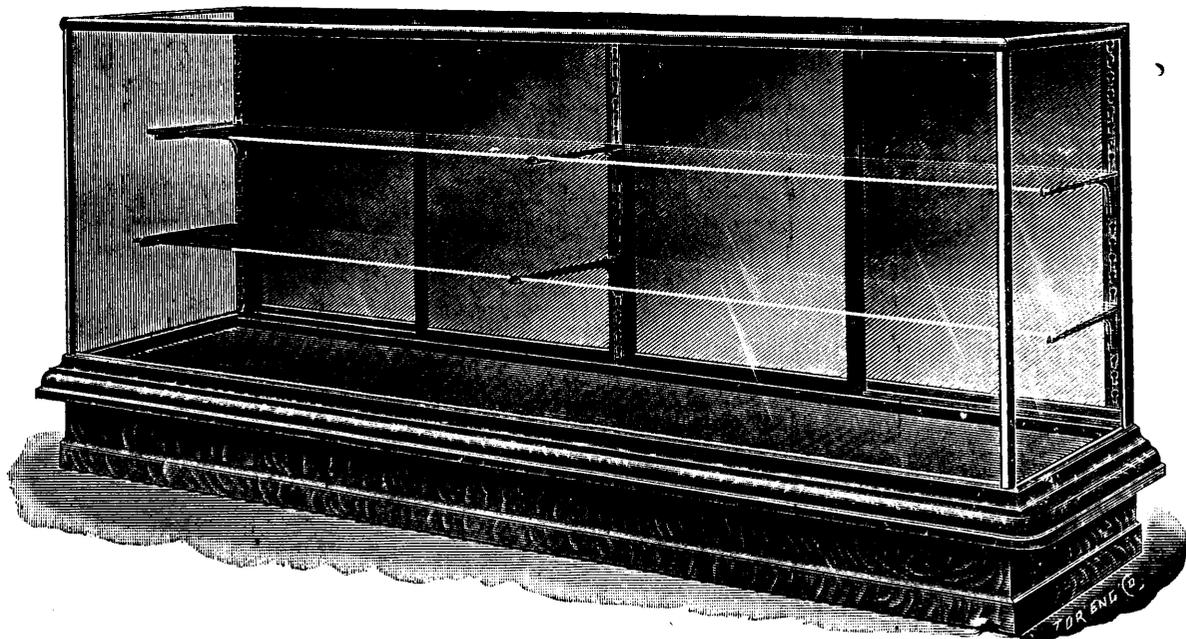


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in a
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3 papers
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Ask For LYMAN'S. Take No Other.
THE LYMAN BROS & CO., LIMITED.
Wholesale Druggists. TORONTO.
SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR MUNYON'S HOMCEPATHIC REMEDIES.



The SILENT SALESMAN.

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

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

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

Write for Estimates and Prices to the

Dominion Show Case Co.,

53 Richmond-St. E., TORONTO.

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Wholesale \$1.75 per doz.

The Best Dentifrice.

Ewing's Corks.

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BEFORE BUYING.

For all particulars of quality and prices address:

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Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

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Cheap, Harmless, and Effective.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking
and Preventing Contagion from
Infectious Diseases.

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

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

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

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

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles,
and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN

DRUGGIST.

OWEN SOUND - - ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and Winnipeg, Man.

HERBINE BITTERS

THE GREAT.

Dyspepsia Remedy

We beg to call the attention of the Drug Trade to our great 25c Remedy, DR WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS. It is to-day the best advertised and the best selling Cathartic Remedy on the market. Our price to the Trade leaves a better margin for the Retailer than any other preparation of that kind. Ask your jobber or write to us direct for Price List of this and other preparations manufactured by us.

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,

58 WELLINGTON ST.

MONTREAL.

ATOMIZERS, ENEMAS.

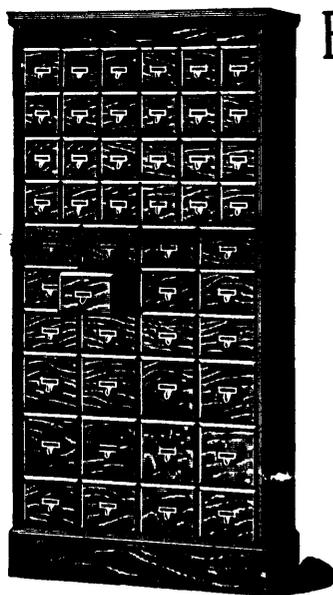
We are selling the best 50c. lines in the market.



Letter orders given special attention.

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& CO.**

Wholesale : Druggists,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.



BENNETT'S DRUG CABINET DRAWER.

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

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

Write to J. S. BENNETT, for all particulars. Address, 20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO.

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5 CENTS A HUNDRED

and from that, as high as 35c.

The following list gives an idea of what we have

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

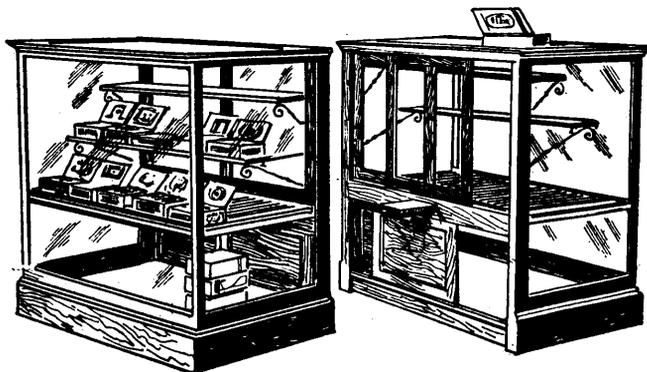
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LEVY & CO.,

DRUGGISTS PRINTERS, &c.

19 Leader Lane, TORONTO.

"IF IT'S TO BE BUILT OF WOOD OR GLASS,
JONES BROS. & CO. CAN MAKE IT."



CIGAR CASE No. 530.

"The Porto Rican."

CIGAR CASES FOR DRUG STORES

MODERN AND MODERATE PRICED FLOOR CASES.
TEN DIFFERENT DESIGNS.

THE PORTO RICAN

As shown, combines counter and show case, shows boxes and labels, has space for stock, and is fitted with moistener. Height 44 in. Width 28 in. Length 4 ft.
Price in Oak or Cherry \$28 00.

Estimates on entire outfits furnished on application.

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TORONTO.

FACTORIES :
102-104 Adelaide St. W.
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Charles E. Frosst & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists.

ELIXIRS, SYRUPS, SOLUTIONS, COMPRESSED TABLETS and LOZENGES, Effervescing Salts.

Office and Laboratory :

Dufferin Square



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FOOT OF COMMON HOUSE FLY AND DISEASE GERMS.

FOOT AS TAKEN FROM THE FLY. DISEASE GERMS FOOT AFTER BEING CLEANED.

THE FOOT OF THE FLY IS MAGNIFIED 506 TIMES.



THE DISEASE GERMS ARE MAGNIFIED 250,000 TIMES.

HOW TANGLEFOOT STICKY FLY PAPER ACTS

THE fly's foot sinks into the sticky material on the sheet of Tanglefoot and the germs it carries goes with the foot. In a short time the sticky material has coated over the entire fly and all the germs on it. Neither the fly itself, nor the germ can ever escape.

NOTE The disease germs are magnified 250,000 times. If they were magnified only as much as the fly's foot, they would hardly be visible on the picture.

PROTECT Your Fruit Trees and Potato Vines by Spraying them with

As Recommended by the Authorities at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The PARIS GREEN made by the CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Limited, is guaranteed to be in strict accordance with the Government Standard, and will, therefore, give thorough satisfaction. Beware of substitutes and insist upon The CANADA PAINT CO'S. name on each package.

PARIS GREEN

The Canada Paint Company LIMITED.

Montreal
Toronto

Henry K. Wampole & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN PROGRESSIVE PHARMACY.

Before this Journal again goes to press, we will have mailed to every druggist in the Dominion of Canada, a copy of our latest PHARMACEUTICAL PRICE LIST.

An examination will show a rapidly growing business, and at what astonishingly low prices we can sell our products, and yet maintain a standard of quality, which ever has and ever will be the highest.

Many houses make extravagant claims for their goods—we, however, do not claim that ours are the best, but prefer to leave judgment on this point to our customers.

Our preparations are made from selected materials, of the best goods only, by modern approved methods, and have a uniformity and elegance that will commend them to your confidence; they will keep intact, without spoiling, and, with few exceptions, in any climate, and for any length of time.

Even at this season of the year we are finding it difficult to supply the demand for our TASTELESS PREPARATION OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL—We introduced it nearly twenty years ago, and in spite of criticisms, misrepresentations (principally through ignorance) and imitations, (very poor ones) it is universally conceded by Physician, Pharmacist and Layman, to be the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil extant.

The reason for all this is readily explained—Wampole's Preparation has always been what it has always claimed to be, and will do what has always been claimed it will do.

We invite your enquiries or orders, assuring prompt attention, and courteous treatment.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,

Branch Office and Laboratory,

Toronto, Ont.,

Canada.

Main Office and Laboratories,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

U. S. A.

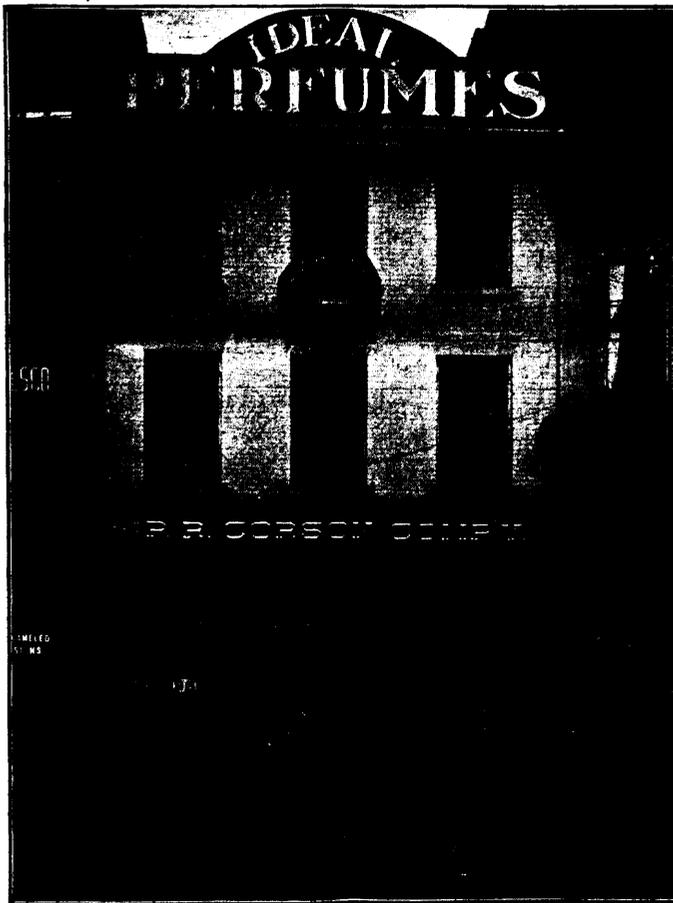
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Quality,
Style,
Price,
Policy,

Right.

We beg to announce to the **Druggists** of Canada that our extensive line of Perfumes comprising **108 Productions** is now complete.

Although comparatively new they have gained favor wherever shown.



Our representatives are now on the road.

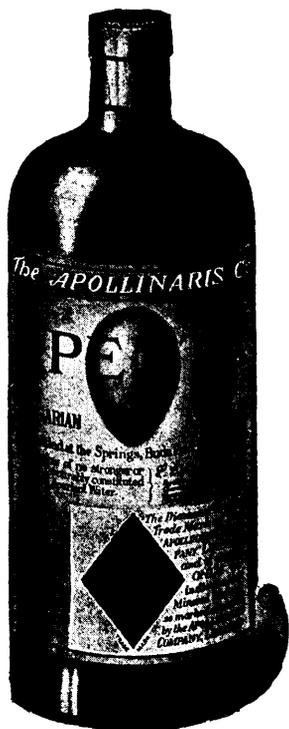
Don't Miss

seeing their big range of samples.

We solicit a fair share of your patronage.

Messrs. J. Palmer & Son, Montreal, have secured the sole agency for the sale of our goods in the City of Montreal.

The P. R. CORSON Company, LIMITED.
TORONTO, CANADA.
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“ APENTA ”

HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

- \$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles
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SEE that the Labels bear the
well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**
of the APOLLINARIS CO., Limited.
SOLE EXPORTERS THE APOLLINARIS Co., Ltd., London.

*Employed at “Royal Victoria”
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Maltine M'fg Co.'s Preparations.

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| MALTINE (Plain). | MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatin | MALTINE with Peptones. |
| MALTINE Ferrated. | MALTINE with Hypophosphites. | MALTINE WINE Pep. and Parc. |
| MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil. | MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada. | MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron, |
| MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos. | MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia, | MALTINE with Coca Wine. |
| MALTINE with Creosote. | MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia. | MALTO-YERBINE. |

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

The Safest :
: and Best



Preparation
: of Opium.

PRICES:

In 1 lb. Bottles	- - - per lb.	\$3.00	In ¼ lb. bottles	- - -	“	3.20
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	Glycerole of Nepenthe	-	per oz.	\$1.60		

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

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

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JUNE, 1901.

No. 11

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON
Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD
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LEGAL ANTI-CUTTING.

Without a doubt the cutting in price of patent medicine can be prevented.

Proprietors have it within their power to stop it if they will. The question is, will they?

Some of them have, and others of them will voluntarily. The balance can be compelled if the retail druggist will only use his power. The next question suggested is, will he?

There you have it in a nut-shell.

A number of honest proprietors, at a large outlay of money and expenditure of time and energy, have furnished an object lesson as to a practical and legal method of putting a period to this business-destroying system. The last two of this number are proprietors of patent medicines. The Pheny-Caffaie Co., of Massachusetts, and Ellimans, of England.

These men, determined to stop the pernicious habit, attached a condition to every sale of their goods and then haled the first violator of this condition into the courts, and in both cases secured a conviction with damages and costs against the offenders.

This simple and effective remedy is quite within the reach of every proprietor. All that is required is to use the weapon thus provided. If he is too indifferent or dishonest to do so then is the opportunity for the retailer to get in his handiwork and compel him.

That the retailer is alive to the situation is apparent from the recent move initiated by the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. Headed by Mr. Jno. Hargreaves this section appointed a committee to confer with the committee of control of the Proprietary Association of Canada and lay before that body a practical plan, based on the legal decisions secured in the cases quoted.

This committee was well received by the proprietors, the majority of those present looked with favor on the proposition, and the officers of the association undertook to place the scheme, in pamphlet form, before all their members for a careful consideration so that the matter could be dealt with in an intelligent manner at their next annual meeting.

On another page we outline the proposed plan and attach the latest ruling of an English judge on its perfect legality. This decision, as it will be noticed, is given in the suit of Ellimans against a company of cutters.

THE O. C. P. COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The nominations are now closed, and from present indications there will be four contests in the thirteen districts. Nine members are returned unopposed, and of these eight are old members and one new face. In the four contests two old members are opposed and in the other two new men have the field to themselves.

The results so far are as follows:—

District No.	1 Henry Watters, Ottawa.
	2 E. W. Case, Picton.
	3	{ ... J. H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.
		{ A. J. Gould, Cobourg.
	4 G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.
	5 John Hargreaves, Toronto.
	6 G. A. Hunter, Soo.
	7 A. Turner, Orangeville.

- “ 8 {W. T. Armour, Hamilton.
 { .. Theo. Sweet, St. Catherines.
 “ 9R. A. Harrison, Dunville.
 “ 10W. A. Karn, Woodstock.
 “ 11J. T. Roberts, Parkhill.
 “ 12 {J. M. Hargreaves, Paisley.
 {S. V. Clarke, Hanover.
 “ 13W. B. Graham, Ridgeway.

This is a satisfactory situation, as it assures enough old members, with experience and mature judgment, to preserve a proper equilibrium, and also supplies a due admixture of new blood to prevent stagnation.

Of the contestants in the different districts we are not in a position to say much. In district No. 3 both Mr. Jury and Mr. Gould are new men, and neither have favored us with a declaration of their views and ideas on college matters. From long acquaintance we know that Mr. Jury holds very pronounced opinions on the matter of more attention being given to the commercial side of pharmacy, and should he be elected the council will gain by his presence. Mr. Gould may be equally pronounced, but we lack information on the subject.

In No. 8 Mr. Sweet is disputing for possession with Mr. Armour, the old member. Here again we are in ignorance as to the platform of one of the candidates. Mr. Armour's record is in the minutes of the Council meetings, and he sums it up in an address to his constituents to be found on another page of this issue. He bases his claims for re-election on fulfilment of promises made when nominated two years ago. In his circular, issued to his constituents, he encloses a copy of his anti-election promises of 1899, and directs attention to the minutes of the Council for evidences of his faithfulness to the promised. Personally we can vouch for the fact that Mr. Armour has been always found advocating and supporting a policy conducive to the welfare of the members of the college.

Neither of the candidates of No. 9 have favored us with their views on Council affairs, and consequently we are unable to assist their constituents to a conclusion, but trust the best man will win.

In No. 12 we earnestly hope that Mr. Hargreaves will be returned as a matter of principle. He has been the first and almost only persistent advocate on the board of "more attention to commercial affairs," and for such persistency received scarcely fair play from his fellow members of the retiring board. To be retired by his constituents just now might almost be considered as a vote of "want of confidence" in the policy advocated by him. We hope No. 12 will recognize Mr. Hargreave's claims.

Since writing the above we understand that Mr. Harrison is elected by acclamation for District No. 7, Mr. Werner having withdrawn from the contest. This narrows the contest down to three.

THE ANTI-CUTTING PROPOSITION.

The following is the proposition submitted by the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. to the Proprietors' Association of Canada, embodying, it is believed, a practical plan for the prevention of cutting in the price of proprietary articles. The plan and accompanying letter explain themselves:—

Toronto, May 27th, 1901.

"Drug Section."

G. A. BINGHAM, Chairman.

G. M. PETRIE, Secretary.

To LA LEVEE, ESQ.,

Sec'y The Proprietary Articles'

Trade Association of Canada.

Dear Sir:—The committee appointed by the "Drug Section" of "The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada" to propose and confer with your executive committee in reference to the cutting of prices on patent medicines, beg to lay before you the enclosed proposition, which we believe to be practical, efficient and legal.

Past experience proves that the manufacturer suffers equally with the retailer in the cutting of prices, and if the present existing conditions prevail the future will be worse than many anticipate, and to avoid this we think that the time has fully arrived when the manufacturer and the retailer must arrive at some fair and reasonable understanding, so as to restore the confidence that formerly existed between us.

We believe that the restoring of fair prices is the only effective way to stamp out substitution, as complained of by your members, and we base this contention on the fact that previous to the cutting of prices there was no substitution.

We are not asking you to limit your sales to any particular class or to follow the source of supply to any cutter, but to simply enforce the obtaining of full marked prices by any and every retailer of any class.

Our solicitor has had this matter under consideration, and is of the opinion that the plan can be operated so as to be legally enforceable by the courts, in the event of a breach being made, and we are enclosing you also some legal decisions pertinent to the matter obtained from reliable sources to which we desire to draw your attention.

Trusting you will give this matter your immediate and earnest consideration, we are,

Yours truly,

E. M. TROWERN,

General Secretary.

The proposition referred to in the enclosed letter and memo is as follows:—

There shall be printed on each article containing patent medicines the retail price thereof.

No patent medicine shall be sold without an invoice giving the names of the seller and buyer on the face of it with the following contract printed thereon being delivered to the buyer at the time of sale and delivery.

There shall be printed on every invoice of goods sold by all manufacturers and jobbers of patent medicines the following contract or such other as may be deemed desirable to carry out the intention and effect contained therein:—

CONDITIONS OF SALE OF THE ARTICLES
MENTIONED IN THIS INVOICE.

“For and in consideration of the rebate deducted from the full price of the articles mentioned in this invoice and allowed by the seller whose name appears therein the buyer whose name is on the invoice hereby agrees with the manufacturer or other seller that the buyer will not sell nor allow anyone in the employ of the buyer to sell, directly or indirectly, any or either of such articles except at the respective retail prices printed thereon.

The buyer further agrees that the acceptance of the said article with the invoice shall be held to be an assent on the part of the buyer to the purchaser thereof in the foregoing terms and an agreement with the manufacturer or other seller to sell subject to the price restrictions printed on the article.

Should the buyer desire to return any of such articles, and notifies the seller of such fact in writing within one month after the receipt thereof, the seller agrees to take same back and pay the purchaser the net cost price at which the articles returned were sold.”

This agreement could be printed on the back of the invoice, and if so done there should be printed on the face of the invoice the following notice:—

“The goods on this invoice have been sold on the terms and conditions printed on the back thereof. Your acceptance of the goods will be treated as an acknowledgment that they were sold to you on these terms. If you do not agree please return at once the goods.”

There might also, if thought desirable, be printed on each article containing patent medicine the following:—

“This article is purchased and sold under contract that the printed price will be maintained.”

Robert Gibson & Son.

The goods of this reputable firm are not in need of a recommendation from THE JOURNAL. It is safe to say that there is scarcely an Anglo-Saxon pharmacist in the world who don't know the firm and its goods. They are, however, constantly adding new lines, as the requirements of trade demands, and in this issue they draw attention to their cherry blossom lozenges, and a special offer in quantity lots. See their ad on another page.

JUDGE KEKEWICH'S DECISION IN THE
ELLIMAN CASE.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, in giving judgment, said that the defendants' point was that the written contracts which had been entered into must be treated as waste-paper in action of law—that was to say, no action could be brought upon them, and that conclusion followed, they said, from the fact which they alleged to be true, that the contracts were in restraint of trade. In one sense, no doubt, that was perfectly true—that was to say that one of the contracting parties was not at liberty under the contract to do as he pleased with that which had been purchased. The plaintiffs (Elliman & Sons) were the manufacturers of embrocations—the Royal Embrocation and the Universal Embrocation—one being for horses and cattle, and the other for human beings. The plaintiffs were not bound to sell that embrocation at all, and they were not bound to manufacture it. They were at liberty to do as they pleased, when they had manufactured it, in determining whether they would sell it. No one could deny that they were at liberty to sell it at whatever price they chose. It might be a prohibitive one—that was to say, which would prevent any sale at all—or it might be at such a small price that they could not possibly make any profit out of it. That was a matter for their consideration. There were no goods which the owner could not sell in that way, either retail or wholesale, and nothing to prevent him selling it at any price he pleased. Messrs. Carrington were minded to purchase Elliman's embrocation, with a view to selling it again—that was to say, to buy wholesale, and to sell it to others retail—and Messrs. Elliman made it a bargain with them that they should not sell it below a certain price; that was part of the bargain which had not been broken; and, further, that when they sold it to others they should insist and procure that those others should on their part enter into an agreement not to sell below certain prices. That part of the bargain had been broken. Why should Messrs. Elliman not be at liberty to fix the price that way when they could fix it if they were selling direct to Carringtons? Nobody had argued, and it could not possibly be argued, that they were not at liberty to fix a price in their sale to Carringtons; and why should they not be at liberty to make a further bargain with Carringtons that they (Carringtons) should not sell it below a fixed price, and so take care so far as they could that nobody should sell it below that fixed price? It was said that that was in restraint of trade. In one sense, no doubt, it was, but it was just about as much in restraint of trade as if Elliman determined—as they were at liberty to do—that henceforth they would neither manufacture nor sell at all.

There was nothing more in restraint of trade than that, and they were at liberty to make their own bargain for the manufacture and sale of their own goods. A number of cases had been cited, but the present case did not seem to him to come within any of the principles or exceptions laid down in those cases. He did not think that the mere question whether a man was entitled when he was selling his own goods to make a bargain as to the use to be made of them by the purchaser, was touched by the authorities at all. It was said that this was against public policy. To call in public policy and the phrases which embodied great principles in restraint of trade, and to say that that was sufficient to prevent Ellimans from exercising the liberty they were entitled to, seemed to him to be applying well-settled principles of law to facts to which they could have no possible application. One might with very great ease suppose cases in all sorts of trades into which this rule of the defendants might be easily applied, and which nobody had ever attempted to apply it to. If the principle was to be applied to such cases, it might be applied elsewhere, but he could not himself see that it had any application at all. On the validity of the contracts, therefore, he was entirely against the defendants. Carrington & Co. had not broken their contract by selling below the proper price, but they had sold to Thompson & Co. without procuring from them an agreement of a like character, and so Messrs. Thompson & Co. had been at liberty, as between Carringtons and themselves, to sell at a lower price; and they had done so. If the contract was a good one, Carringtons had broken the contract in that particular, and the contract being, in my opinion, good, they must take the consequences of not having fulfilled the bargain into which they solemnly entered. The same was true of Luke Crabtree trading as W. Walker & Co. That being so, was the case one for an injunction? Against what was he to enjoin these defendants? There was no room for a mandatory injunction. There was nothing as regarded the past, and it was to enjoin them against selling new goods which they must procure from Ellimans, who had the right to insist upon an agreement with their purchasers. The remedy was entirely in the hands of Elliman & Sons, and all they had to say was, "We do not trust you, we are at liberty to sell to you or not as we please, and therefore, as you have not fulfilled your agreement in the past, we will close your account." The remedy was entirely in their own hands. Of course, if there was anything to be done as regarded goods already sold, there might or might not—he did not say there would—be some trace of an argument in the way of an injunction, but as regarded the future there was no trace of an argument at all. The injunction could do no good. It would be perfectly futile, and

it did not seem to him to be a proper remedy in a case of this kind. That being the case, the matter was reduced to a question of damages. The damage was admitted to be nominal. The plaintiffs had come to the Court to try the question, and it was quite right, but there was really no damage incurred—nothing proved and nothing suggested. The damages would be nominal; what the nominal damages were did not very much matter, but for the present purpose he should fix them at 20s. Messrs. Carrington and Luke Crabtree must pay 20s. damages, and costs. Passing to Thompson & Co., Mr. Justice Kekewich said no doubt they had done exactly what the plaintiff did not desire them to do—that was to say, they had sold, or would sell, the goods below the fixed prices—and Ellimans, for some reason or other—for trade reasons, which were no doubt very good reasons—desired to prevent that. But Ellimans had no contract with Thompson & Co. It was part of their case against the other defendants that there was no contract with Thompsons, and that there ought to have been a contract. But it was said that the plaintiffs could sue on the contracts on the ground that Thompson & Co. had notice of the contract with Carrington & Co. That was a desperate attempt to apply to a case such as the present one the law which applied to covenants in leases, and the law respecting purchasers being affected with notice of such covenants. It was never intended to apply such a law to a case of this kind. The plaintiffs must sue on their own contract. They must sue the contracting party, and they could sue no other. Thompson & Co. were not contracting parties, and consequently there was no case against them. As regarded Thompson & Co., therefore, the action failed, and would be dismissed, with costs.

Good, Sensible Advice.

The Toronto Pharmaceutical Co. make a few sensible remarks and offer some equally sensible advice to Canadian pharmacists, and the latter would do well to read and ponder what is said. What they have to say will be found on another page of THE JOURNAL under the title of "working for profit." The text is a good selection, and the discourse worthy of it. This is a case of experience talking. All the members of this company are now, or have been, practical work-a-day pharmacists, and (pardon the slang) "been up against it." They know the conditions and offer a remedy, which appears to us a common-sense one. It's worth a trial any way.

The quantity of house flies that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill is enormous. See advertisement.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the examination held on May 6th and following days:—

John Roberts scholarship—J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto.

John Roberts gold medal—J. A. McK. Williams, by reversion to E. Candow, St. Thomas.

College gold medal—J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto.

College Silver medal—J. A. McK. Williams, by reversion to Fred. W. Judd, of London.

Pharmacy medal—R. W. Craig, Cornwall.

Chemistry medal—B. L. Jones, Smith's Falls.

Botany medal—S. L. Dorland, Cobourg.

Dispensing medal—H. F. Foote, Palmerston.

Materia medica medal—W. D. Whitehead, Strathroy.

Honor list in order of merit—J. A. McK. Williams, Toronto; R. W. Craig, Cornwall; S. L. Dorland, Cobourg, and F. W. Judd, London, equal; H. S. Campbell, Hepworth; C. J. A. Robinson, Toronto; W. D. Whitehead, Strathroy; F. L. Fielding, Guelph; J. McC. Fetterly, Cornwall, and J. L. McCallum, Port Hope, equal; E. Candow, St. Thomas; H. H. Hunter, Woodstock; A. D. McCannell, Chesley; W. Cassidy, Tilbury, and M. F. Oliver, Deseronto, equal; George H. Small, Glencoe; L. D. Cook, Orillia, and B. L. Jones, Smith's Falls, equal; D. A. Murray, Underwood; W. A. McCurdy, Wallaceburg; H. C. Cook, Hanover; C. J. Agnew, Teeswater; C. A. Adams, Ottawa; G. W. Houston, Tweed, and J. L. McIntosh, Toronto, equal; H. T. Meredith, Durham; Walter Munro, Woodstock; J. W. McKibbin, Wingham, and F. A. Girdwood, Stirling, equal; C. S. Miller, St. Thomas; Norman Campbell, Ottawa; E. D. Briggs, Owen Sound; J. H. Poyntz, Toronto.

PASS LIST.

The pass list is as follows:—W. M. Adams, W. E. Appleton, H. G. Begg, T. T. Beattie, J. Brawn, J. A. Buckham, F. J. Butland, Harry Bull, D. J. Bowbeer, W. H. Birt, J. S. Cameron, A. A. Chisholm, A. T. Christie, J. F. Chapman, W. G. Campbell, George W. Collins, J. J. Doyle, P. M. Dwyer, J. B. Davison, J. H. Doak, W. Erskine, W. C. Fisher, H. F. Foote, A. A. Fowler, Alex. Ferguson, J. W. Gage, E. D. Garson, W. F. Garland, H. L. Gamble, A. Keele Gregory, George H. Glenn, F. B. Hursley, T. W. Hutchenson, G. B. Henderson, C. B. Hacking, E. W. Hazlewood, Aubrey Henderson, T. N. Jarvis, E. Jolly, John Leonard, E. A. Legge, C. P. Meek, C. B. Mark, John Morrison, H. C. Martin, W. J. McFadden, Le Roy Miller, A. C. McLellan, N. McRae, W. A. McKeown, W. McCullough, George McLachlan, A. L.

McKenzie, J. G. Nutson, George Olivier, F. O'Connor, J. F. Paterson, J. Ramore, C. J. Ready, R. E. Reynolds, Joseph Rogers, F. W. Richardson, W. A. Rife, H. T. Sargent, A. L. E. Shier, C. R. Stanley, A. F. Stewart, H. N. Smith, Wesley W. Stephens, Wm. W. Stephens, A. M. Sutherland, H. M. Turnbull, H. S. Tapscott, H. Teeter, W. R. Vining, S. J. Watson, B. L. Watson, J. E. Warner, C. G. White, J. J. Yuill.

PARTIAL PASSES.

Passed in four subjects—B. F. Smith, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; D. J. Stalker, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; W. W. Taylor, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica; A. Turrill, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; W. E. Arens, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica; G. R. Duncan, dispensing, pharmacy, botany and materia medica; O. Forhan, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; J. T. Foster, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica; A. W. Gourlie, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; C. A. Hamlin, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; W. A. MacKay, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; J. E. McGillicuddy, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; A. Ormiston, dispensing, pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica; A. F. Rance, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; L. J. Robertson, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; Hugh Yarnold, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica; Geo. Reilley, dispensing, prescriptions, botany and materia medica.

One subject—O. S. Mitchell, prescriptions.

The University of Toronto examinations for degree bachelor of pharmacy commenced on May 23, at 9 a. m.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Phm. B

The following have passed for the degree of bachelor of pharmacy:—William M. Adams, John Cecil Agnew, Walter Edgar Appleton, Thomas Teason Beattie, John Brawn, Edward Douglas Briggs, John Andrew Buckham, Norman Wood Campbell, Earl Maitland Candow, William Joseph Cassidy, John Franklin Chapman, Horatio Clarence Cook, Lisgar Douglas Cooke, Robert Woodburn Craig, William John Bert Davison, Sidney Lovcraft Dorland, Joseph James Doyle, Percy May Dwyer, Leslie McCracken Fetterly, Fred. Lorne Fielding, William Caven Fisher, Albert Allen Fowler, Edward Duncan Garson, Harold Lester Gamble, Frederick Albert Girdwood, Charles Bertram Hacking, Edwin Watson Hazelwood, William Aubray Henderson, George Wellington Houston, Harry Hallam Hunter, Bernard Leonard Jones, Fred. William Judd, James Lionel McCallum,

Archibald Duncan McCannel, William John MacFadden, James Lucius McIntosh, John Walter McKibbin, Alexander James McKenzie, William Angus McKeown, John Duncan Morrison, Walter Munroe, Thomas Garfield Nutson, Morley Franklin Oliver, John Wardle Ramore, Charles James Ready, John Acton Leonard Robinson, Joseph Rogers, Albert Lorne Flgin Shier, George Henry Small, Cecil Reid Stanley, Wallace William Stephen, Wesley William Stephens, Henry Stark Tapscott, Horace M. Turnbull, Wilber Ricardo Vining, James Arthur McKenzie Williams, Joseph James Yuill.

PAPERS.
DISPENSING.

Examiner:—W. MURCHISON.

Time allowed, three hours.

CORA VANNE.

℞ Emp. plumbi q. s. ut fiat emp $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$.
Super alutam inducend.
Inter scapulas applicand.

ROSE PAYNE.

℞ P. resin guaiaci 3j.
Ol. terebinth 3iij.
Vitellum ovi unius.
Aquae 3iiss.
Ft. emuls. sec. art.
Cap. coch. magn. alternis diebus.

VICTOR SHARPE.

℞ P. acidi tannici 3ss.
P. opii. —
Ext. bellad aa ʒj.
Vasellini 3vij.
Misce bene ut fiat ungu.
Hor. decub. appl.

KATE LANE.

℞ Camphorae 3ij.
Ol. terebinth 3iv.
Sapo mollis Ang. 3ij.
Aq. ad. 3iv.
Ft. embrocatio.
Fricetur pars affectata quaterve indies.

MRS. KENT.

℞ P. Opium gr. x.
P. resin guaiaci 3ss.
Ft. pulv et in pulveres octo divid.
Sumat unam post coenam.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—GEO. A. EVANS, Phm. B.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Define: Definite proportion, oxidation, base, "critical condition of matter."

Prove that the molecule of an elementary substance consists of at least two atoms. Mention some exceptions to this rule.

2 "The properties of the elements and of their compounds present themselves as a periodic function of their increasing atomic weights"; justify this statement by especial reference to the physical and chemical properties of calcium, strontium, and barium.

3. Indicate tests:

(a) For detection of methyl alcohol in the presence of ethyl alcohol.

To distinguish between:

(b) Magnesium sulphate, zinc sulphate and oxalic acid.

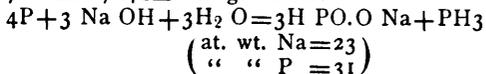
(c) Mercuric chloride and silver nitrate.

4. A quantity of phosphorus was boiled with a solution of sodium hydroxide.

If 78 grams of sodium hypophosphite were formed:

(a) What weight of phosphorus entered into the reaction?

(b) What volume of phosphine gas measured at 7°C and 784 mm was given off?



5. Illustrate by equations the reaction of:

(a) Ferrous sulphate with potassium carbonate.

(b) Sulphuric acid with ethyl alcohol.

(c) Hydrogen sulphide with potassium dichromate in presence of hydrochloric acid.

(d) Potassium hydroxide with iodine.

(e) Sodium chloride with sulphuric acid in presence of manganese dioxide.

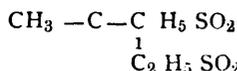
6. Describe fully Marsh's test for arsenic and antimony.

7. Name the substances represented by the following formulæ:

(a) CH_3CH_2OH (b) $C_5H_{11}NO$ (c) $C_6H_4(OH)_2$



(e) CH_3



What is the difference between:

A phenol and an aromatic alcohol.

A mixed and a compound ether.

An amine and an amide?

An aldehyde and a ketone.

8. Give the chemistry of Manganese and point out its relation to the halogens, and also describe a method for the preparation of potassium permanganate.

PHARMACY.

Examiner:—F. T. HARRISON.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

1. *Re-percolation*: Describe briefly the process, point out its special advantages and state in what B.P. preparations this process is used.

2. *Masceration*: Describe the process, and state how it differs from digestion. Indicate the kinds of drugs which are more suited to masceration than to percolation.

3. The following substances, being under certain conditions more or less liable to deteriorate, require to be tested from time to time to see if they are in fit condition for dispensing. State in each case how such tests may be made, also the nature and cause of deterioration and possible means of preserving: Diluted hydrocyanic acid, lead acetate, solution of chlorinated soda, mucilage of gum acacia.

4. Name the ingredients in the following B.P. preparation: Compound tincture of rhubarb, tincture of kino, compound tincture of gentian, compound tincture of cinchona, compound tincture of chloroform and morphine.

5. Give the quantity of active ingredient in one

pint of each of the following: Quinine wine, syrup of ferrous iodide, Fowler's solution, hypodermic injection of cocaine, lime water, solution of morphine hydrochloride.

6. Describe a method of taking the specific gravity of a sample of alcohol accurately. How many grammes of each of the following substances will be required to exactly fill a litre flask: Rectified spirit, ether, sulphuric acid, chloroform, glycerine.

7. State equivalent in imperial fluid ounces of—(a) 1 litre; (b) 1000 minims; (c) 100 cubic centimetre; (d) 1 fluid ounce (wine measure).

8. What is soap? Give examples of soluble and insoluble soaps, and state the difference in composition of curd soap, hard soap, soft soap.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner:—D. S. SAGER.

Time allowed 2½ hours.

1. Camphor—Describe (a) at length how and from what obtained, and how prepared for commerce. (b) State fully its characters, including its action with other drugs or chemicals. (c) Give tests for purity. (d) State the difference between oil of camphor and camphorated oil. (e) Mention five important preparations of Camphor. (f) Differentiate camphor from thymol.

2. Castor Oil—(a) From what and how obtained. (b) Describe the different methods of obtaining it. (c) Mention all its constituents. (d) State the percentage yield of oil. (e) Give fully its characters. (f) What are its adulterations. (g) Differentiate castor oil from cod liver oil. (h) Mention the respects in which volatile differ from fixed oils.

Myrrh—(a) From what and how obtained? (b) Name its constituents. (c) Habitat. (d) Mention all other B.P. drugs of the same class as myrrh. (e) Give preparations of myrrh. (f) State any simple tests which would distinguish myrrh from gum thus (frankincense).

4. Ipecacuanha—(a) Describe its gross appearance. (b) Give its constituents. (c) Active principle and percentage of same. (d) Habitat. (e) Medicinal properties and dose. (f) Mention any other drugs belonging to the same natural order. (g) Preparation of ipecac with doses.

5. Cantharides—(a) Describe it. (b) How and from what obtained? (c) Constituents. (d) Active principle and percentage of same. (e) State adulterations of the whole and powdered drug, and give one good practical test for detecting them in the powdered article. (f) Preparations of Cantharides.

6. Colocynth Pulp—(a) Describe it. (b) From what and how obtained. (c) Parts used. (d) Mention its principal constituents. (e) Habitat. (f) Preparations. (g) Differentiate, preferably with microscope (or otherwise) Powdered Colocynth from Powdered Calumba.

7. Opium—Describe (a) at moderate length how and from what obtained and how prepared for commerce. (b) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (c) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (d) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and (e) state briefly how would you detect them. (f) Differentiate Powdered Opium from Powdered Galls. (g) Mention five preparations of Opium.

8. Rhubarb—Give (a) constituents, and specify the active principle. (b) Habitat. (c) Principal varieties of root. (d) State how prepared and collected for the market. (e) Are any precautions necessary in keeping Rhubarb? If so, what? (f) Give a sample of Powd. Rhubarb or Powd. Galls. Show how the microscope would, or would not, decisively differentiate them. (g) What would cause you to pass or reject a given sample of Powd. Rhubarb.

9 and 10. Oral examinations.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner:—J. T. PEPPER.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Translate the following prescriptions into English:

Recipe,

Sodæ Bicarbonatis, drachmas duas.

Ferri Sulphatis, grana tria.

Magnesiæ Carbonatis, drachmam.

Aquæ Puræ, octarium dimidium.

Acidi Sulphurici diluti, fluidrachmas decem.

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur Salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico obturetur iagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

Recipe,

Tincturæ Hyoscyami, drachmam cum semisse.

Potassii Acetatis, drachmas quattuor.

Syrupi Croci, drachmas duas.

Aquæ Anisi, uncias sex.

Fiat mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo vel tria minima bis terve in die, vel ut opus sit.

2. Translate the following Latin sentences into English:

Ahibeatur emplastrum epispasticum, satis amplum et acre, inter scapulas.

Repetantur pulveres, hesterno die præscripti, eodemque modo sumantur.

Lento igne liquefac. ut fiat unguentum.

Capiat aeger cyathum vinosum parvum Infusi Gentianæ secunda quaque hora.

Sumat aeger poculum omni bihorio.

3. A physician writes a prescription for a child containing Potassium, Chlorate, Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Simple Syrup, Spirit of Chloroform and water. Point out incompatibility, if any, state what change will take place, and tell what would be the result to the child if the medicine is taken.

4. Render into full Latin with the proper endings, and translate into English the following abbreviations: Aq. bull.-Aq. pluv. An. niv.-Aq. mar.-Aq. ferv.

5. Give the English translation for the following Latin words: Mitis, Marrubium, Iodum, Pondere, Albus, Ruber, Flavus, Lac, Dolor, Acetum.

6. Give P. B. 1898, doses for the following: Para-acet-phenetidine, Tinct. Opii, Pepsin, Oil of Sandal Wood, Tinct. Nux Vomica, Mist Ferri Co., Liquor Arsenicalis, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Atropina, Cerei Oxalas.

7. Classify the following poisons into either Part I. or Part II. of Schedule "A" of the Pharmacy Act: Carbolic Acid, Oil of Cedar, Oxalic Acid, Belladonna, Iodine.

8, 9, 10. Oral examinations in the reading and translation of original autograph prescriptions.

BOTANY.

Examiner.—CHARLES R. SNEATH, M. D.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Explain fully the manner of reproduction of ferns.
 2. What are the functions of the root? Describe fully a longitudinal section of the root.
 3. Describe fully the histological structure of a plant cell, and its mode of multiplication.
 4. Describe the minute structure of a typical leaf.
 5. What is meant by the terms Cambium Layer, Primary Meristem, Interstitial Deposit, Mycelium, Fibrovascular Bundles, Leaf Cycle, Plumule, Cellulose?
 6. Describe an Ovule and its parts.
- Oral.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner.—F. T. HARRISON.

1. Prepare, according to directions given in the B. P., 55 cubic centimetres of Solution of Ferric Sulphate.
2. *Ferri et Ammonii Citras*.—In sample submitted.
 - (a) Determine by process given in the B. P. the amount of iron present.
 - (b) Determine the presence or absence of fixed alkali.
 - (c) State if you consider it a well made sample and having character and responding to the tests described in the B. P.
3. Determine by means of *N* Sulphuric Acid the strength of the sample of "Liquor Potassæ" submitted, and state how you would make it correspond to the B. P. strength.

Abstract from the British Pharmacopœia:

Liq. Ferri Persulphatis.

	Imperial.	Metric.
Ferrous Sulphate	8 ounces	400 grammes
Sulphuric Acid	6 fl drachms	37.5 cubic centimetre
Nitric Acid	6 fl drachms	37.5 cubic centimetre
Distilled Water	A sufficient quantity.	

Add the Sulphuric Acid to ten ounces (or five hundred cubic centimetres) of Distilled Water; dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in the mixture with the aid of heat; mix the Nitric Acid with two ounces (or one hundred cubic centimetres) of the Distilled Water; add to this diluted acid, warmed, the solution of Ferrous Sulphate; concentrate by boiling, until, by the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapors, the liquid ceases to be black, and acquires a red color. If any ferrous salt remain in the solution, add a few drops of Nitric Acid, and boil again. When the solution is cold make up the quantity to eleven fluid ounces (or five hundred and fifty cubic centimetres) by the addition, if necessary, of Distilled Water.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras.

Characters and Tests.—In thin transparent scales of a deep red color, slightly sweetish and astringent in taste. It feebly reddens *litmus*, and almost insoluble in *alcohol* (90 per cent.) When incinerated with free access of air, it leaves 31 or 32 per cent. of ferric oxide, which is not alkaline to *litmus* (absence of fixed alkali). Heated with *solution of potassium hydroxide* it evolves ammonia and deposits ferric hydroxide. It should not yield more than the slightest characteristic reactions with the tests for sulphates.

Correspondence.

Mr. Armour's Platform.

HAMILTON, June 1st, 1901.

To the Druggists of District No. 8,—

When I accepted the nomination two years ago for representative to the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy my policy was then distributed throughout the district. Now I beg to call attention to a terse record of my course on the Council, leaving it for you to decide if I have endeavored to fulfil the pledges made before election.

At my suggestion a committee was appointed to discuss with the Government the possibility of cheaper alcohol for the use of druggists.

I supported a resolution appointing a committee to confer with a committee from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the object of a better understanding between physician and druggist.

I spoke and voted for the abolition of quiz classes, believing them most unfair to the students of our college.

I supported a resolution that the Faculty and Board of Examiners should be composed of druggists engaged in the retail drug business, because I believe that druggists are the most competent to educate and examine students in pharmacy.

I favored a resolution to send two delegates to the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, believing that the Council should take steps to organize an association to elevate the present commercial condition of druggists.

I advocated the division of the renewal fees so that one half could be used for commercial interests as this was considered *ultra vires* of the Pharmacy Act. No result has been yet accomplished.

I am more determined in my policy to-day to advance and protect the interests of the retail druggists of Ontario. If I have fulfilled my pledges, and you approve of my policy, mark your ballot paper in favor of

Yours faithfully,

W. T. ARMOUR.

Our Golden Opportunity.

Dear Sir,—

I have been a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for 27 years and have during that time paid into the funds of said institution about \$100, and I am only one of about 700 who have contributed, some more, some less, to the same cause. What have I and my colleagues paid this money for? Obviously for two purposes—first, to raise the standard of our profession by educating its members; second-

ly to secure for the same body trade, protection and commercial advantages. What has been the actual result accomplished? We have during the 30 years of our labors presumably secured the first, in a pre-eminent degree, but as to the second we cannot congratulate ourselves very highly on the fruits of our efforts, for I doubt if our profession to-day enjoys many more safeguards against encroachment than it did prior to 1871, the year of organization. In my opinion its commercial advantages have deteriorated.

I do not honestly consider that I have, for my outlay, reaped any appreciable dividend on my investment, and it seems to be a general complaint among the fraternity that the protection and mercantile benefits they have so well paid for are almost entirely lacking. It is true that the country store cannot sell deadly poisons, nor can incompetent persons dispense, but beyond this small modicum of comfort what does the pharmacist of to-day enjoy for his extensive outlay of energy and means? Ostensibly much, practically nothing. Speaking from a commercial standpoint we are in a worse plight than in the days preceding the passing of the Pharmacy Act.

Departmental stores are permitted to slyly drop into our path and block our progress; hardware and grocery establishments may deal out wares which strictly belong to the pharmacy; hired informers set their nets and entrap the innocent; interchange of diplomas with other jurisdictions is an enigma; rate cutting has become a scientific accomplishment; legislation is an impossibility; other professions come in at our "open door," and by just lifting the latch ensconce themselves in our household, enjoying the family privileges we have so dearly purchased, plucking diplomas from the "tree" of pharmacy and living on its choicest fruits, while we cannot even look over their back fence; when we seek redress for our troubles in the courts we are ignominiously repulsed. These and other drawbacks beset us at every turn while other pursuits have their rosy paths. Is it any wonder that we find so many pharmacists who have tackled the problem, given it up in despair, and have engaged in other pursuits more remunerative, more congenial than the dreary, disconsolate, daily grind behind the retail counter? Is it any wonder that he forsakes his "alma mater," and either drops into oblivion or seeks other fields? Is it surprising to read of the numerous assignments, the constant selling out; the roaming, the general unrest which pervades the ranks of what should be, in view of the time and large sums devoted to its elevation, one of the noblest of professions? Why is it that the pharmacist in nearly every other clime under the sun is happy and prosperous while Ontario's skies frown down in contempt at his efforts? Surely the fraternity has brains in its composition, as is

evidenced by the high standard of intelligence of its graduates as well as by the responsible positions its members occupy in their respective localities.

What then is the cause of this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and why does it go on from year to year, decade to decade, with no change, no hope, and must it go on forever?

There is a remedy for our woes; let us awake from our lethargy. Our whole organization requires a gigantic "house cleaning," a thorough "disinfection" to purify it of its defects, and at this opportune moment the approaching election for the new council is the time to apply the "antitoxin." It is our golden opportunity. Shall we grasp it?

Our councils appear to contain two elements, one which considers itself as representing the commercial as well as professional interests of pharmacist, the other as representing solely the academic, and which considers the object of the ruling body to be purely educational. The latter is worthy and quite reasonable, but should not be an entirely selfish one. Let those who form the latter class, and who, though good, respectable men, have become saturated with chronic ideas of theory, drop out to make room for the real fighters for progress and practical issues. Place new blood into the council, and then when the transfiguration has taken place let our rulers proceed on judicious business lines to work out the destiny allotted our calling. Let the incoming council awake to the fact that it has long enough shone as a tinsel ornament on the arena of trade and that henceforth it is resolved to become a power; throw off the bashfulness or fear which has so long engulfed it; balance up the commercial and educational idea so that its deliberations will not all run in one groove; let it not be afraid to seek justice at the throne of legislation, for surely its influence there should be as great as other occupations; let its efforts be not entirely devoted to that majestic pile, the college hall, but let it also study the needs of that great majority, the "working pharmacist"; let its watchword be "some academic, some practical"; let it organize a big combine of common sense, usefulness and zeal; let it be loyal to the trust placed in its hands by the votes of its supporters; and lastly let it work assiduously to repair the damage which the pharmaceutical craft has sustained by pounding these many years on the rocks of adversity, that the good ship may float along proudly on the smooth billows of prosperity into the haven of contentment and wealth.

On the eve of the coming election let me say a few words to the members of our fraternity at large. Druggists should shake off that apathy which has characterized them and take more interest in these vital questions which effect them so deeply, which mean their actual existence. They should cast to

the winds that jealousy which seems to have become an heirloom, and which prevents their well being. Select good men in each district, men who will pledge themselves to work faithfully for the entire interests of the profession, men who have sufficient of that pure Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins to fight on pluckily, perseveringly until the victory is won. I believe in local organization. By this plan we become acquainted with each other and that distrust, which reigns in our hearts, vanishes. We live as a happy family. No local jealousies, no rate cutting, the election to the council of reliable and progressive men, mutual co-operation and help, fortification against outside attacks, and in the end wealth and happiness becomes our legacy. Let us adopt this principle of local organization, for I believe it is the key note to our success, the remedy for our troubles, and at the end of the next decade I venture to predict that we will all be prouder of our occupation than in the cloudy days of the present, and that we will all have larger bank accounts to scan. Shall we be wise or shall we drift along in the same turbulent sea which for so many years has been our sepulchre? Our profession should not be a race of Rip Van Winkles. Providence never created it on those lines. In this district No. 9 we seem to have awakened from our long sleep and have resolved to shake off the nightmare which has haunted us so long. We have nominated a gentleman who, if elected, will do his utmost to help apply the pruning hook. Let the other districts fall into line and join in the wave of reform, which only requires a united effort to wash away the sand bars which our own carelessness has allowed to form in our trade channels.

Sincerely yours,

J. H. SMITH.

Dun ille, May 22nd, 1901.

The Wingate Chemical Co.

There is no more widely known pharmacist in Canada to-day than Mr. B. E. McGale, president of the above Co'y. As a pharmacist and business man his reputation is established in the city of Montreal. Throughout the country he is better known through his position with the company. This company is proprietor of a number of popular remedies, handled by the trade of the Dominion. They are also agents for a number of foreign manufactures. A list of these will be found in their advertisement on the first page of THE JOURNAL.

All life is a school, a preparation, a purpose; nor can we pass current to a higher college if we do not understand the tedium of education in this lower one.

Toronto Drug Section.

The regular meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. was held in the rooms, 155 Bay St., on Thursday, May 9th.

President Bingham in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

Mr. Hargreaves presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Proprietors' Association on the matter of a proposed plan to prevent cutting in prices. This report was as follows:—

“Your committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Patent Medicine Association beg to submit the following report of progress:—

“We met, by appointment, the executive committee of the Patent Medicine Association of Canada on May 8th and laid before them the plan upon which we had previously decided.

The plan we proposed is that the manufacturers and jobbers of all patent medicines will have printed on all the invoices sent out by them this condition: ‘The manufacturer requires that these articles must be sold at the price printed thereon. The vendor has hereby accepted such agreement without further notice and will be held responsible therefor by the manufacturer.’

Also that each and every article shall have printed thereon the following condition:—‘This article is purchased and sold under contract that the marked price will be maintained.’

We proposed this plan as being the most direct in action from the manufacturers to the retailer as one requiring no signatures or agreements of an association or body and with the firm belief that such conditions are legal and can be strictly and easily enforced.

In support of the legality of our plan we cited decisions of the courts in England and the U. S.

The committee received us courteously, heard our arguments, questioned us on our plan and its practicability, and seemed quite favorably impressed. They then proposed and passed this resolution:—

‘That the drug section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada submit their proposed plan in writing to the executive of this association when we will take proceedings to place the plan before the annual meeting of the Patent Medicine Association of Canada, which convenes in July, and there recommend it an earnest consideration.’

Following out the resolution of their committee we propose to accept their suggestion and send them a written copy of our proposition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.”

On motion this report was received and adopted.

Mr. Flett reported on the work done by the committee on pharmacy, and presented a formula for a

preparation which the committee recommended be manufactured by the pharmacists and introduced to the medical profession. On motion the report was adopted.

The matter of wholesale jobbers selling at retail was then introduced and an animated discussion followed. The majority of the members expressed themselves as confident that jobbers recognized the desirability of confining their sales to the legitimate trade as far as possible and consequently used all possible precautions. All conceded the problem as a difficult one to solve, and a resolution was passed again urging the jobbers to renewed vigilance in the matter.

"What action shall the section take regarding the recommendation of candidates for the council of the O. C. P.?" was the next order of business. After a short discussion it was decided that the section should select and support candidates.

It was moved by Mr. I. Curry and seconded by Mr. W. A. Ellis, that G. E. Gibbard and John Hargreaves be named as candidates and supported by the section as representatives of districts No. 4 and 5 respectively on the O. C. P. Council. Carried.

G. E. Gibbard gave notice that in view of the recent unwarranted persecution of city pharmacists he would move at the next meeting that a defence fund be established by the section, and that its control and administration be placed in the hands of a standing committee appointed for the purpose.

On motion section adjourned.

A Horse on the Druggist.

Which can play havoc the better—a bull in a china shop or a horse in a drug store? JOHN L. HOUSE, proprietor of the pharmacy at St. Mark's and Albany avenues, Brooklyn, is of the opinion that the horse under such circumstances can make the bull look like a piece of embalmed beef.

A bay gelding attached to a supply wagon of St. John's Home for Boys plunged into House's drug store yesterday [January 20th] and with a horse laugh swept a bottle of vanilla syrup off the marble counter in front of the soda water fountain.

"There's no snap in that!" exclaimed the gelding. "What I really need on this cold morning is a hot chocolate," and leaping on the counter with his fore feet he smashed it.

"Now for a perfecto," he continued, and he drove one iron-shod hoof through the cigar case.

"If I had a stepladder," he went on, "I would sample some of those tinctures on the top shelf." But at that moment the flooring gave way, and the horse, still in the shafts of the wagon, broke through, and his fun was over.

The belief in the neighborhood is that if it hadn't been for the wagon the horse would have started in to put up prescriptions for the grip.—*New York Press*.

AMONG THE SEARCHERS.

A PERFECT STORAGE BATTERY.

Edison has added another item to the sum total of the public's indebtedness to him for labor-saving and comfort-conferring inventions. A "perfect storage battery" is the item. This battery he has installed in an electric runabout. The cells to give the vehicle a travelling radius of 75 miles weigh only 240 pounds. They can be charged in one hour for a run of 30 miles. The storage battery on the market to-day has a dead weight of 186 pounds for each horse power hour. Edison's battery reduces that dead weight to 53 pounds. Another feature of the new battery is its indestructibility. It can be charged and recharged without perceptible change in the materials. It is an iron nickel cell, or in other words, the negative pole or positive element is iron, and the positive pole or the negative element is nickel. Edison believes he has reached, as far as he can see, the ne plus ultra of the storage battery. He has tested his vehicle on the steepest grades in Morris County, New Jersey, and he states there are none which his runabout could not easily climb. Mr. Edison claims his battery has reached commercial perfection, and he is now setting about to manufacture them for business purposes.

CURE FOUND FOR DIABETES.

There is probably no country in the world where more people die of diabetes than France. It is, therefore, not surprising that the doctors are racking their brains to find a remedy. The latest discovery of medical science seems to have touched the spot. A Bordeaux doctor, M. Beylot, has been giving his patients brewer's yeast with remarkable success. Two others have done even better. In one case the saccharine matter was reduced from 25 grams to 10 grams, and in another from 100 grams to nothing, accompanied with the cure of a gangrened foot. It appears that the yeast destroys the saccharine matter as it forms. Yeast is liable to cause eruptions, but this can be obviated by giving it in dry form.

COLD WATER PAINT.

The *Scientific American* gives this process for a cold water paint. Wet casein or milk curd is mixed with any suitable mineral base, dried and ground to powder. Some of the powder is mixed with slacked lime and glue in the presence of water. This is then dried and ground to powder. The two main compositions are then mixed, the white and the colored pigment added, and the whole is diluted with water to a working consistency. The material is claimed to be waterproof, not to act on the brushes, and may be diluted as required and always gives a uniform appearance, even if the entire surface is not treated at the same time.

CURATIVE X-RAYS.

A despatch from Cardiff states that an electrician named Smith has invented two X-ray tubes which he claims do not produce any bad results upon the subject, one of them actually tending to heal burns and wounds, says the *New York Sun*. It is said that one of them makes bones and not flesh visible on a photographic plate, while the other makes neither visible, the plate showing only foreign substances.

A SAFETY SWITCH.

Mr. Quinn, the electrical engineer, of Blackpool, Eng., has invented a process for overcoming the danger from overhead live wires. An automatic operating switch cuts off the current when a wire breaks and thus renders it harmless. In the experiments three telephone wires were cut and allowed to fall upon the live wire. The switch operated and the wires were handled with perfect safety.

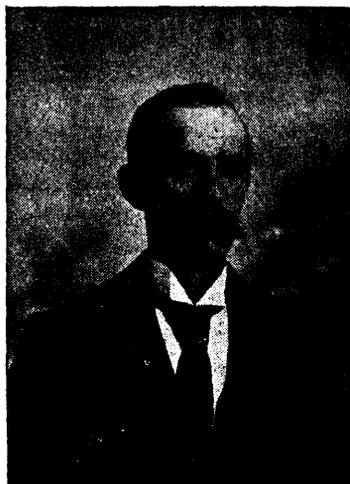
A NEW SEALING WAX.

A new form of sealing wax has been recently devised. Instead of a stick to be melted it is enclosed in a tube from which it is poured after heating the cylinder.

A Chemist's Prophecy.

In an address on the "dignity of chemistry," delivered recently at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Chemical Society, Dr. H. W. Wiley dropped for a short time the role of chemist and assumed that of prophet. He said that in 1976, when the centenary of the society should be celebrated, the United States will have about 225,000,000 inhabitants, the foreign export trade will amount to more than \$500,000,000 annually and the revenues and expenditures of the Government reach the annual sum of \$4,000,000,000. The advancement of chemical science will not only make the fields more productive and more easily tilled, but will also teach how their products can be more economically and easily consumed. Good roads will lead everywhere and the horse be relegated to the museum and the stable of the sportsman. New sources of energy will take the place of coal and gas, and this energy will come from the winds and the rains. The sun directly and indirectly will monopolize the power of the country, working through evaporation and precipitation and by means of electricity or some more useful force. By a general comprehension of the principles of nutrition, food will be more wholesome and more potent. The general acceptance of the principles of hygiene will make the average life of man longer and his usefulness more fruitful. Man will not only live longer, but he will be happier and practically free from the threats of enzymic, contagious and epidemic diseases. The coming man will be able to see the true dignity of chemistry. —*Pharm. Era.*

Obituary.



ANGUS BUCHANAN.

The subject of this sketch passed away comparatively young in years at his home in Kempville, Ont., on Thursday, May 16th, and in his passing the community, amid which he spent his life, lost one of its most active and progressive members. Mr. Buchanan was one of the few pharmacists who made his influence felt in the community, and assumed perhaps more than his proportion of public responsibility and labor. His ambitions were not confined to the narrow limits of the municipality in which he resided, but carried him into the wider field of provincial and dominion citizenship. Public spirited, he freely gave of his money, time and energy for the benefit of his country.

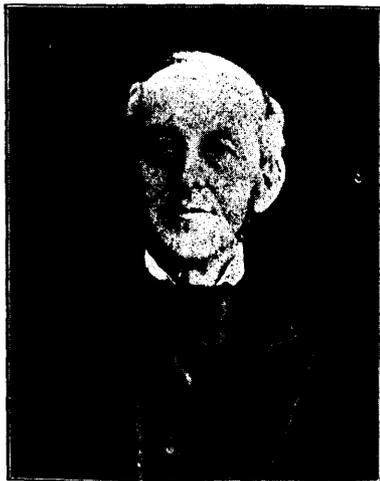
Born on his father's farm 44 years ago in the neighborhood of the town which he afterwards made his home, his first years were spent amid the wholesome surroundings of Canadian rural life. The foundation of his education was laid in the public and high schools of his native county, after which, for a number of years, he assisted in the management of the farm on which he was born. Finally, deciding on a change of calling, he selected the drug business for his life-work, and secured a position with Mr. W. J. Langford, Ottawa. After serving his time he passed the board of the O. C. P. and secured his diploma in February, 1881, and shortly started the business in Kempville which he conducted until the time of his death. During the term of 1891-93 he occupied a seat on the council board of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and left behind a record for conscientious work and sound judgment.

Mr. Buchanan was many times reeve of his town, and county councillor, and always a leading spirit in movements having for their object the progress and

advancement of Kempville or surrounding country. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 18th, being largely attended. Among the floral offerings was a wreath from his brother druggists of the town, Messrs. MacLennan & Phelps. A widow and three children are left to mourn for husband and father. We close this imperfect sketch by quoting from the local paper as follows:—

“Mr. Buchanan was a straight forward, upright man, a conscientious, patriotic and useful citizen, who always commanded the respect and friendship of those with whom he was brought in contact in a business capacity or in social life. He was a warm friend and a generous, fair-fighting opponent, when it became necessary for him to differ on matters of politics or public policy, and when the fight was over, whether he won or lost, the hatchet was buried and the matter at once forgotten. His death removes a familiar figure, and leaves a large blank in Kempville's business and social life.

The writer, who was a friend of his younger days, is glad to have the opportunity of paying this last tribute to his memory, and *The Telegram* would join his many friends in offering sincere sympathy to his sorrowing relatives.”



ROBERT KNEESHAW.

Another pioneer in the trade passed away in the person of the above gentleman, who died at his home, in Ingersoll, on April 28th at the age of 78.

Mr. Kneeshaw had been for many years prominent in commercial and social circles of Ingersoll. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ill for a considerable time.

Mr. Kneeshaw was also an Englishman, born in Stoksley, Yorkshire, in 1823. Ten years later the family emigrated to Canada and settled in Montreal, and in that city he entered the drug business, serving his apprenticeship with Wm. Lyman & Co., and remaining with that firm until 1846, when he moved

to Hamilton, Ont., and in partnership with the late A. Hamilton started the business of Hamilton & Kneeshaw. Their venture was a success, and for eleven years the partnership was continued when, on account of ill health, Mr. Kneeshaw withdrew and moved to the town of Ingersoll, which has been his residence ever since. In that town he took up the drug business again, and was actively employed in it until some five years ago, when he retired from business life.

Mr. Kneeshaw was also a member of the Methodist church and an active worker in the cause. During his life he filled all the more important offices of the church organization and discharged the duties in a manner to secure the respect of all and win many friends. Mr. Kneeshaw belonged to a family of twelve brothers and sisters. Four of the brothers entered the drug trade. He was married while residing in Hamilton, and leaves behind a widow and two daughters.

JOHN HIGGINBOTHAM.

A veteran of the craft “fell out” of the ranks when John Higginbotham, of Bowmanville, passed to the beyond on Thursday, May 16th, at his residence in that town. For almost half a century Mr. Higginbotham had been identified with Canadian pharmacy, wholesale and retail.

An Englishman by birth he claimed Bollington, near Manchester, as his native town, where he first saw the light some 74 years ago.

His apprenticeship term was spent in the latter city, and in it he started his first business, which he conducted some time, but became dissatisfied and in 1856 sold out, turning his face toward the setting sun he determined to make Canada his home. Selecting Toronto he soon secured a responsible position with the wholesale firm of Lyman, Elliott & Co. This he held until 1865, when he resigned to try again the retail trade.

Moving to Bowmanville he purchased the business of the late Dr. Bird, and it has since been conducted in his name. Taking as a partner, in 1878, his son, T. E. Higginbotham, he handed over to him the active management.

Mr. Higginbotham was among the fortunate few who succeeded in acquiring a competency from the drug business, and the latter years of life were spent enjoying the fruits of his early industry.

A life-long Methodist he was a liberal supporter and active worker in the church of his choice, carrying a local preacher's license for over 50 years. Being a man of more than average ability, a careful reader and close reasoner his ministrations in this capacity were always acceptable. He did not confine his public acts entirely to the church, but identified himself with other movements closely allied to the church. For years he gave active support to the Bible Society, and was a staunch advocate of temperance.

Besides his widow he is survived by three sons, all druggists—John at Virden, Man., Edward of Bowmanville, and Alfred at Milton, and one daughter—Mrs. W. F. Doll, of New York City.

Formulae.

BOOK REVIEW.

GLYCERINE JELLY.

Tragacanth (finely powdered).....	50
Alcohol (90 %).....	100
Glycerine	200
Water.....	650
Perfume.....	q.s.

The tragacanth, alcohol and glycerine are mixed, well shaken and perfumed. To this is added quickly the water and the skaking continued until a thick mucilage is formed.—*Pharm. Post.*

LANOLINE MILK.

Lanoline (anhydrous)	100
Glycerine.....	100
Water.....	750
Tincture Benzoin	50
Mucilage acacia	30
Perfume.....	q.s.

Melt the lanoline, add the glycerine and water, then with constant stirring the tincture benzoin and mucilage acacia. Perfume according to taste.—*Pharm. Post.*

GERMAN CAVALRY CONDITION POWDER.

Common salt.....	1 oz.
Glauber salts	2 "
Soda bicarb	2 "
Juniper berries.....	2 "
Gentian	2 "
Ginger	2 "
Linseed meal.....	5 "
Fenugreek	10 "
Asafetida	80 "
Fennel seed	44 "

Dose for cow or horse—A heaped up teaspoonful with food once or twice a day.—*Chemist & Druggist.*

MOUTH WASH CONTAINING FORMALDEHYDE.

Take of

Formaldehyde.....	1 drm.
Tincture of benzoin	3 drms.
Tincture of myrrh	1 drm.
Oil of peppermint.....	3 minims
Oil of anise.....	2 minims
Oil of cassia	1 minim
Oil of cinnamon.....	15 minims
Cochineal.....	2 grs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.

Mix, a few drops to be used in water.—*B. & C. Druggist.*

MEDICATED MOUTH SOAP.

Medicinal soap	1 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Alcohol (90 %).....	½ oz.
Salicylic acid.....	16 grs.

Peppermint, water colouring matter of each, q. s.—*Pharm. Era.*

"The Extra Pharmacopœia," by William Martindale, F. L. S., F. C. S., and W. Wynn Westcott, M. B. Lond., D. P. H. Tenth edition. Pp. iii. xxxii and 1 to 688. Price, 10s 6d. net. London: H. K. Lewis. 1901.

The "The beginning of things" has an interest for most of us and when that particular thing happens to be of our daily life the interest is enhanced. In speaking of the evolution of the above work this is what the author says:—

"The idea of calling the book 'The Extra Pharmacopœia' came to me, said Mr. Martindale, as I was once walking through Regent's Park, and I think it was a happy title. The size and form of the book was partly suggested by Dr. George Bird. He knew I was busy with the preparation of it, and said something like this: 'Look here, Martindale, this is what you want,' pulling out his visiting list, 'a book that will go in the pocket, and with pliable backs.' My accumulated notes of 10 years were sorted, and appropriate matter drawn from them for the first edition. Dr. Westcott, my colleague, I knew as a student at University College, and found him fond of field botany. To him I afterwards proposed that he should be responsible for the doses, therapeutics, &c., of the book. He was then living at Hendon. We began by laying it down as a fundamental rule that the pharmacy of the book should be guaranteed and tested by my own experience. We have endeavored to follow this out ever since."

Ten times have the authors revised, corrected and added to the information contained in this little book which has done so much to lighten the burden and make straight the tedious pathway of the working pharmacist. Nothing so clearly illustrates the rapidity of the forward strides in medicine and pharmacy as the frequency with which works of this character require revision to keep them abreast of the times in supplying needed information.

The popularity of the work can be understood when the richness of the storehouse is considered. The quality of the information has an important bearing on the value of the book. This is no haphazard collection of formulae and receipts but the record of a life work, in a chosen calling, by an industrious worker and close observer. As Mr. Martindale says, "very few notices of drugs or preparations have ever appeared in this book without my personal examination of them. For the last three editions my son, Dr. Martindale, has done much of the chemical testing, correcting solubilities, &c., and for the present edition he has done most of the pharmaceutical abstracting." What more need be said regarding the quality and value of the information furnished. The additions made have added sixty-six pages to this edition. Among these is the B. P. C. Formulary with working formulæ of its preparation. All the

excellencies of the old are preserved in the new, most noticeable of which is the very complete index and posological table.

If we were to offer a criticism on the book itself it would be to the effect that it is becoming too thick for its other dimensions and also that a better colored paper and some new type might have been used in its make up.

The *Spatula Soda Water Guide and Book of Formulæ for soda water dispensers*, by E. F. White, soda expert. Pp. 68. Price \$1.00. Boston: The Spatula Publishing Co.

"All about soda water" is virtually what this book means. How to make soda water, how to make good soda water, and how to make money out of soda water, is the manifest object of the author. One good thing about the book, it begins at the beginning, even to the opening of a store and placing the fountain in position. The fellow who has a store and some experience can skip all that and dive into where there is heaps of hints and good valuable information. Waiting on customers, Carbonating water, Fountain syrups, Preparing and mixing drinks, Fancy drinks, Mineral waters, Medicinal drinks, Creams, fruits and phosphates, Ice cream, Hot sodas, and lastly, how to run a 5c. fountain, are some of the heads under which the author imparts the knowledge gained in an experience, to use his own words, as a dispenser, "in stores both north and south, east and west." Another good feature of the book is its concise, yet comprehensive, character. All that is required is given, yet not in a verbose manner.

A book of this character is invaluable to Canadian soda dispensers where the trade is in its infancy, and where its rudiments are scarcely known. A \$1 spent in the book would be the most profitable investment in connection with the fountain.

Select Methods in Food Analysis. By Henry Leffmann, A.M. M.D., and William Beam, A.M. M.D. Illustrated price \$2.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Canadian agents, Chandler, Massey Co., Toronto.

The authors of this book, besides presenting to their readers and students the results of their own experience, have also collated and incorporated a large amount of valuable matter relating to the subject of food analysis which has been, up to the present almost unavailable, being scattered through official bulletins and reports that appear in limited editions and are distributed unsystematically.

The book is intended for the laboratory of the practicing analyst and advanced students of applied chemistry. The first chapters are devoted to a description of physical and chemical methods and apparatus, given to assist in securing uniformity of operation. Food preservatives and their

detection are given special attention, as are also artificial colors.

Beginning with starch, the foods and drinks are taken up separately and treated exhaustively as to detection, determination and adulterants, with methods and tests for detecting the same. The letter press work and binding is done in the well known creditable style of P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

THE DELINEATOR.

The editor of this magazine has kindly favored us with an advanced copy of the July issue, and we have this to say: if that is a sample of their work he can "do it some more" as often as he likes. We are not a lady and won't presume to dilate on the excellencies of the ladies' department, but it can be taken as a foregone conclusion that the people who are capable of such an attractive publication are capable of seeing to it that what finds space in it is worthy of the book.

There is one part of the book, however, upon which we have an opinion, and we are going to express it. That is the illustrated article on the Pan-American. The photogravers are almost equal to the original photographs and convey to one a clear conception of the exquisite beauty and richness of detail of the buildings portrayed. The charm of them is sufficient to decide the undecided to see the originals in their material loveliness.

The publisher's art, though, approaches the perfect in the three color illustrations of the article. To have reproduced in such perfection of detail the richness of coloring which characterizes Mr. Turner's conception and execution, with a high speed press, is a testimony to the artistic and mechanical skill commanded by the Delineator. Only those familiar with the necessity of absolute accuracy in producing such perfect effects can appreciate the very high class merit of the work.

We have seen and read considerable in the way of illustration and literature on the Pan-American, but nothing to equal, much less surpass, that presented to the readers of the Delineator.

Photographic Supplies.

The firm of W. A. Lyon & Co. are desirous of hearing from every Canadian pharmacist who at present handles photographic supplies or is contemplating doing so. They are one of the most experienced firms in the business, and thoroughly understand the "amateur trade," being thus in a position to most readily supply demands in that line. Further, they are not only in a position to furnish the right goods, but also to offer good sound advice to beginners. Write to W. A. Lyon & Co. before placing orders.

OUR 1901 PERFUMES.

The line of perfumes we have prepared for this season's trade is better than that of any previous year. That is saying a good deal. Former lines having proved so very salable we confidently assure our customers that they can afford to await an opportunity for seeing our samples if our representative has not yet called.

As before, the perfumes are genuine floral triple extracts imported from Grasse, France, as indicated on the labels. Our new label is very handsome—embossed leatherette and pure gold leaf. Our cases now include several very fine French styles with beautiful floral coverings. Linings are assorted satins and "cut outs."

The values we present are such that our customers can in many instances obtain 100 per cent profit; for example a \$3.00 line that retails fast at 50c. per bottle. Our 25c. line, glass stoppered bottle, gold shield label, each bottle in a case, at \$2.00 per dozen, is fine value and a great seller. We invite you to send us orders naming the cost price per dozen. We will send our best lines at the prices named.

Orders are coming in plentifully. Send yours or reserve it for us and we will guarantee satisfaction.

Tropon,
Metol,
Amidol,
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Hydrokinone,
Eikonogen,
Pyrogallic Acid,
Sodium Sulphite, pure,

Shell Castile Soap,
2, 2 1/2, 3 and 4 lb. bars,
also 2 1/2 oz. and 5 oz. cakes,
Castor Oil, Italian & 1st press.

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VACCINE
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An abscess is no guarantee of immunity. All the violent indications usual to the old time vaccination may be produced without vaccine The characteristic vesicle is the only criterion of successful vaccination STEARNS' VACCINE secures immunity without inconvenience to the patient.

**IT IS PURE
AND IT TAKES**



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Established 1896.

Next Class July 8th, 1901.

To the valuable experience gained in the successful direction of our school during the past five years we have added that of the leading American Colleges in associating with us Dr. L. J. Isaacs, late Instructor in the Chicago Post Graduate School of Medicine.

Our School still continues to teach the necessary facts pertaining to optical science in the simplest and most practical form, devoid of technicalities.

Our recent reorganization, however, enables us to go a step farther and show the connection between the diseases of the eye and errors of vision.

The free services of both instructors are at the disposal of any and all of our graduates for consultation on difficult cases.

Our Course assures to the graduate a thoroughly sound and common-sense training.

For those unable to attend a personal course we have provided a
Correspondence Course.

TUITION FEES :—\$25.00 for Personal Course only ; \$15.00 for Correspondence Course ; \$25.00 for Correspondence Course with privilege of attending subsequent Personal Course.

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We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately.

Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and "**The Paget Plates**," so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

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which we offer at \$1.20 per doz., nett. No orders received for less than one dozen.

Eakins & Ferris,

48 Richmond St. W. **TORONTO.**



LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to
L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

CHARACTER IN OPTICS.

The greater part of the power exercised by the illustrious of the world's history was never recognized in their own day. It was felt, but not seen. It was latent. Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Philip Sidney and George Washington were men of great figure and few deeds.

This latent power is what Emerson calls *character*, and it is this, more than knowledge, experience or environment that demands success, whether in the republic of letters, the field of battle or the domain of commerce.

We often hear of someone being spoken of as "lucky" in his business ventures, when the truth is, perception enables him to choose the most likely plan and character compelled a successful issue.

In the practice of optics, as in no other occupation in which the operations are on such a limited scale, the possession of character is of paramount importance.

'Tis a well recognized fact, that a thoroughly instructed optician does not by any means insure success in the practice of optics. Confidence is essential, not merely confidence in oneself, but confidence in the mind of those whom you desire to help.

Unless those who are expecting help from you have confidence in your ability to furnish it, there is little chance of your help giving entire satisfaction.

It is necessary, then, that the patient should know something of your ability, but if you proclaim it abroad you are an egotist and you defeat your own ends.

The possession of this mystical latent power, which is felt not seen, is essential to this end. By its very *possession* the difficulties are overcome, not by its exercise, not by the crossing of bayonets, but simply by the *visible possession* of superior force.

The enemy evacuates his position or surrenders from a conviction that you have the power to compel him if you so exercise it.

The expression of this power is character.

The optician who tells all he knows before his patient has half trusted him, has exhausted his forces before the position is won. He has no reserves, no latent power, no character.

It were wise, then, in leading the patient up to a common view point with oneself to always reserve a scaling ladder by which one can maintain some sort of superior position for oneself and in laying bare the great truths of the profession as a sample of the goodly store of knowledge we possess, that we still keep some sort of strong box padlocked, some reserve force not necessarily for active use, but for the exercise of this passive force, which compels success by the mere suggestion of might.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

A STUDY IN LENSES.

(Continued.)

The least amount being the power of the spherical lens while the difference in power in the two principal meridians will represent the strength of the cylinder while the degree of its axis is located by means of a scale showing the different degrees of the circle.

The power of a lens can be quickly measured by means of lens gauges which indicate upon a dial the degree of convexity or concavity of their surfaces.

Prismatic lenses have no focus and consequently are not used in correcting errors of refraction. The power of a prism consists in apparently changing the position of the object looked at, and as the muscles are used for the purpose of directing the eyes to the object when they are defective and perform these functions with difficulty we prescribe prisms to bring the object to where the eyes can be directed with comfort instead of undergoing the discomfort essential to bringing the eyes to the object.

It will be every evident, therefore, that if the muscles being defective and the act of directing the eyes to the object being an operation involving pain

discomfort, and which is relieved by the use of the prism bringing the object to point of rest, that if the muscular condition is normal and a prism be placed before the eyes displacing the object it will necessitate a constant effort on the part of one of the muscles to keep the eye directed to the new position.

We have already stated a prism is a three sided figure consisting of two sides, a base and an apex, the two sides incline together and forming an angle at the apex, and that light in passing through refracts towards the base or thickest part.

It is merely the fact of difference in thickness herein that produces the refraction. Any transparent substance of different density to the atmosphere will cause refraction if in one place it is thicker than in others. A convex lens being thickest in its centre light refracts towards this point while in the concave it refracts away from the centre.

A spherical lens then, if so placed that its spherical centre (the thickest part if convex) is not in front of the centre of the pupil will, in addition to its function as a spherical glass, with power to magnify or diminish, passes that of a prism and will change the direction of the light rays passing into the eye in such a manner that the object will appear to change its position until the muscles are brought into operation and once more restore it.

Spherical lenses are sold in stock quantities, and are graded in price presentably according to quality. All the various qualities are ground from the same stock, the first quality of finest lens being the survival of the fittest. Scratches, chips and imperfections in shape, edge or centre, furnishing the reason for consigning them to the various inferior grades.

The most serious defect and the one least conspicuous to the inexpert is the imperfectly centring or decentred lenses, a condition in which the optical centre is not in the middle of the lens. The opticians who prescribe a lense of this kind for Hyperopia is condemning his patient to carry the burden of a prism regardless of his muscular condition.

Spherical lenses are sold in stock quantities and are made interchangeable in size in order that they may be mounted in interchangeable frames.

A standard or No. 1 eye sized lens is $36\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters in size, one size smaller No. 2 eye sized lens is $35 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters in size, one size larger than 1 eye or 0 eye is 40×30 millimeters in size, two size larger than 1 eye or 00 eye is 40×32 millimeter in size.

In ordering edged lenses unless special size is mentioned it is always assumed that No. 1 is required and orders are fitted accordingly without question.

It should be clearly understood that while the same method of indicating the sizes of rimless lenses is used, that the sizes do not coincide, as a one-eyed

rimless lens is the size of the *outside* of the rim of a one-eye frame while the one-eye edged lens is necessarily the size of the *inside* of the rim.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF REFRACTION.

By W. C. MAYBEE,

Vice-President Canadian Ophthalmic Association.

ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION ON APRIL 5, 1901.

In presenting to you the subject which I have named "The financial side of refracting" I have touched one that is not frequently discussed at scientific meetings, but which I consider an important one; for while we all, of course, have taken up the study and practice of refraction for the benefit of humanity, yet there is an important side issue—the mighty dollar. I think that many of us can call to mind first-class refractionists who have proven failures in their quest of this useful article, and who have failed in building up optical departments for themselves or their employees.

The points I may bring up will not apply equally in a city like Toronto, or the smaller towns, but, I trust, may furnish food for discussion from the different standpoints, to our mutual advantage. I shall not touch on theory or refraction, etc. It is the dollar and how to get it (honestly and decently, of course).

Of great importance is the optical room. Some are content with a few cards hung on the wall and a plain table and chair, set, perhaps, among clocks, bric-a-brac or bottles, in full view of all who enter. Others throw in a dark room three or four feet square, and use it partly as a storeroom for goods. When I started in business for myself, less than five years ago, after fifteen years' jewelry experience and three years as a refracting optician, I considered the optical department of enough importance to spend more on fitting up a room, about 23 by 10 feet, exclusively for optical work, than I did on the jewelry section four or five times as large. *It paid me.* Every dollar within reason that a person puts into carpets, or linoleums, curtains, paintings, papering, easy chairs or handsome fittings, will draw better returns than the best gold mining stock, and is a *surer* investment. Aside from their practical use (which is not under discussion in this paper) every dollar invested in ophthalmometer, ophthalmoscope, retinoscope, retinoskiameter and other fine instruments, or ophthalmic cabinets, without crowding your room too much, is money splendidly invested. I have a skylight over my room, with a roller curtain, and shut off daylight, using artificial light exclusively in my work.

Dozens of times have I taken a "25c. glass" customer, who "didn't believe in testing tom-fool-

ery," into my optical room, against his wishes, and sold him a two or three dollar pair of glasses in place of the cheap ones he had just picked out. While, without question, the test given, the knowledge that both eyes will see alike, and comparison between the cheap pair and the test lens, should be sufficient to convert him, the subdued light, furnishings, and general appearance of the room play a considerable part in aiding his decision.

A little fake in that, you may say.

No! not as long as it is backed by correct work. Don't charge extra for the "trimmings," they will soon pay for themselves in increased custom. I have had an Eaton-Engle engraving machine standing in my room for a short time, awaiting a better place to put it, and have heard people whispering in tones of awe, "that's the machine he cuts his special glasses on." Of course I always hasten to correct them.

People often say, "My! you have things fixed up fine in here." They tell it outside—a free ad. Or perhaps, "here's that pretty carpet Mrs. Brown was telling me about." Mrs. Brown has been advertising me without thinking of it. A great argument in favor of a private room is the fact, which you all know, that many presbyopic ladies prefer wearing their glasses for a few years in private, and don't care to have their friends know that they are getting their eyes tested.

(To be continued.)

The graduating class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy of 1901 completed their examinations on the 15th May, and upwards of thirty of this class attended the special course arranged for them at the Canadian Ophthalmic College. The 1901 class is the largest on record, and the attendance at the optical course is also a record-breaker. The annual class of the pharmacy students at the Canadian Ophthalmic College is becoming quite an event, and its increasing success each year is creditable to the staff of the school.

Robinson's Cascara.

The testimony of physician and pharmacist is that The Robinson Manufacturing Co. is making the ideal aromatic cascara, and the reason for arriving at this conclusion is that *satisfactory results* always attend its administration. It is guaranteed an absolutely pure extract of cascara bark with aromatics, unadulterated or unfortified with any other cathartic. Its preparation is under the care of a skilled manufacturer of many years' experience. Notwithstanding its excellencies it is offered to the trade at a price frequently asked for an inferior article. Write the firm for particulars,

J. A. McK. WILLIAMS.

The original of this short sketch can, without egotism, be proud of his record in the O. C. P. course and following examinations. To have earned the John Roberts Gold Medal, the College Gold Medal and the College Silver Medal, and besides, as a consequence, standing at the head of the honor list should afford any moderately ambitious young man some measure of satisfaction. Mr. Williams is an Oxford man by nativity, born in the town of Tilsonburg 24 years ago. His early education was, however, secured in Galt, to which town his parents moved when he was some twelve years of age.

He passed through the common and high schools and matriculated in Toronto University, passing part 1st of that examination. His apprenticeship term to pharmacy was spent in the town of Galt with Mr. Howell and his successor, Mr. Kirkland. Coming to Toronto for a more extended experience he spent some time with Messrs. Hallett and Sneath and then took the O. C. P. course and examinations with the foregoing results. It is Mr. Williams' intention in the fall to take the course of Practical and Applied Chemistry in the School of Practical Science, Toronto University, and in the interim has taken charge of Dr. Beattie Nesbit's research laboratory on Grosverner St., Toronto. We are proud to have such men as Mr. Williams in the craft and regret that he is leaving the ranks of practical pharmacist. We commend him, however, for seeking a wider field and trust that in it the brilliant promise of the present may be fully realized in his future career.

From Afar.

From the forests of Norway to the city of Montreal is a far cry, but even the country of the Vikings is making its contributions to Canadian commerce. About four months ago there was shipped from an inland point in far away Norway a consignment of a unique article known as empyreumatic-mothecide oil and the shipment, which was the first made to the American continent in bulk, has just arrived in this port by one of the Allan liners. This oil, which has been brought to Canada by a company for the purpose of establishing a new industry possesses remarkable powers. Its odor being repellant to moths and other insects renders it an effective safeguard against all kinds of insect enemies, and it will also destroy mildew. The valuable properties possessed by the empyreumatic-mothecide oil will make it especially serviceable in Canada, and the new industry promises to open up a wide field for development. See the announcement elsewhere of mothecide.

Are You Going to College ?

During the past few years a constantly increasing number of bright young men and women from Canada have attended the PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of the Detroit College of Medicine, attracted, no doubt, by the thorough, practical course of instruction given at moderate cost.

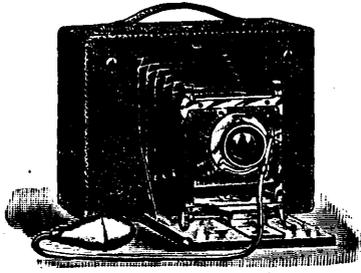
This College aims to make thoroughly qualified Pharmacists of its students, its success being shown by their fine records before rigid State Examining Boards and the ease with which they secure and hold responsible positions with manufacturing, wholesale, and retail drug houses.

Drug store experience, being a factor of uncertain value, is not a requisite to entrance or graduation.

If contemplating a college course in pharmacy address,

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TO PHARMACISTS.

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

LISTERINE.

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

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

LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, Gen. Agt.

Yours Respectfully,

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.,
St. Louis, July, 1900.



Sixty-Six and Two-Thirds per cent.

This is the net profit you will make on WAMPOLE'S PULVEROUS PILLS if you buy them on our best terms—in other words, to get our best discounts, we do not want you to "LOAD UP" with a lot of stuff to fill your shelves, but only carry a representative stock of those Pills, Tablets, Compressed Chocolate Coated Tablets, Elixirs, Syrups, Gelatine Capsules, etc., as are in frequent demand.

We know you buy Pills, and presume you are dispensing a certain make, and are satisfied—yet we know you do not dispense this make because you love the house that makes them.

Why not, therefore, push the make that yields you the most money, everything being equal as regards quality.

This is a progressive age, and we make pills now, better than ever before and cheaper too. They are not insoluble like many brands.

They are PULVEROUS Pills, and contain the medicament in the form of a fine, dry powder, enclosed within a thin, freely soluble coating; they are really coated powders, and have the same ready medicinal action as the drugs administered in the form of a powder. They are made without excipient or pressure, do not become hard or insoluble, and will preserve their medicinal action unimpaired, in any climate, as perfectly and as long as if the drugs were in sealed bottles. Each Pill is made true to formula by up to date methods and ideas.

We want your orders for Pill or anything else we manufacture. At least give us the opportunity to submit quotations.

Samples gratis—price list tells everything.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.,

Specialties in Progressive Pharmacy,

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Main Office and Laboratories,

Toronto, Ont.,

Philadelphia, Penna.,

Canada,

U. S. A.

PERSONALS.

Mr. T. N. Sampson, of Dundas St., Toronto, met with a disagreeable as well as painful accident on May 31st. While endeavoring to escape a "pocket" of a street car, bike and a dray at the corner of Bathurst and Queen St's his wheel slipped on the wet rail and threw him to the pavement, breaking both bones of the lower left leg.

The Griffiths, MacPherson Co. has placed on our desk one of the most attractive little conveniences that it has been our experience to receive for some time. It is a perpetual calendar gotten up in a most artistic manner. The calendar proper is printed in red and black, and the aluminum holder is in easel form with embossed letters, glyzine, in crimson is the prominent feature.

Mr. Walter Pulford, of the Pulford Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man., paid the east a visit during the month and favored us with a ten minutes chat. Like all denizens of the land of the setting sun he believes in the west, and Winnipeg in particular. Mr. Pulford's visit was a combination of pleasure and business.

Mr. J. Rogers, one of the recent graduates of the O. C. P., and late with Mr. A. McLaren, of the city, has secured the position as manager of the Hespeler, Ont., branch of the Worthington Drug Co.

Dr. Wm. B. Nichols, of Richmond, Va., is a guest at the Arlington, Toronto. Dr. Nichols has recently been appointed special representative in Canada of the Arlington Medical Co., Palisade Manufacturing Co., and New York Pharmacal Association, Mr. R. L. Gibson, of Wellington St., being the permanent resident agent of these firms. The doctor is a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia, one of the most reputable colleges of the Union, and practiced for some time in Richmond, Va. His work will be principally with the medical men of Canada, and his genial southern manners should soon make him a favorite with the profession.

Mr. T. C. Sweet, of St. Catharines, Ont., one of the Council candidates of District No. 8, was a visitor to the city during the month.

L. J. Mylius, of Halifax, N. S., of the firm of Hattie & Mylius, paid Toronto a visit recently. Mr. Mylius was here on a business trip in connection with the establishing of the wholesale house the company is opening in Halifax. Our city jobbers and manufacturers were the recipients of generous orders which left behind pleasant recollection of the visitor.

Mr. R. W. Elliot, of the Elliot Co., is again in the office after an absence of some weeks, during which he was "invadided home."

Mr. W. F. Armour, of Hamilton, passed through the city and gave us a call. He was on the honey moon trip to New York via the St. Lawrence route.

Mr. F. C. Bethel, of Pembroke, has just recovered from an attack of Job's comforters.

The P. B. Corson Co.

This firm is now in a position to accept and fill orders for their goods. Months of time and large sums of money have been spent in perfecting the products of their laboratory before offering them to the trade. "First impressions are lasting," and the manager, Mr. P. R. Corson, was determined that when their perfumes were displayed on the shelves of the pharmacists that they would occupy no second place to even the oldest and best-known perfumers in the market. In appearance the packages are elegant. The odors are exquisite, more particularly the "Supreme" and "Ideal" brands. The trade are now having an opportunity to see the latest in perfumes, as the travellers are on the road with an elegant line of samples.

Late Library News.

The *Cosmopolitan* for June is even more than usually strong in fiction. Ian MacLaren tells more adventures of that incorrigible youth, Sparrow. Richard Le Gallienne revives with charming freshness and simplicity the love story of "Aucassin and Nicolene." H. G. Wells concludes "The first men in the Moon" with Cavor's sudden death at the hands of the Grand Lunar. Tudor Jenks contributes a clever little satire on justice. Egerton Castle's powerful novel, "The Secret Orchard," continues, and O'Neill Lathom writes a half-humorous, half-sad fairy-story, "Prince Weary-Heart."

A Pathetic Picture of the Abandoned Farm.

There is a deep pathos in the picture by W. L. Taylor, called "The Passing of the Farm," which appears in the June issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. The bowed and sad-faced figure of the lonely widow, standing with one hand on the open door of the waiting coach while she takes a long last look at her old home, makes a strong appeal to the feelings. The sad November sky, the distant misty hills, the closed house, the deserted barns, and above all, the dejected figure, bring a lump into one's throat.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The only correct test of Quality in Medicine.

Such always follow the use of Robinson's Aromatic Cascara.

The Reasons Are

THE HIGH GRADE quality of bark from which it is manufactured.

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY of the crude drug.

THE CAREFULNESS of manipulation in the process of manufacture.

Druggists Should Sell it

for these reasons, and the price is right.

The Robinson Manuf'g Co.,

61 Front St. E.,

TORONTO.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE

But for the fact that the following unsolicited testimonial bears the signature of one of our oldest and most reliable retail Druggists, its truth might well be doubted, **BUT IT IS A FACT** that anyone may verify for himself where Flies are very plentiful.

St. Mary's, August 3rd, 1892.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.,
Hamilton.

Dear Sirs,—The following may be of use to you. A customer of mine who keeps a butcher shop in this town bought a ten cent packet of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over a bushel measure of flies.

Yours truly,

F. G. SANDERSON.

No Other Fly Killer Produces Such Results as

WILSON'S FLY PADS.

NEWS ITEMS.

Wesley Latimer, recently in business on Yonge St., Toronto, has purchased the business of Mr. Thos. Ruston, Georgetown, Ont., the latter gentleman having now retired from business.

W. Erskine has purchased the business of A. E. Rowan, Milton, Ont. Mr. Rowan has moved to the Western States.

C. G. Connell, of Woodstock, N. B., has removed to Digby, N. J.

E. E. Parsons, of London, Ont., is offering his business for sale.

The partnership of V. F. Forgues & Co., Montreal, has been registered.

Mr. E. McG. Van Houten, of the firm of E. Pinbury & Co., Nanaimo, B. C., is dead.

Buckley Bros., of Halifax, N. S., have sold out to A. H. Buckley. The business will be conducted under the old name.

J. A. Wright, of Minto, Man., has sold out.

G. H. Cameron, of Gilbert Plains, Man., has sold out.

W. E. Anderson has purchased the stock of G. F. Craig, Greenwood, B. C.

Angus Buchanan, Kempville, died on the 16th of May.

T. E. Barbeau, of Montreal, is dead.

Stanilas Gilbert is registered sole owner of the Pharmacien Chive, Montreal.

The partnership of Lorne & Main, of Camp McKinney, B. C., has been dissolved.

The business of J. A. Unsworth, Midway, B. C., has been sold

The firm of Deyell & Wylie has purchased the business of J. A. L. McAlpine, Vancouver, B. C.

E. A. Ranson, Lachine, Que., has assigned.

H. R. Carter, of Port Elgin, N. B., has sold out his business.

H. F. Spencer, of St. Thomas, Ont., has assigned to W. S. B. Barkwell.

It is reported that J. Higginbotham & Son, of Bowmanville, Ont., has sold out.

M. R. Dobson, of Dorchester, N. B., called a meeting of creditors on June 3rd

The partnership of Reid & Co., Dawson City, N. W. T., has been dissolved.

Mrs. Angus Buchanan, of Kempville, is continuing the business of her late husband in that town, under the management of Mr. C. A. Adams.

At Portage la Prairie, Man., on June 8th Louis Bowman, aged 21, son of County Court Clerk Bowman, killed himself in the afternoon by shooting himself through the head. He was a drug clerk.

TORONTO NEWS.

There is not much favorable can be said of pharmacy in Toronto during the past month. "Everybody is kicking," is the term which expresses it most clearly, and what else could be expected. If it was not overcoats and furs it was mackintoshes and umbrellas. It was a toss up between the coal man and iceman, with the odds in favor of the former.

Everything and every place has a limit except Toronto. "Room for another" could very appropriately be adopted as a city motto, particularly in pharmacy. The lower end of Yonge St. is the centre of gravity this time, and in a window of the Yonge St. Arcade we noticed the other day a card bearing this legend.—

Medical Hall.—This will be an up-to-date pharmacy, introducing the newest and latest novelties in perfumes, toilet articles and general druggists' sundries. Dispensing of physician's prescriptions with accuracy and care will be a special feature.

Open about June 25th.

Fancy cool soda drinks by an expert.

It is presumable that we can take this to mean another store.

The Toronto Drug Section of the R. M. A. is doing good work and the meetings should be attended by every member of the craft in any way interested in its general welfare.

Are You Going to College?

All the faculty of the Pharmacy Department of the Detroit College of Medicine are practical pharmacists and chemists of extended experience, and are therefore able to adapt their instruction to the need and requirements of modern pharmacy. Detroit is a peculiarly appropriate location for a school of pharmacy, because the large manufacturing institutions there afford excellent opportunities for employment, and being always open to visitors are exceedingly valuable as practical object lessons. Then, too, we understand, living expenses are very reasonable in Detroit. Taken altogether, it seems a happy combination, and it is no wonder that this school proves so attractive to the ambitious young men of Canada.



The Only Maker

of Corrugated Paper for packing purposes in Canada is

The Elliott Mfg. Co., LIMITED.

Office ; 231 Richmond St. West.
Factories : 74, 76, 78 Nelson Street,
TORONTO.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE

Paper Boxes, Lithographing, Printing, Embossing and Gold-leaf Stamping. Folding Cartoons. If you are requiring anything in these lines write for quotations and find their prices right.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER SIXTY YEARS.



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

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

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

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

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

McLAUGHLIN'S CANADIAN

**"Real Fruit" Juices
Crushed Fruits and Supplies**

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

\$2.25 per Imperial Gallon !

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

MAKE A TEST !

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

J. J. McLaughlin,

Manufacturing Chemist,

151, 153, 155 Sherbourne Street.

TORONTO.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Pharmacy Students' Association of the Province of Quebec, "La Pharmacie Laborieuse," held the annual banquet at the Viger on May 30th. It was a great success in point of numbers present, organization and everything that goes to make up a successful function. Mr. Gayer, the president, filled the duties of his position most ably, and was well seconded by the secretary, Mr. P. J. Mount. After the menu had been discussed the various toasts were gone through. Profs. Morrison and Lecours, Messrs. Marceun, A. B. J. Moore, J. F. Roach, Murray, Devlin, Rowley, Leduc, D. Watson and J. W. Knox replied to the different toasts on the list. All the speakers referred to the long hours demanded of pharmacists and their clerks, and were in favor of the movement commenced by "La Pharmacie Laborieuse" towards an amelioration of their condition. An agreeable feature of the meeting was the fraternizing of the English and French speaking clerks, the first time in many years that this has taken place. We hope it will not be the last. In fact the most of the speeches were in English, although the majority of those present were French speaking. Too much praise cannot be given the officers of the Association for the manner in which the dinner was carried out.

The Westmount city council has notified the pharmacists of that town that in future they must close up on Sunday with the exception of two hours. To this the pharmacists object. The Montreal daily papers are poking fun at the Westmount council and publishing considerable nonsense about the necessity of having drug stores open all day. There are many larger places than Westmount where pharmacists keep open for a few hours only, and we do not hear of any fatal results therefrom.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. T. A. Barbeau, a well known Ontario St. pharmacist. Our sincere sympathy is extended to Madam Barbeau and his family.

Mr. A. J. Laurence, who has been seriously ill for some time, is improving in health. Mr. Laurence is one of our leading pharmacists, and is prominently connected with the Association and College of Pharmacy, and a devotee of scientific pharmacy.

P. Massicotte & Co. and the Wells, Richardson Co. have had a law suit over an infringement of Paine's Celery Compound copyright. The Massicotte firm have published an apology and agreement to withdraw their preparation, destroy the labels, etc., and to behave properly in future.

The Montreal Druggists' Rifle Association held a meeting at the college on June 6th, at which the members present, after studying the regulations

issued by the Militia Dept., took the oath and signed the enrollment forms. It is expected that at the annual meeting, which is to be held on June 17th, that the rest of the members will do likewise. At the same meeting the annual reports will be read and the election of officers for the coming year will take place. The annual banquet of the Association will take place at the Windsor Hotel on June 11th. The committee is working hard to make it a success, and have sold a large number of tickets.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature appropriating the sum of \$100,000 to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Should the appropriation pass \$85,000 will be used for paying off present indebtedness and the balance will go for alterations and improvements.

Three of Philadelphia's leading cutters are to have a conference, with the object of arranging a schedule of advanced prices. As these firms virtually set prices for the city, should they agree no trouble is anticipated in securing a material advance.

Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association has a balance of \$836.40 to its credit in the bank.

The Chicago branch of Parke, Davis & Co. is "at home" in new quarters at 44 and 46 Franklin St. The new building is four storeys, 40 x 80, and equipped with all modern appliances for handling their large volume of business for the west.

A Michigan court has decided that all formulæ, receipts and prescriptions coming into a store belong to the proprietor and has ordered the return to the employer of a receipt book in which a clerk, in his employ, had copied a large number which had come to the store in the ordinary course of business.

The cut-rate war in Atlanta, Ga., has got so hot that a case of fisticuffs resulted a few days ago. The secretary of the Local Druggists' Association was passing the store of the cut-rate champion, Joseph Jacobs, when the latter attacked him, using a pair of brass knuckles with which to disfigure his face. Blood flowed freely, and both men were pretty well used up.

The Glencoe.

The Canadian Camera Co. has been re-organized and is still making a specialty of the "Glencoe" camera, the only Canadian camera on the market. The manufacture of this instrument is under the direct supervision of Mr. Gill, the patentee, so that the excellency of its construction is guaranteed. Dealers in photographic supplies should stock the Glencoe.

G. G. West & Co.,
 LATE WEST & PATTERSON.
Drug Brokers.
 Agents for Seabury & Johnston, Nestle's Food,
 Suchard's Fountain Chocolate, Vapo-Cresoline,
 Sparklet's Bottles.
Office 61 Front St. E., Toronto.

DO YOU DISPENSE SODA WATER ?
 If so the best help you can secure is
 afforded by the
SPATULA SODA WATER GUIDE.
 This book costs only one dollar and
 furnishes all information required.
 You can get one by addressing.
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal,
 Send the \$1.00. Toronto.

KILLS EVERY TIME.
"Common Sense Exterminator"
 Once sold always recommended.

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

At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores.
COMMON SENSE MFG. Co.,
 381 Queen W., Toronto.

RED MARKS ON :
 25 Imp. Gills. Whole barrels.
 12½ " " Half barrels.



FOR SALE BY DRUG
 IMPORTERS.

**PAINING AND
 HOUSE CLEANING**

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

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

THE NEW WAY is to use . . .

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paint

and do an artistic job in a workmanlike manner.

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

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

HAMILTON NEWS

The city trade is experiencing the usual "between seasons" quietness and some members of the trade have taken advantage of it to better their position, both domestically and commercially.

Mr. W. T. Armour, the only bachelor member of the late Council of the O. C. P., has thought better of it and on June 4th joined the ranks of the benedicts. The lady of Mr. Armour's choice was Miss Louis A. Palm, daughter of Wm. Palm, of Hamilton. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Armour left on the honeymoon trip to New York by way of Montreal and the Thousand Island route.

Mr. J. P. Hennesy is removing to more commodious quarters, corner of King and Hess streets. This premises is fitted up in a neat and attractive manner. The fittings are of oak and plate glass, with silent salesman cases.

Mr. H. G. Hawkins, corner of Earl and Barton streets, is also enjoying prosperity and has enlarged his premises, putting in new fittings and silent salesman cases. These two pharmacies are now among the neatest in the city.

BRITISH NEWS.

The destruction of the Bengal Indigo industry is threatened by the imported German Synthetical Compound, which is considered superior to the natural product and is much cheaper in price. The process of the native manufacturers is said to be defective, and if they were to conduct operations on a scientific basis they would be able to compete in price with the imported article. The government has appropriated \$22,500 for research work with a view of facilitating and improving existing processes.

A chemist of Ladybrand, O. R. C., South Africa, sent a 3% ointment of carbolic acid and benzoated lard to the barracks of the Imperial yeomanry. By accident it was left at the guard-room where the prisoners and guard requisitioned it and used half of it for cooking purposes. No ill effects followed its use.

Under the new British Budget saccharin is taxed 1s. 3d. per oz., with no distinction made as to different qualities.

Trade in the Transvaal is rapidly approaching normal conditions. Food supplies are being distributed through ordinary channels. As soon as there is a sufficient quantity of necessaries other commodities will be admitted. The government maintain a supervision and do not permit a profit of more than 17½% on cost of laying down in Johannesburg.

£75 and costs, £200 in all, is what it cost a chemist's assistant in England for dressing a woman's hand with a severed artery. Gangrene caused the loss of a finger, and the jury said it was due to the assistants' dressing.

From Australia comes the description of a new lobelia named *L. Gouldii*, after Mr. L. H. L. Gould, who discovered it. It is a plant from 2 to 4 inches high, bearing a large violet flower and flowering late in September.

An influential body of Hindu merchants of Bombay have decided to open an Ayuroedic Medical Hall in that city for the manufacture and sale of all the principal indigenous preparations of the Hindu pharmacopœia.

A Mafeking correspondent of the *Chemist & Druggist* writes that things are a little quieter than a few months ago, but photography is booming so that they cannot get kodak films fast enough. Quinine is another drug booming.

In Cape Colony all persons wishing to purchase alcohol, methyl spirits, burning fluids, eau-de-cologne, or any article containing alcohol must provide themselves with a special permit issued by the military authorities.

A trade mark case of some importance had a hearing recently at York, England. A Mr. Coverdale, chemist, was fined 2s. 6d. for "unlawfully forging" a trade mark in using the picture of a human eye. A Mr. Ison registered this design in 1876 for patent medicines and brought the action with the foregoing results. There appears to be something wrong here, and as X-rayser says in *Chemist & Druggist* "If nobody can use the picture of an eye in connection with an eye lotion, without the risk of forging a trade mark, something wants repealing."

A Petroleum Institute has been opened in London for the purpose of training in every branch of science relating to petroleum, and will include chemical, engineering and industrial sections.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

MAY EXAMINATIONS.

The Association examinations were held in Winnipeg in May.

Ten candidates presented themselves for examination, and of these nine were successful, as follows:—R. D. Bruce, Winnipeg; M. H. Cameron, Winnipeg; R. E. Berry, Carberry; A. R. McLoor, Winnipeg; D. A. McDonald, Winnipeg; E. S. Blain, Morden; A. E. Higginbotham, Virden; S. T. Atkinson, Brandon; J. H. Dodds, Winnipeg.

R. D. Bruce won the Association Silver Medal and M. H. Cameron the Silver Medal for Chemistry awarded by the President, Mr. Flexon.

The annual meeting of the Association was held on the 22nd May. Nothing but routine business was presented. The various reports presented were adopted without much discussion.

The condition and equipment of the college building, now complete, afforded the members considerable satisfaction.

Remedies for Mosquito or Gnat Bites.

From experiments conducted on his own person, A. Manquat, of Nice, finds that the application of formalin is most efficacious in allaying the irritation and inflammation of mosquito bites. On account of the caustic action of the strong solution, he recommends the following lotion: Formalin (40 per cent.), 5, alcohol (90 per cent.), and water, of each, 10. This lotion should be applied in small quantities to the bitten spot, and should not be covered by a bandage, otherwise a burn will result. Also it should not be applied to the broken skin. Slightly less efficacious, but much more convenient to use, is tincture of iodine (1 : 12). The great objection to this is the discolouration of the skin which it occasions. A third remedy, less efficacious than the above, but more pleasant to use, is mentholized eau de cologne (4 : 100), or a solution of menthol in alcohol.—*Bull. gen. de Therap.*, 140, 688.—*Pharm. Journal*.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.—Directions on the box of an incandescent mantle, made in Germany:—"Put the mantle carefully on the burner place the chimney on it and light it as usually above. After having burnt a short time the mantle is adopting to the flame and is for this extraordinary durable."—*Chemist & Druggist*.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

Advertisements under this head 50 cents each insertion. One must accompany order. Advertisements for "situations Wanted" free.

DRUG AND BOOK BUSINESS.—In town of 1,500; one opposition; stock light; telegraph and express branches operated. Apply to A. Roe, care Elliott & Co., 5 Front east, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Drug stock of about \$2,300 in one of the best Western Ontario towns; everything first-class; no dead stock; well situated and will bear the closest investigation. Write for particulars to Box 25, GRIMSBY, ONT.

FOR SALE.—One six (6) ft. nickle show case, square front; one small nickle cigar case. Price right.

Address E.,
CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
Toronto.

Have you seen our WALLACEBURG OVALS, the finest prescription bottle in the market to-day. If you do not believe it give us a trial order and be convinced.

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,
of Wallaceburg, Limited.

Working for Profit.

The drug business cannot be maintained upon any other basis than that of profit. The druggist must ever bear in mind that the volume of his individual business cannot be increased by any means beyond a certain sum per annum, as the public will not buy medicine at any price unless they have immediate use for it. When he is obliged to pay 67c. for a remedy to retail at 75c. he makes but 25 per cent of the profit he would have made could he have obtained the regular price,—one dollar. He cannot find four times as many persons to buy from him so he is a certain loser. To offset just such a condition of affairs the business of the Toronto Pharmacal Co. was started and the success it has attained has resulted from the wise determination of the druggists to protect themselves.

The patent medicine manufacturer has guarded his profits; the public are sure to look after their own interests and the druggist is assuredly not in business for the good of the other two.

He must either sell the patent goods at full prices or manufacture lines for himself, which he can control both in sale and in price.

The
TORONTO PHARMACAL Co.,
LIMITED,
Toronto and Montreal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A French pharmacist has been condemned to six months imprisonment and a fine of 11,000 francs for supplying opium instead of ipecac and thereby caused the death of four children.

The president of the Society of Pharmacy, Bordeaux, France, again recommends that the educational course of the pharmacy student precede the apprenticeship period, contending that such a course would tend to bring pharmacy more within the scope of the liberal professions.

Germany proposes to forbid the employment of saccharine and other sweetening matters except when used for therapeutic purposes. The sale of the substance will be permitted only by chemists and other authorized persons. Even under these circumstances it will be subject to a consumption tax of \$20 per kilogramme. This new law will go into effect in April, 1902.

Antiseptic barber shops is a feature of Paris, France. Medical students have induced a number of barbers to sterilize all instruments used by them. Metal combs are used, and these together with razors and scissors, are frequently passed through a gas burner in front of each chair. Brushes are treated with an antiseptic solution.

On May 28th, at the Pasteur laboratory, a man who was probably inspired with the anti-Semitic feeling, fired four shots with a revolver into the body of Dr. Loir, a nephew of Dr. Pasteur. The bullets were extracted, and it is hoped the doctor will recover. The assassin was arrested.

A physician of Paris, France, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of 500 f. for breach of professional secrecy in revealing the nature of a patient's disease to a neighbor and the police.

A nurse in a Paris hospital is under arrest for manslaughter for causing the death of two patients by administering a solution of zinc chloride instead of a mixture of honey and glycerine.

Dr. Moreau, of Paris, France, draws attention to the danger in irrigating surgical wounds with hydrogen peroxide where cat-gut sutures have been used. On experimenting he found that cat-gut placed in peroxide of hydrogen quickly showed signs of disintegration, and to this cause he attributes a fatal case of hemorrhage, after amputation of the leg, which occurred eight days after the operation.

Experiments in camphor tree growing is to be carried out along the Dalmatian coasts. A company has been formed at Fiume for the purpose. The camphor monopoly of Japan is the stimulating cause.

A new edition of the Swedish *Pharmacopœia* is expected to be ready for publication about July the first. It will contain about 560 articles.

The profit on the opium monopoly to the Formosian government during a year was 1,000,000 yen. The opium smokers number 130,000, and to each a card of permission is issued.

S. & H.

This brand of cigars has now become so well known, and their reputation for high quality so firmly established, that dealers who neglect to stock them are not perfectly safe in consulting his own best interests.

The best only for the price is the undeviating rule in the manufacture of this cigar, and the same rule holds good throughout the whole stock carried by the W. H. Steele Co. The silent salesman is sent to customers, and they are perfectly safe in ordering from it, knowing that goods and price will be as satisfactory as though bought from personal inspection.

Evidence of an Engagement.

He: Colonel Huggins, whom you met this evening, took a prominent part in a recent engagement.

She: Yes, I noticed smokeless powder on the lapel of his coat.

Doctors sometimes give queer prescriptions, but the one said to have been given by the late Dr. Grubby in Paris to a stout old woman is one of the oddest.

"Madam," said the doctor, "you must walk up and down the room after each meal, taking just 2010 steps up and down the room and 583 across it." The effect of counting did the patient's stagnant mind as much good as the exercise did her body.

"Synthol" is a chemically pure substitute for absolute alcohol. It may be used for every purpose for which alcohol is used except for internal consumption. Being chemically pure it does not have as much odor as absolute alcohol from grain or wood. It is perfectly free from color, is non-irritant to the eyes or skin and has ten to fifteen per cent. more solvent power than ordinary alcohol. As a killing, fixing or hardening agent it is in every respect equal to the best absolute alcohol and can be used as a substitute for it in the preparation of stains, reagents, etc. As a preservative it is superior to any alcohol, as alcohol becomes tinged with color on exposure to light, while synthol retains its absolute colorlessness under all conditions.—*Scientific American.*

'WITCH HAZEL'

(Distilled Extract.)

To The Drug Trade:

This is the season to consider the quality of the product you supply your customers, we manufacture Distilled Extract of WITCH HAZEL from the Canadian Twigs and Leaves, and can supply the trade with a better product than that which is imported. The difference between the foreign Distilled Extract and that which we distill is, THAT OURS IS AN ALCOHOLIC DISTILLATION, the alcohol being put in the Still and run over through the leaves and twigs which insures it keeping perfectly pure and sweet, under all reasonable conditions. IT CONTAINS 15 per cent GRAIN ALCOHOL. The grade usually imported is an aqueous extract which quickly sours, the alcohol being only added to it by the jobbers in Canada, hence the trade do not get a FRESH DISTINCTIVE ODOR which CHARACTERIZES OUR PRODUCT.

Dr. J. P. Bond, V. S., Toronto, writes as follows :—I called at your office and procured a sample of your DISTILLED EXTRACT of WITCH HAZEL and found it so superior to what I have been getting that I shall use it in my practice. We would like you to write for sample and quotations so as to convince you our contention is correct, that we manufacture the best Dist. Extract of Witch Hazel upon the Canadian market.

THE **Toronto Drug Co** LIMITED.

THE **Toronto Drug Co.,** LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

AROMATIC CASCARA.
AROMATIC CASTOR OIL.
AROMATIC LAXATIVE COMPOUND.
BOTANIC DRUGS. Crude and ground for percolation.
BULLER'S HEAVE POWDERS.
IMPROVED CONDITION POWDERS.
SELECTED POWDERED DRUGS.
CASTOR OIL CREAM.
CELERY HERB TEA.
CELERY COMPOUND.
CELERY HERB CURE.
OUR SPRING BITTERS.
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE.
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE AND TAR.
COMPRESSED TABLETS.
ELIXER LACTATED PEPSINE.
ELIXER LACTATED PEPSINE with phosphites of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
FLUID EXTRACTS.
B. P. TINCTURES.
EMULSION COD LIVER OIL,
ENGLISH WHITE LINIMENT.
EFFERVESCENT SALAPERIENT.
MACK'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.
MENTHYMOL ANTISEPTIC.
OUR OWN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
ROYAL HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
OUR OWN POULTRY SPICE.
VITALIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.
WHITE PINE LOZENGE.
WHITE PINE AND TAR LOZENGE.
DISTILLED WITCH HAZEL.
EFFERVESCENT SALTS.
A full line, including
MAGNESIA CITRATE.
NON-SECRET REMEDIES
put up in most attractive styles.
FRUIT TABLETS OR DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY STRICTLY PURE.
Put up expressly for the Drug Trade,
flavors as follows :—

COUGH (BLACK),	BARLEY SUGAR,
BUTTER SCOTCH,	COUGH (WILD CHERRY),
CLOVES,	HORRHOUND,
CHOCOLATE,	LEMON,
LIME FRUIT,	MENTHOL (COUGH),
MIXED FRUIT,	ORANGE,
PINE APPLE,	RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,	ROSE,
PARAGORIC,	VANILLA,
WINTERGREEN.	

BOTANIC DRUGS

Crude, Granulated, Powdered.

We have every facility for supplying the best grade of Crude Drugs, ground to any fineness. The Granulated and Powdered Drugs furnished by us are not only pure but are made from the highest standard of Crude Material attainable, and the Milling is done by our own Machinery under personal supervision. We give special attention to the Grinding of Customers Own Material and Private Formula Work.

Send for samples and quotations before making your purchases.

The Toronto Drug Co Limited.

LIST OF
Granular Effervescent Salts

PUT UP IN 8 oz. GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES HOLDING 4 oz. OF SALTS
And in One Pound Bottles.

Alkaline Lithia.

Each teaspoonful contains Caffeine, grs. 1; Soda Bicarb. grs. 10; Potass. Bicarb., grs. 10; Lithia Carbonate, grs. 5.

Caffeine and Potassium Bromide.

Each teaspoonful contains Caffeine, grs. 1; Potass. Bromide, grs. 5.

Citrate of Magnesia.

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesium Citrate, grs. 24.

Lithia Citras B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Lithia Citrate, grs. 2½.

Lithia Citras and Soda Salicylas

Each teaspoonful contains Lithia Citras, grs. 5; Soda Salicylas, grs. 10.

Magnesia Sulphate B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesia sulphate grs. 30.

Saline Laxative

Each teaspoonful contains Magnesia sulphate, grs. 5; Sodium Phosphate, grs. 5.

Sodium Phosphate B. P.

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium sulphate, grs. 30.

Sodium Salicylate

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Salicylate, grs. 15.

Sodium Sulphate B.P.

Each teaspoonful contains Sodium Sulphate, grs. 20.

Seidlitz Mixture

Rochelle Salts

Each teaspoonful contains Rochelle Salts, grs. 30.

Bethesda Salt

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.
Indicated in the treatment of the Kidneys.

Carlsbad Salt

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.
Indicated in Constipation, Hepatic Troubles, Gout, Rheumatism and Diabetes.

Kissingen Salt

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.
Indicated in indigestion, Hepatic Troubles, morbid conditions of the Kidneys, Obesity, and gives a general tonic to the organs.

Friedrichshall Salt

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.
Indicated in diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Urinary Organs.

Vichy Salt

Each teaspoonful contains the equivalent of one pint of the natural water.
Indicated in Kidney Diseases, Diabetes, Gout and Hepatic Derangements.

Obesity Salt

The remedy par excellence for reducing the weight and abdominal enlargement without disarranging the system.

We ask special attention to our Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia. A large granular without any dust. Put up in 5 and 25 pound tins.

Write for quotations.

The TORONTO DRUG Co., Limited.



Johnson's

Belladonna Plaster

Prepared by

Johnson & Johnson
New York

conforms strictly to the Pharmacopea in strength and kind of drug used.

BELLADONNA PLASTER—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

Belladonna gathered in proper time and season extracted with alcoholic menstruum so as to retain all soluble constituents of the drug by macero-percolation, reduced in vacuo to a semi-solid extract. Incorporated by mixing cold with plaster mass. See U. S. D., page 491.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster Contains all the Soluble Constituents of Belladonna in Absorbable Form.

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an increased action and more immediate effect.—JNO. V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.

"Johnson's Belladonna Plaster has met with approval. An improvement has been made in the addition of Boracic Acid to the plaster base with a view of opening the skin pores and enabling the drug to be absorbed."—British Medical Journal.

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives quicker and better effect than any other I have hitherto used."—DR. D. H. AGNEW, University of Penna.

The essential feature of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is the use of an absorption promoting base that frees the pores from fatty matter, thus insuring reliable and increased action of the drug.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles.)
" " (1/2 lb bottles.)
" TABLETS.

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
" " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
" " Bismuth.
" " Gentian and Chloride of Iron

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.) Liquid Peptonoids. Peptonoids, Iion and Wine.
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca. Phosphagon. Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

Palisade Manufacturing Co's Preparations.

Borolyptol.
Kola-Cardinette.

Hemaboloids.

Velvet Skin Soap.
Velvet Skin Powder.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent.

88 WELLINGTON St., West.

TORONTO.

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FOR

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Omega Oil
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Peruna
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