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The Photographic Competition.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXXIV. TORONTO, SEPT. 1900. No. 2



DON'T LET YOUR STOCK RUN DOWN!

September and October are both good months for the sale of **Fly Pads**, for the reason that the cold weather drives the flies into the house and makes them more of a nuisance than ever.

ANOTHER POINT!

Wilson's Fly Pads keep indefinitely. We have never seen a Pad too old to kill flies in immense quantities.

All Wholesale
Druggists Sell

WILSON'S FLY PADS.



KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER
SIXTY YEARS.



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

EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS.

Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

H. PLANTEN & SON.,

Established 1836

NEW YORK.

PAINTING AND HOUSE CLEANING

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

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

THE NEW WAY is to use . . .

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paint

and do an artistic job in a workmanlike manner.

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

The **James Robertson Co., Limited,**

263--285 King St. W., **TORONTO.**

KILLS EVERY TIME.

“Common Sense Exterminator”

Once sold always recommended.

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

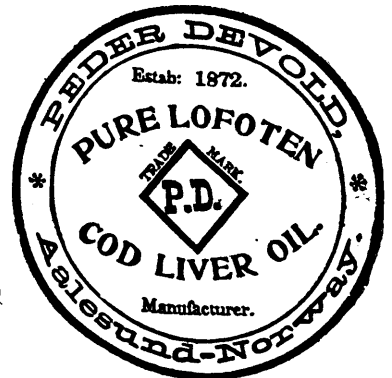
At all Wholesalers - No Departmental Stores

COMMON SENSE MFG. Co.,

381 Queen W., Toronto.

RED MARKS ON :

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



FOR SALE BY DRUG
IMPORTERS.

Stearns' 1900 Perfumes.

THE CZARINAS.

**Czarina
Violettes.**

**Czarina
Roses.**

**Czarina
Carnations.**

"4" Roses.

"Country Club."

"Amorita."

"Blush Roses."

A Special Line For Special Trade.

A persistent odor of the true delicate Violet.

A true Rose odor, strong and heavy. The richest of them all.

Every drop a whole bouquet of fresh cut Carnations.

A favorite all over Canada.
A high grade odor at a medium price.

Just a whiff from the country.
A reminder of summer.

An old time favorite.
A true Spanish odor.

A soft pleasing Rose.
Delicate but fragrant.

We Have a Full Line of
STANDARD ODORS.

Our "Sundown Covers" for each half pound bottle protect the odor from the light, insuring its fragrance and preserving its delicacy.

STEARNS,
PERFUMER.
WINDSOR.

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

Robert Gibson & Sons,

Limited,

Manchester and London, England.



These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out In Three Sizes of
Beautifully Enamelled Counter Show Tins . . .

1 GROSS, $\frac{1}{2}$ GROSS & $\frac{1}{4}$ GROSS SIZES.

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

Very Palatable and Unusually Attractive.

Children Eat Them With Delight.

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

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.



SPONGES,

Cases

{ Large assortment of both English and American packing.

Sales

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

**LYMAN, KNOX
& CO.**

**Importers & Jobbers,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO.**

Specialties.

- Sponges.** 200 lines from which to select. The largest and most complete stock in Canada; imported direct from the fisheries.
- Chamois Skins.** English, American and French. The celebrated "Electric Chamois," which retains its silky character under all circumstances.
- Capping Skins.** White Splits and Gold Beater's Skin.
- Sea Salt.** Guaranteed genuine; imported by us from the Bahama Islands. In bags to retail at 25c, and cartons at 10c.
- Talcum Powder.** Perfumed, \$7.50 per gross, 65c per doz. Full size tin.
- Suspensories.** A splendid line at popular prices. None better and none cheaper.
- Florida Water.** Equal to the best at \$4 and \$1.75 per doz.
- Trusses.** Lines of the Ottawa Truss and Surgical Co.; their prices.
- Rubber Goods.** Everything the druggist requires at popular prices.
- Sponge Cabinet.** Silent salesman. Display the stock and keep it nice and clean.
- Corks.** In this line we are "corkers."
- SAUNDERS & EVANS.**

Abbey's

EFFERVESCENT SALT

reaches
the
consumer
through
the
RETAIL
DRUGGIST
ONLY

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

Seasonable Goods.

O. C. Comp. Ext. Sarsaparilla,

with Iodide of Potassium,
in large bottles containing 100 doses.
Large size \$5.00 per doz; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 doz.
Small " 2.75 " " " 2.50

O. C. Tonic Bitters,

A Compound Extract containing Celery,
Cascara and Burdock, etc.
Large size \$5.00 per doz; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 doz.
Small " 2.75 " " " 2.50 "

O. C. Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites,

A bright, clear Syrup; will remain any length
of time without a deposit. In 16 oz. bot-
tles, \$5 per doz.; in 3 doz. lots, \$4.75 per
doz. In 8 oz. bottles, \$2.75 per doz.; in 3
doz. lots, \$2.50 per doz.

O. C. Iron Tonic Pills,

In bottles, \$1.25 per doz; in 3 doz. lots,
\$1.20 per doz; \$14 a gross.

Celery Herb Tea,

in large packages, \$1.25 per doz; 3 doz. lots,
\$1.15 per doz; \$12 a gross.

Quinine Wine,

Made from Imported Wine and in accord-
ance with the Br. Ph., \$6 per doz., in 3 doz.
lots, \$5.75 per doz.

English Milk Food, Malted.

A safe, delicious, pure food for Children
and Invalids. It is the best food sold and
will be readily taken and assimilated where
other foods have failed. A number of ex-
cellent testimonials. 3 sizes: \$1.50, \$2.65
and \$5.75 per doz.

Standard Dyes,

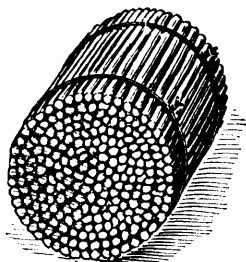
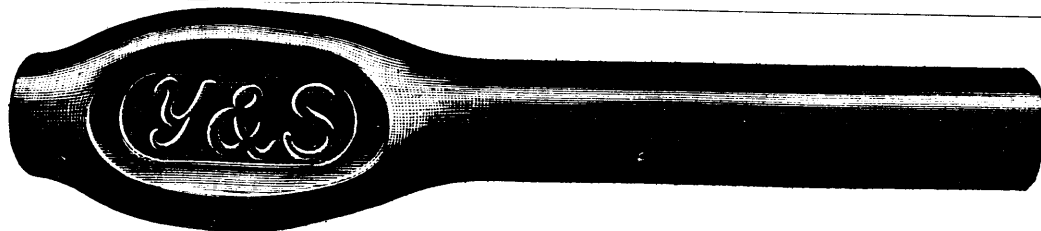
Give bright and fast colors on Wool, Silk,
Cotton and Union Goods. 31 of the lead-
ing colors. It will pay to sell these Dyes.
They give satisfaction. The colors are
bright and fast. Any person can dye with
these. Sold to Retail Druggists only.
Wholesale price the lowest on the market.
A handsome book of dyed cloths to show
the shades. Try an assortment with your
next order.

—THE—

Ontario Chemists'

M'fg. Co., Limited,

Hamilton, Toronto, London and Vancouver, B.C.



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

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

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

Powdered Extract and Powdered Licorice Root in convenient packages.

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

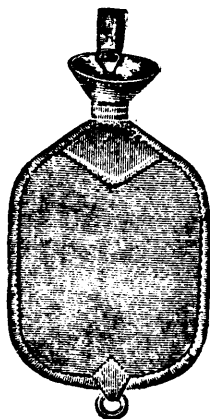
Illustrated Catalogue on application.

Established 1845.

YOUNG & SMYLIE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RUBBER GOODS

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



Our "ACME QUALITY"

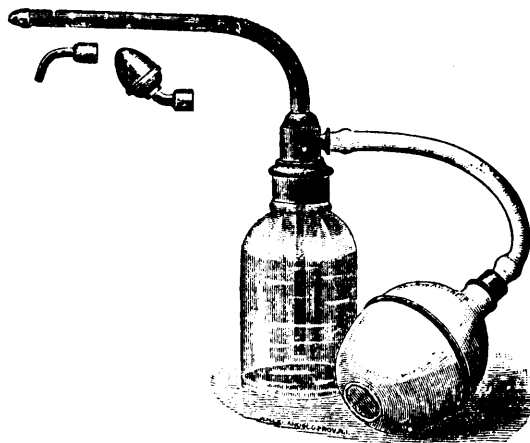
Is gaining favor. It does not pay the Dealer to sell Cheap Rubber goods, We only handle the Slate Colored Goods and the English Red Rubber.

SUNDRIES DEPARTMENT

THE J. STEVENS & SON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO.

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

ATOMIZERS.



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

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

Every Atomizer Guaranteed.

THE J. STEVENS & SON Co., Limited.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARMS.

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO

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

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

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PEN SYNLAVNIA reports:—"The excellent Bacteriologica 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 |
| | | Quill Slips..... | 10 for | 1 00 |
| 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 |
| | | Lymph Tubes " " 50 " | | 4 00 |

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

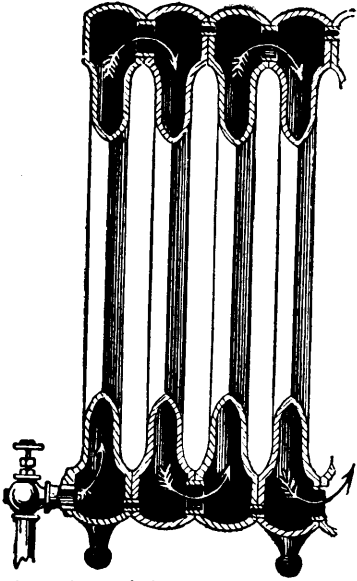
Marietta Penn.,

Omaha, Neb.,

5609 Indiana Ave. Chicago, Ill.,

77 E. 116th Street, New York City.

CANADA RADIATORS.



Section view of Canada Radiators, showing construction and circulation.

All designs are registered and the construction patented.

ARE YOU GOING TO USE
RADIATORS ?

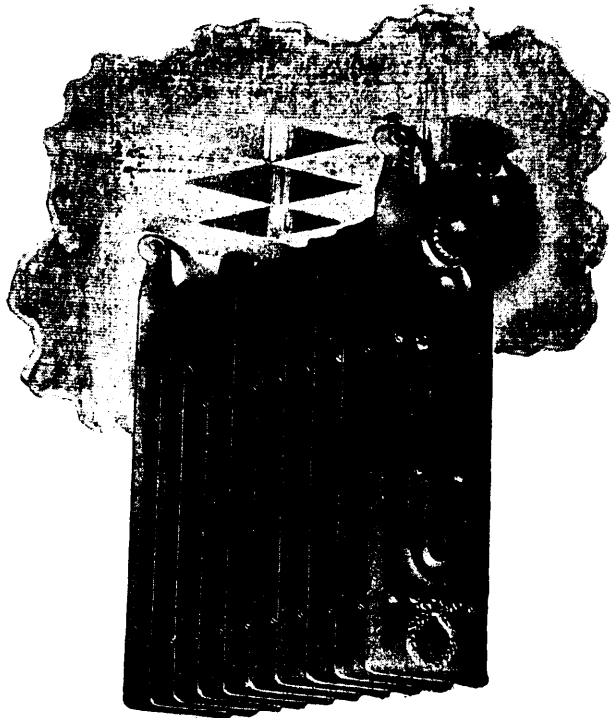
DO YOU WANT TO SAVE
MONEY ?

The "**Canada**" are the only ones that have a positive and perfect circulation.

They alone will work in both steam and water.

Write us for catalogue before using any other.

It will pay you to investigate



CANADA RADIATOR CO., LIMITED.

124 Bay-St., Toronto.

Lyman's Confectionery

In 5 lb. Glass Stopped Bottles.

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



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

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

Order a sample lot with your next goods.

THE LYMAN BROS & CO. LIMITED
 Wholesale Druggists, TORONTO.

SEELY'S Holiday Perfumes

"Without a Peer."

The largest, handsomest and most artistic line shown.

Should be found in every druggist's store, as they are sold exclusively to the drug trade.

One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

Send for our new illustrated catalogue.

SEELY The American
Perfumer.

DETROIT, Mich.

WINDSOR, Ont.

A CAR LOT OF CASTOR OIL,

Just arrived direct
from Calcutta.



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

Prices and Samples
CHEERFULLY SUBMITTED.

We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

THE

Atlantic Refining Co.,

Cor. Esplanade and Jarvis St.

Phone 2033

TORONTO.

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.

LEVY & Co, PRINTERS, Leader Lane, TORONTO,

Never fail to satisfy
patrons both in

Quality of Work and Price.



A Sample Order Will
Convince You.



WRITE THEM.

Ewing's Corks.

SEE OUR SAMPLES
BEFORE BUYING.

For all particulars of quality and prices address:

S. H. Ewing & Sons,
MONTREAL.

J. LOWDON & SON,
Toronto,
Western Agents.

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN'S—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Wiener & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL—Hudon, Hebert & Co.

VALUE IN QUALITY...

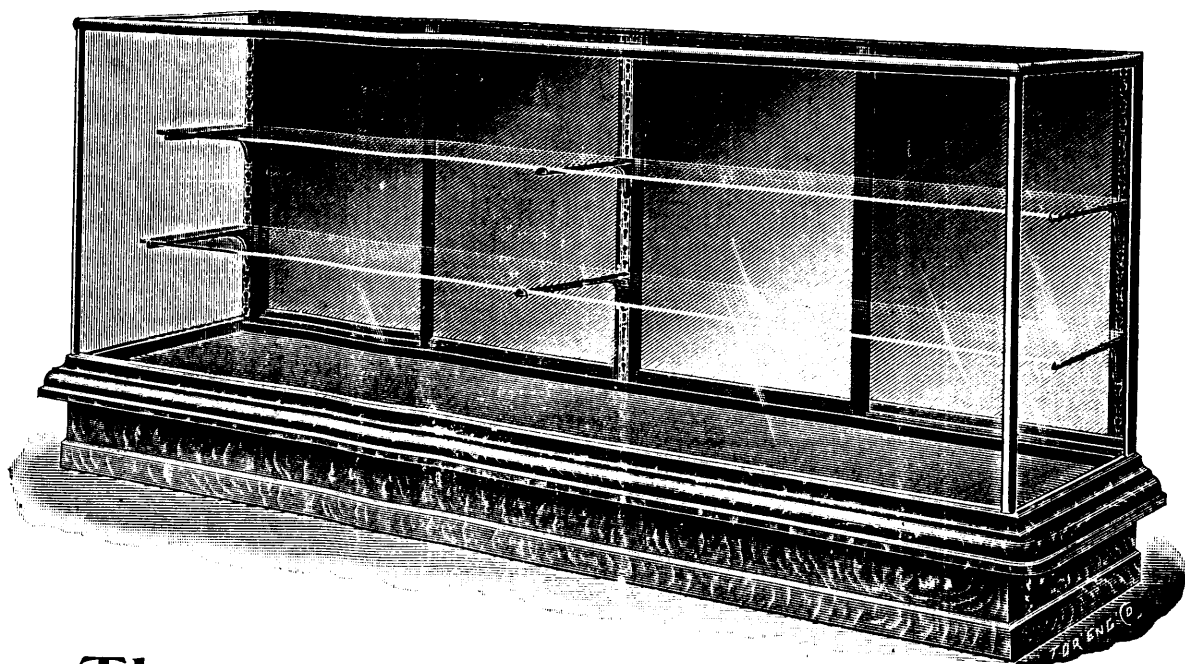
In nothing offered as merchandise does value in quantity count as much as in the articles handled by the druggist for medicinal use. In everything else poor quality may have a value, but in medicine it has none.

The sole aim of every manufacturer and compounder should be to manufacture the best his abilities will permit him. For such goods he should obtain a fair honest price. When the druggist compounds something on his own account he tries to make trustworthy goods, and when he buys from those who manufacture for him he should be equally as particular.

We are particular in making our products and we ask every buyer of them to be particular also and test them by comparing them with other productions.

WE THRIVE ON COMPARISONS...

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



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.

DRUGGISTS. .

Handling Cigars can hope to build a
trade only by handling the

BEST BRANDS AND PUREST GOODS.

They will find both in the . . .

A. W. C. and MAGNOLIA.

Manufactured By

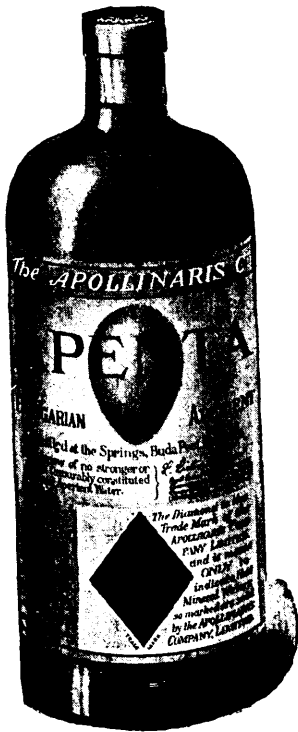
Andrew Wilson & Co.,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCONISTS, 43 YONGE STREET,

Toronto.

☞ All leading brands of Cigars, Tobaccos and Pipes carried at best prices.



“ APENTA ”

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

.....

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles
 \$8.50 “ 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the
 well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**
 of the APOLLINARIS CO, Limited.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.

CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS :

WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

Maltine M'f'g Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).
 MALTINE Ferrated.
 MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
 MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypophos.
 MALTINE with Creosote.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine
 MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
 MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
 MALTINE with Phos. Iron, Quinia.
 MALTINE WINE [and Strychnia.

MALTINE with Peptones.
 MALTINE WINE Pep. and Panc.
 MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,
 MALTINE with Coca Wine.
 MALTO-YERBINE.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
 NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
 NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

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

The Safest :
 : and Best



Preparation :
 : of Opium.

PRICES:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------|---------|------------------|---|---|---|------|
| In 1 lb. Bottles | - | - | per lb. | \$3.00 | | In ¼ lb. bottles | - | - | “ | 3.20 |
| In ½ lb. bottles | - | - | per lb. | \$3.10 | | In ⅓ lb. “ | - | - | “ | 3.60 |
| | | | Glycerole of Nepenthe | - | per oz. | \$1.60 | | | | |

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

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

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 1900.

No. 2

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

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

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

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

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,

287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PRIZE WINNERS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Canadians may well be proud of the showing which their country has made at Paris. Both in agricultural products and in manufactured goods Canada has shown that she is no longer "a few acres of snow," and that Kipling's term of "Our Lady of the Snows" is undeserved. In food products of animal origin Canada gets three grand prizes. In the class of non-alimentary agricultural products the gold medal was awarded to the Canadian exhibit.

N. Tourangeau & Co., Montreal, get an honorable mention for medical and surgical appliances.

Manitoba and Ontario carry off grand prizes in the Alimentary Agricultural Food Products class,

and New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and the North West Territories receive gold medals in the same class.

In Mines and Metallurgy, Canada takes several grand prizes. The Windsor Salt Co. and Bell's Asbestos Co. get silver medals, and the Nichols Chemical Co. a bronze medal.

In group XIV Chemical Industry Class 87, Chemistry and Pharmacy, a silver medal was awarded to The Lyman Bros. Co., of Toronto; a bronze medal to the Canada Paint Co.

In class 90, Perfumery, a silver medal was awarded to Lyman, Sons and Co., Montreal, and honorable mention to Kartini Malouf Frères of Montreal.

In India Rubber and Gutta Percha goods, the Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal receive a gold medal.

HONOR DRAFTS.

A few days ago we were sitting chatting with a manufacturer's agent in his office, and among other topics of conversation that of drafts came up for discussion.

Some things he told were a revelation. In our innocence we had imagined that it was rather a rare exception to have such returned unpaid. Our mind was disabused of such an impression.

This gentleman was "mad clear through," and delivered himself of some forceful but comforting remarks as to the practice of many firms regarding payment of accounts and dishonoring of drafts.

Now, as David Harum says, "The's as much human nature in some folks as the' is in others, if not more," and one chunk of that human nature mighty common to all is a dislike to part with any portion of the filthy lucre which we have scooped together.

We are princely in our generosity in accepting the other fellow's goods and merchandise, and converting the same into cash, but what a lightning change transforms the prince into a miser when the time comes for a division of the proceeds.

Canadian jobbers are most generous in their treat-

ment of patrons, and their terms are as liberal as can be desired by any person inclined to pay for goods bought. A 5% discount for 30 days payment is large enough to satisfy even an avaricious man, and should be large enough to induce prompt remittance, yet the most of our jobbers patiently permit a fifteen days extension without a murmur, and then accept cheques without even a hint of added exchange. Such liberal treatment by one party to a transaction should beget carefulness and consideration from the other. The causes advanced in many cases for refusal of drafts are usually of the most trivial and unsatisfactory character, leaving the way open for more than a suspicion of dishonesty.

The man who has a draft returned is furnished with a variety of reasons for annoyance.

There is the financial aspect of the case. Drafts cost money, and whether honored or otherwise, have to be paid for by the maker, and the man who has been furnished with goods on trust with which to carry on his business should be the last to cause his benefactor loss.

Then, again, it injures his standing in the bank; perhaps not permanently, still sufficient to be annoying. Banks abhor unredeemed paper, and when notes go to protest and drafts are returned unpaid they are apt to become suspicious of the makers, and are reluctant to advance money even when good collateral is offered.

A slight mistake in an account is no excuse for returning a draft unpaid. Accept the draft, if you have been careless enough to allow one to be put through without calling attention to the error. It is an easy matter to carry through a credit to your next statement, or any reputable firm will remit the balance rather than have the draft returned.

CRITICISMS OF THE B. P.

Ever since the '98 B. P. was published, occasionally criticisms of the work have appeared in the English pharmal journals, but the climax appears to have been reached at the recent British pharmaceutical conference. Most of the papers there presented were criticisms of the chemistry or pharmacy of the work, the most important being that of Dr. F. B. Power. Dr. Power is well known as a chemist, and having taken a prominent part in the revision of the U. S. P. in 1890, his criticisms are entitled to the respectful hearing which they received from the British pharmacists present at the meeting, and no doubt will have an important bearing on future editions of the work.

Prof. Attfield, as editor of the pharmacopœia is, to a certain extent, held responsible for the errors

and omissions, but the blame should not be placed on his shoulders. As in many other recent troubles which have befallen England, the blame should not be put so much on the man as on the system. The method by which the B. P. is prepared or revised is altogether wrong, and a wrong system can produce naught but faulty results. The plan on which the U. S. P. is revised is the best. The work is divided amongst a number of committees and sub-committees, each of which thoroughly investigates everything pertaining to its special branch, and in this way only can a work approaching perfection be obtained, and the sooner some such plan is adopted the better it will be for the credit of British pharmacy.

THE QUALITY OF SODIUM PHOSPHATE AS FOUND ON THE CANADIAN MARKET.

The fact that English analysts have found considerable quantities of arsenic in the sodium phosphate, both the ordinary and the effervescent varieties, has already been chronicled in these columns. Still more recently E. H. Gane of New York has examined the American article and likewise found arsenic in varying quantities. (*Amer. Drug.*)

Sodium phosphate is made by treating bone ash with sulphuric acid, whereby acid calcium phosphate and sulphate are formed. On treating the solution of the acid phosphate with sodium carbonate, sodium phosphate is formed, and on evaporation of the solution, the salt crystallizes out. Now, if the sulphuric acid contain arsenic, as is usually the case when made from pyrites it will be carried through the operations and will be found in the finished product most probably as sodium arsenate.

The B. P. totally ignores the possible presence of this impurity. The U. S. P., on the contrary, fixes a limit to the quantity which may be present as follows: "If one gm. of the powdered salt be shaken with 3 cc. of stannous chloride T. S., then a small piece of pure tin foil added, and a gentle heat applied, no brown coloration should appear within fifteen minutes."

Any of the ordinary tests for arsenic may be used, such as Marsh's, Gutzeit's, Fleitman's, or Bettendorff's, but according to F. C. J. Bird, (C. & D. June 30) Paul and Cowley's modification of Gutzeit's gives the best results. The test is applied as follows: 10 gms. of the salt is dissolved in a little water, the solution acidified with hydrochloric acid, 10 cc. of the same added and enough water to make 60 cc.; starch, mucilage and iodine solution are added, and the whole gently warmed for a few minutes, sufficient iodine solution (1 B.P. vol. sol., 99 water being added to maintain a permanent blue color. The solution is then placed in an Erlenmeyer

flask with a few pieces of granulated zinc, the neck stopped with absorbent cotton, and over the mouth of the flask is placed a piece of mercuric chloride paper. The whole is then set aside for an hour or so

The presence of arsenic produces on the mercury paper a yellow to orange coloration, the depth of which depends upon the proportion of arsenic present. A blank experiment is of course first made with the zinc, etc., to assure the freedom from arsenic of all the reagents employed. We recently examined a number of samples of sodium phosphate representing the principal brands used in Canada. Four of these were American, two English; none of them showed any reaction for arsenic. Of four samples of the granular effervescent salt two samples, both well known American makes, gave distinct and characteristic reactions for arsenic; other two samples which were of Canadian manufacture showed no sign of the presence of even the slightest trace of arsenic.

Here is a point for our own physicians to ponder over, particularly those who think Canadian pharmacists cannot make as good goods as the American factory pharmacists.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

At last a practical move towards unification of the potent remedies of the world's pharmacopœias has been taken by the International Pharmacy Congress held in Paris in July.

At all previous conferences this subject has been under discussion, but nothing practical was ever done. It is true that Von Waldheim of Vienna prepared a draft of a Universal Pharmacopœia, but there never was a possibility that such a work would be adopted. At Chicago, the suggestion of a pharmacopœia of potent remedies received favorable consideration, and also at Brussels in '97. The Paris Congress has adopted the following resolutions on the subject, which were proposed by a committee composed of Messrs. Altan, Bucharest; Bourguelot, Paris; Duyk, Brussels; Hilger, Vienna; Schneegans, Strassburg; Tschirch, Berne; Davidoff, Russia; Wrenn, Taunton; and Thoms, Berlin; "To prepare a table showing the differences in strength of medicaments bearing the same name in different Pharmacopœia.

To unify the table.

To ask that in future pharmacopœias the strengths proposed be adopted and attention called thereto in footnotes.

The members of the Congress to do all they can to have the changes adopted.

To ask the Belgian Government to call a conference in Brussels, and to ask the members to have

their proposals ready to lay before the meeting whenever it may be called.

As the number of potent remedies does not exceed thirty or forty, it should not be a very difficult matter to secure uniformity in the strength of these preparations.

We have already in these columns enlarged on the advantages of uniformity in the potent preparations of the U. S. P. and B. P., and our views have met with the approval of pharmacists on both sides of the line, but the question of universal uniformity is of still greater importance, and, we believe, will be unanimously favored by all pharmacists and physicians who have given any thought to the subject.

The practical difficulties in the way of the adoption of such a work as Von Waldheim prepared, do not exist in the case of the work under consideration, and there is no good reason why it should not be carried to a successful issue.

THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PHARMACY.

Another International Congress has been held, and the members discussed the usual subjects, practical and otherwise, were feted, had a good time, listened to eloquent speeches from state and college functionaries, and dispersed to their homes, but that anything practical has been done, beyond adopting some resolutions regarding unification of the strengths of potent remedies, is a question.

The proceedings opened on Aug. 2nd in the Salle des Actes of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and closed on the 8th under the presidency of M. Petit. French and Belgian pharmacists were in the majority. There were also present delegates from Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Roumania, England and the U. S. The International Pharmacopœia, of course, furnished the pièce de resistance, while papers on Unification of Assay Processes, Urinology, the Influence of Cultivation on the Active Principles of Medicinal Plants, the Study of Pharmacy, the unveiling of the Pelletier-Caventon monument, visits to the Sevres Porcelain Works and other places of interest filled in the balance of the time.

Edward M. Estey, formerly a well known druggist of Moncton, died in St. John, N. B. on Aug. 10th. The late Mr. Estey was born in St. John in 1844, and learned the drug business with the late Jno. Challoner of that city. He carried on business in Moncton for about 15 years. He then took up the gripsack for Seabury & Johnson, and for many years was their representative in the North Western States, afterwards joining the travelling staff of Banor & Black of Chicago.

Editorial Notes

THE DRUG CLERK'S ASSN. of Michigan has drafted a 10 hours labor law, which it is proposed to ask the Legislature to put into force.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO. is another firm to be congratulated, their exhibit having been also awarded a silver medal for the excellence of their products.

THE FOURTH EDITION of the German Pharmacopœia is now ready for sale, and goes into force on Jan. 1, 1901. according to an official notice in the *Deutsche Reichs-Anzeiger* of July 6. The work contains 628 articles, of which 26 are new.

THE PHARMACISTS' CIGAR CO. of Detroit, an organization founded some years ago on the co-operative plan by a number of Detroit pharmacists, is now in the hands of a receiver. Business was poor, and druggists did not support the plan as they were expected to.

HUGO ROSENTHAL, a New York druggist, was recently arrested for smuggling a large quantity of phenacetine and other chemicals, which he had brought over with Germany. His excuse was that as the goods were for his own trade he was breaking no law in bringing them into the country.

THE LIST OF RECIPIENTS of the decoration of the Legion of Honor recently granted contains the names of several chemists, and men connected with the chemical trades. Profs. Moissan and Troost are named Commanders. Messrs. Petit, Pres. of the Pharmacy Congress, Piver, Prot, DeLaire, Vibert and others get the Knight's rosette.

COPIES of the Model Pharmacy Law prepared by Prof. J. H. Beal and adopted by the A. Ph. A. are now being distributed to all interested by the special committee appointed during the recent convention. As a model on which to base a new law or to make modifications in an existing law it is a good one, and worthy of study by all interested in legislation, but we fear that the hope of ever securing uniformity in pharmacy laws based on it is without any foundation.

IN OUR LAST ISSUE we published a notice from the Dep't of Inland Revenue that sellers of baking powders containing alum would be proceeded against by the department. We think this would be a good opportunity for our readers to work up a trade

in their own baking powders which they should not miss. A powder made by either of the formulas which we have already published, neatly packed and properly pushed, would yield a good profit and be more within the proper sphere of the trade than many of the side lines now handled.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL Medical Congress M. Vaudin presented a paper on the use of calcium phosphate, in the course of which he condemned the use of the phosphate usually found in commerce. He recommends a mixture of equivalents of recently precipitated calcium phosphate, sodium citrate, and sodium phosphate; to the mixture powdered lactose is added and the whole evaporated on a water bath to a pasty consistence, and then dried at a low temperature. The powdered product is almost completely soluble in water, and its administration has given very satisfactory results.

WE MUST CONGRATULATE Messrs. Lyman Bros. Co. on their success in securing a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition for their display of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations; also Lyman Sons & Co. of Montreal, who received a similar award for their exhibit of perfumery and toilet goods. That these prizes were secured in competition with some of the world's greatest manufacturers of these goods speaks volumes for the quality of the exhibits made by these firms. Canadians need no longer look to the U. S. or England for their chemicals or perfumes when our own firms can supply as good if not better goods.

ONE OF THE SONS of Prof. Remington has been carrying the colors of the University of Pennsylvania to victory at the International sports recently held in Paris. The managers of the sports seemed to have had a case of blue funk over the success of the athletes from this side of the water and they put on such handicaps that Americans did not do as well as they should have done if they had been treated honestly. By the way, it is odd to find the American papers claiming whatever glory the athletes captured as all their own, when, as a matter of fact, three of the "American" team were Canadians, namely, Orton and the two Grants.

HERETOFORE the State Boards of Pharmacy have not interfered with the sale of drugs by Chinese, and in some of the larger cities are to be found quite extensive Chinese pharmacies which cater not only to the "children of Heaven" but also to the "foreign devils" who have faith in anything outlandish or strange. If only such medicaments as dried lizards, snakes and rats were sold, no harm would arise, but

the sale of opium and the use of opium for smoking are clearly against the pharmacy laws, and the action of the Illinois Board in proceeding against one Lee Way for the sale of opium is to be commended, and, as the Board has been successful in its action, it is probable that other state organizations will follow the example and proceed against opium joints and help to put an end to what is a growing evil in the States.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION for the pharmacist is a necessity that has been overlooked till recently, when the Philadelphia College decided on starting a course on commercial work. The experiment has been successful and other colleges may now be expected to follow suit. Of the wisdom of such a course, there cannot be any doubt. It is as great a necessity for the pharmacist to know how to buy and sell properly, to keep track of his receipts and expenses, his invoices and notes, how to make out accounts and collect them, as it is for him to know how to dispense accurately, the sources of his drug supplies and how to test them. If pharmacy is so often described as a poor paying business and as going to the dogs completely, it is mainly due to the careless business habits of so many pharmacists who may be very good as such but very poor business men.

COMPULSORY COLLEGE EDUCATION is a subject upon which our American contemporaries are spending some thought and filling some space. The advanced position occupied by Ontario and Quebec on this subject can be appreciated when it is known that only this year have the first two states in the union, New York and Louisiana, made a move looking toward such qualification as an essential in granting a license to practice pharmacy. In Ontario and Quebec such a condition has existed for a number of years, and only College of Pharmacy graduates have been accepted as candidates for examination. Accompanying this requirement should be a moderately high standard of preliminary education. Without this the former is a farce, and, as friend Bodeman of Chicago says, is "like erecting a ten storey structure on cedar posts."

THE INGENUITY of the American is proverbial. Heretofore it has been confined to the making of machinery mainly, but it would appear that he is now trying his hand at improving the English language. We notice in one of our American contemporaries that the news correspondents are trying to invent a verb to denote the act of taking a vacation. One of them writes that "Mr. Pusher of Pusherville is vacating in the East." Vacating what? He may

be emptying his pocket book, but he is not vacating it. Another has it that "Mr. Brown is enjoying his vake in the West." Why does not the editor kill one or two of his correspondents as an example to the rest.

By the way, one of our local correspondents tried to take a fall out of the English language in our last issue. He made a bad mixture of a singular noun and plural pronoun, and the proof reader never noticed the error.

Correspondence.

Mr. Hargreaves' Resolution.

EDITOR PHARM. JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—In reporting arguments advanced by me in support of the resolution brought forward by myself and Mr. Curry at the last meeting of the Council, you credit me with the statement that "Hon. G. W. Ross had similarly expressed himself."

If you will allow me to correct you as to the exact statement made use of, it may lighten the burden the present Premier of Ontario is called upon to carry on his shoulders.

I stated that the Minister of Education had spoken along similar lines in reference to the theoretical teaching in our public schools, and I will here give you the remarks attributed to him in the daily press and to which I had reference.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, proposed changes at a meeting of the Ontario Educational Association held in Toronto on April 17, 1900, saying "That in regard to Education, Ontario must be more practical in the future than she has been in the past." He also said "The actual chasm between the school life and the life outside the school room must be bridged."

In consequence of such statements by him and the fact that I had repeatedly observed the same sentiments abroad among the members of our College, the resolution referred to was brought up before the Council at its August meeting.

I have not heard that the late Minister of Education, to whom you referred, was at all annoyed at his successor for proposing changes, but the vote passed on our resolution by the Council shows emphatically that changes should not be proposed by inexperienced men on the board.

In conclusion I will simply state that I am convinced the resolution was one in the best interests of our college, and was advocated by Mr. Curry and myself solely in defence of such interests.

Pardon the length of this communication called forth by a clerical error.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN HARGREAVES.

Pharmaceutical Conference Papers.

The papers read at the meeting of this year were of a more practical character than usual, and in quality compare favorably with those presented at any of the preceding meetings of this or any other national organizations. One of the most important was that by Dr. F. B. Power, Director of the Wellcome Research Laboratory, entitled:

"SOME OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS relating to the chemistry of the British Pharmacopœia," in which the writer criticised many of the tests; fifty-four of the B. P. chemical monographs were criticised, errors pointed out and suggestions made as to remedying these.

"SOME PHARMACEUTICAL TINCTURES," by J. C. McWalter, in which the writer gives a tabulated statement of the results of his examination of a number of tinctures with regard to specific gravity and extractive. Following are the figures obtained by Dr. McWalter:

| | Sp gr | W'ght of resi- due, gr per oz. |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Tinct. Aconiti .. | 0.893 | 4 |
| " Aloes .. | 0.965 | 20 |
| " Arnicae .. | 0.891 | 2 |
| " Asafetidae .. | 0.906 | 28½ |
| " Aurantii .. | 0.880 | 17½ |
| " Belladonnæ .. | 0.916 | 9 |
| " Benzoin. Co. .. | 0.885 | 58 |
| " Buchu .. | 0.927 | 10 |
| " Calumbæ .. | 0.900 | 6 |
| " Camph. Co. .. | 0.922 | 1½ |
| " Cannabis Indicae .. | 0.845 | 16 |
| " Cantharidis .. | 0.835 | 1 |
| " Capsici .. | 0.899 | 6 |
| " Card. Co. .. | 0.949 | 2½ |
| " Cascarillæ .. | 0.901 | 6½ |
| " Catechu .. | 0.973 | 55 |
| " Chiratae .. | 0.926 | 4½ |
| " Cimicifugæ .. | 0.919 | 6 |
| " Cinchonæ .. | 0.913 | 24 |
| " Cinchonæ Co. .. | 0.916 | 22 |
| " Cinnamomi .. | 0.909 | 8 |
| " Cocci .. | 0.948 | 16 |
| " Colchici Sem. .. | 0.958 | 18 |
| " Conii .. | 0.895 | 7 |
| " Croci .. | 0.929 | 8 |
| " Cubebæ .. | 0.845 | 8 |
| " Digitalis .. | 0.926 | 16 |
| " Ergot. Ammon. .. | 0.932 | 9½ |
| " Ferri Perchlor. .. | 0.087 | 30 |
| " Gelsemii .. | 0.916 | 4 |
| " Gent. Co. .. | 0.964 | 22 |
| " Guaiaci Ammon. .. | 0.894 | 62 |
| " Hamameledis .. | 0.952 | 10 |
| " Hydrastis .. | 0.928 | 7 |
| " Hyoscyami .. | 0.951 | 9 |
| " Iodi .. | 0.885 | — |
| " Jaborandi .. | 0.955 | 16 |
| " Jalapæ .. | 0.917 | 32 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----|
| " Krameria .. | 0.936 | 18 |
| " Kino .. | 1.025 | 56 |
| " Lavand. Co. .. | 0.844 | 2 |
| " Lupuli .. | 0.941 | 24 |
| " Myrrhæ .. | 0.850 | 12 |
| " Nucis Vom. .. | 0.855 | 8 |
| " Opii .. | 0.950 | 18 |
| " Podophylli .. | 0.851 | 15 |
| " Pruni Virg. .. | 0.937 | 14 |
| " Pyrethri .. | 0.899 | 12 |
| " Quassia .. | 0.956 | 5½ |
| " Quillaia .. | 0.915 | 6 |
| " Quinina .. | 0.883 | 16 |
| " Rhei Co. .. | 0.954 | 46 |
| " Scilla .. | 0.965 | 45 |
| " Senegæ .. | 0.993 | 20 |
| " Sennæ Ca. .. | 0.981 | 54 |
| " Serpentaria .. | 0.918 | 6 |
| " Stramonii .. | 0.956 | 22 |
| " Strophanthi .. | 0.888 | 2 |
| " Sumbul .. | 0.898 | 12 |
| " Tolutana .. | 0.874 | 34 |
| " Valerian. Ammon. .. | 0.937 | 24 |
| " Zingiberis .. | 0.855 | 7 |

THE DETERMINATION OF STRYCHNIA IN NUX VOMICA. Farr and Wright, who have become famous for their work on the assaying of B. P. preparations, presented a note on the Official Process for the Determination of Strychnine in Preparations of Nux Vomica. They find that the strychnine ferrocyanide is almost insoluble in water at 40° F, containing 2.5 per cent of sulphuric acid, but the solubility is increased four-fold at 100° F. They sum up their results by stating that: The assay process of the pharmacopœia gives results which, though not absolutely accurate, are sufficiently so for all practical purposes. The volume of liquid taken should not exceed 5cc. for the liquid extract, or 30cc. of tincture; 200cc. wash water at a stated temperature, preferably 100° F should be employed, and a correction made for strychnine dissolved. In carrying out the process, the pharmacopœial instructions as to simple agitation without stirring and as to the length of time allowed for precipitation of the strychnine, are to be strictly observed.

MERCUROUS IODIDE. The suggestion by the Canadian Addendum Committee that mercurous iodide be made official is commended by Dr. F. B. Power, and he endorsed the statement that, as made by the process official in the U. S. P., this salt is stable.

SANDALWOOD OIL. Ernest J. Parry gives the results of some still incomplete investigations on this oil. He finds that the so-called santalol is really a mixture of two or more bodies of an alcoholic nature.

PHENOL SUPPOSITORIES. Frank R. Dudderidge states that the addition of wax as ordered in the B. P. is a mistake. He found that by using only exactly enough heat to melt the oil of theobroma, adding the phenol and pouring into moulds, the

suppositories were harder and less brittle than when the official directions were strictly followed. A similar result was obtained in the case of chloral suppositories each containing 5 grs. of chloral hydrate. When the finely powdered chloral hydrate was stirred into the just melted theobroma oil, a firm suppository was obtained. When larger quantities of chloral were used the result was not so satisfactory.

STROPHANTHUS SEEDS. P. E. F. Perrédès has thoroughly investigated the histological characteristics of the Kombé seeds, and finds that the characters given by Dr. Blondel for distinguishing between the different kinds of seeds can be found in seeds obtained from the same pod.

THE ASH OF B. P. DRUGS. C. G. Moor, M. A., and Martin Priest have determined the percentages of ash left by a number of drugs, and make a number of suggestions along the line of their investigation.

LIQ. FERRI. PHOS. C. QUIN. ET STRYCH. H. I. Henderson has examined a number of samples of this preparation and finds that none of them will, when diluted with three parts of syrup, yield a syrup containing the percentages of active constituents official in the B. P. Of the ten samples examined, five contain over 4 per cent. of total alkaloids; these were found to exist as chlorides, from which it is judged that the hydrochlorides of quinine and strychnine were used instead of the sulphate of quinine and pure strychnine as ordered in the B. P.

RECOVERING WASTE MENTHOL. Mr. A. W. Gerrard, having a quantity of waste menthol on hand, tried to purify it. He found that by solution in half its weight of ether and spontaneous evaporation of the solvent the menthol was obtained in almost colorless crystals. A second crystallization gave a perfectly pure product.

Other papers were read on the "Determination of Melting-points" by T. Tyver and A. Levy; on "Turpentine and Terebene" by C. T. Tyver and A. Wertheimer; "The B. P. as a Standard" by D. B. Dott; "Copaiba" by E. Wrightman Bell; and "Prepared Asafeida" by H. W. Jones.

How to Clean Oil Paintings.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.—*August Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Young Author's Great Work.

Great interest is manifested in the personality of the young layman who has written "The Story of a Young Man" for the Ladies' Home Journal, and in the story itself. He is Clifford Howard, a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in which city he resides and is attached to the executive department of the District of Columbia. He has contributed poetry and prose to the leading magazines, but "The Story of a Young Man" is his first sustained work for a periodical. In preparation for it he made exhaustive studies, and a prominent theologian, to whom it was submitted for critical consideration, paid it the high compliment of suggesting but a single change—an unimportant one. Mr. Howard will be but thirty-two years old when the first chapters of his remarkable work are published—in the October Journal.

Newspaper Directory Supplement.

A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents, of Montreal, have published a revised list of Canadian newspapers, as a supplement to their Canadian Newspaper Directory, which appears annually. Although the last issue of the latter was published only a year ago, so many changes have taken place in the circulation, ownership, etc. of papers all over the Dominion, that this supplement became necessary. This revised list is supposed to contain the particulars concerning every newspaper published in Canada, and as it is published by a firm thoroughly reliable in every respect, the work should find a place on the desk of every advertiser. Half-tone illustrations show A. McKim & Co's offices in Montreal, with their large staff at work. The booklet is tastefully printed and reflects considerable credit on the enterprise of its publishers. It will be mailed anywhere on receipt of twenty-five cents.

BOASTS.—"Ma faither's a soger," said a little Scotch Lassie. "An' ma faither, too," said her playmate. "Ah, but ma faither's a brave mon. He's been in war, and he's got a hail gang o' medals. An' he gat the Victorian Cross. The Queen pinned it on him wi' her ain hand," breathlessly announced lassie number one. "An' ma faither's braver," cried the other one. "He's been in dozens o' wars, and he's got gangs and gangs o' medals and Victoria Crosses. An' he's gat a bonnie wooden leg, an'," with a triumphant shriek, "the Queen nailed it on wi' her ain hand."—*Exchange.*

According to the papers a huge piece of ambergris valued at about \$15,000 was recently found on the beach at Napier, New Zealand.

N. A. R. D. Notes.

The secretary has received the proceedings of the 1900 meeting of the Alabama, Connecticut, Missouri, and Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Associations.

The St. Cloud, Minn., Association has joined the N.A.R.D. This organization includes all the druggists in St. Cloud, Melrose, Richmond, and Park Rapids.

The secretary will gladly send free of expense, to any address, copies of Bulletin No. 9, the revised Constitution and By-laws, or other literature issued by the Association.

The advertising by cutters of proprietaries to the consumer at less than the jobbing price is attracting the attention of the proprietary manufacturers. It is becoming generally understood that this practice is the tap-root of the "substitution" evil.

The most recent accession to the ranks of the N. A. R. D. is the Orleans Pharmaceutical Association, composed of the druggists of the city of New Orleans, La. Price-cutting is reported as a serious evil in this city. Confidence in the efficiency of the National Association is generally felt.

The Paint, Oil, and Drug Review in summarizing the condition of the trade, says:

"Dealers in drugs, in city and country, have not been in as good shape for years; this is due in part to the prosperity that came with the recent worldwide industrial revival, and partly to reforms secured through N.A.R.D. instrumentality."

The North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting in Fargo, Aug. 8th and 9th. The N.A.R.D. was re-endorsed, appropriate resolutions in reference thereto having been adopted. In one respect this association surpasses all the other state bodies; the total number of its registered pharmacists is only 300, yet the membership of the state organization is 100. The meeting this year was very successful.

The Montana Pharmaceutical Association, at its recent meeting, passed resolutions reaffirming the organization's loyalty to the N.A.R.D., and directing its treasurer to pay the dues of its membership. The members were urged by resolution to advance the interests of the National Association, and arrangements were made whereby all the populous counties of the state are to be canvassed with this end in view.

A prominent member of the Knoxville, Tenn., Association, writes:

"Our scale of prices has been maintained to the letter, and if there has been one single violation it has failed to come to my notice. * * * * The partial restoration of prices has not only increased

our business, but it has had a very soothing effect on the trade; in other words, the customer is better satisfied to pay one price everywhere than he is to pay various prices at various stores."

One of the largest New England proprietary manufacturers writes as follows to a brother manufacturer:

"As regards — of —, he has been a good customer of ours for a long time, but when it developed that he could not qualify under existing conditions, we at once notified him that we could not fill further orders. Of course this seems like heroic treatment, but we are determined to give the new plan our most cordial support until it is definitely shown whether or not it is the long-hoped-for solution of the cut-rate difficulty."

Mr. Thos. Voegeli, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Minneapolis Druggists' Association, has this to say about the conditions in his city: "I look back upon the work of our Association during the past year with much gratification. We are now a united and harmonious organization, and have settled the cut-rate question in a way eminently satisfactory to all concerned. The department stores are well pleased, and our daily papers are no longer filled with cut rate advertisements. Druggists have all taken down their cut rate signs and the dove of peace hovers over all. Business is good and we are all happy. I thoroughly believe that our plan of dealing with the cut-rate question is the only one that will prove satisfactory, because by it we enlist the hearty co-operation of all the manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers, which fact you must readily see must strengthen the movement in the right direction."

Member of the Executive Committee, D. E. Prall, writes that the recent meeting of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association was better attended than for several years, and that interest seemed to center in N.A.R.D. work more than any other section. Mr. Webber made a report on behalf of the delegates of the Cincinnati meeting and introduced a resolution endorsing the N. A. R. D., which was promptly voted. Mr. Prall made an appeal for financial support, and suggested that Michigan should raise \$1000, which should include the amount of the Association's dues. It was voted to make an effort to raise the \$1000 and give it to the N.A.R.D., conditionally that if this amount is turned over to the National Association an organizer is to be sent into Michigan. It was not stated how much of the money was to be spent upon organization. Charles F. Mann was elected President, and James W. Seeley, Secretary, of the Association. Messrs. Webber, Phillips and Brown were elected delegates to the Detroit Convention. Those who were present subscribed \$177 toward the \$1000 to be secured.

Frederick Stearns & Co.'s Representative in Siam.

Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists at Detroit, Mich., have recently had made an elegant silver perfume case which contains a most elaborate set of toilet perfumes manufactured by them for presentation to the favorite queen of King Khoulongkorn of Siam. The gift is sent as a token of thanks for past favors from the royal house to R. R. Martin, the firm's eastern agent, and incidentally in the hope of working up a little extra trade in American perfumes among other ladies who inhabit the harem. As the number of the king's secondary wives is 400 odd, perfume is no inconsiderable item in Khoulongkorn's household expenses and the job of supplying it will be worth the seeking. In fact, 1,500 dozen bottles of one brand of perfume from France was the record last year.

The case is described as a small leather box containing another box of solid silver set with delicate enamel and lined with red cloth. On the cover of this inner box is enameled the flag of Siam, with the sacred elephant in white backed by a red field.

Of his visit to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, Mr. Martin writes:

"The one drawback to this place is the coming and going; thirty miles up a mosquito laden river, a bar outside, where you lay to be eaten up for one and a half days, is no catch. Yet when one braves it he finds a city with electric lights, tram ways, and dispensaries equal to any, and a population of over 1,000,000. In Bangkok every commodity is dear but human life—that is cheapest of all—cholera is the scourge. Almost daily two to four Europeans pass in. The dead are buried in a few hours on account of the great heat. The grave is full of water, and the body is thrown splash into this pool. This happens so frequently now that the question at the clubs is 'when and who the next?' and then somebody orders a 'stinger,' as they call a half whiskey and soda.

"The Ticaul, used in currency here, is about one shilling and two pence, but the hotels, carriages, etc., all charge by the dollar (Mexican), which is worth about two shillings—the hotel say \$10 a day, Mexican, not Ticauls. Carriages are 10 Ticauls a day, and this town is ten miles long. The distances are as bad as in London. Soda water is brought up from Singapore, the water here being too bad to make it. A factory is being started now, however, and Singapore water, which is brought up in barrels, will be used. The natives wash in the river here and pollute it generally, and drink of the same water.—*Pharm. Era.*

(The R. R. Martin above referred to is an old Toronto boy, at one time owning the Hargreaves pharmacy on Queen St.—Ed.)

Selected Papers.

Some Don'ts.

When you are asked to sell writing paper, don't exclaim, with an injured air: "No! we don't sell writing paper. You get that at the stationery store." Gentility is the hallmark of the gentleman. Some other pharmacy does keep writing paper—and some other things the customer may want.

When you accept a prescription from a man or woman, don't do like this. Look at the recipe quickly, say "It will take ten or fifteen minutes to fill," and then make for the rear of the prescription counter at a rapid pace, and before the customer can give speech to any inquiry or statement. Give one time to say a word, even if it's only "All right." Don't appear mercenary or disrespectful. If you have or can invent any means of delivering the prescription, and doubtless such is very possible, ask if it be the wish of the customer to wait or to have the medicine sent home. This is a rule of business diplomacy frequently violated by the thoughtless druggist.

When alone in the store it is often better to give a passing school-boy a bit of licorice wood or some peppermint drops to deliver a prescription or order rather than keep a person waiting. It never pays to keep a patron "on pins and needles."

Don't say a prescription will take but ten or fifteen minutes to compound if you have an idea that possibly it cannot be done in less than twice the time.

Don't fail to wrap deliquescent salts in waxed or oiled paper.

If you know patrons to be going quite a distance, reinforce the wrappings of their purchase. Make them easily carried and without fear of derangement.

Don't let haste or carelessness be the cause of using a poorly trimmed label.

Don't paste one label over another on a bottle or box. The former may be detached, exposing one that may be a woeful misleader.

When labeling a package for a customer, don't slip the label under the string that binds the parcel without pasting the label a little that it may not escape from its responsible position.

The writing of a label should be a very careful, deliberate act. Abbreviations should be avoided. Laymen know little of the language of pharmacy, much less of its curtailing. Write a label anyone can read at a glance—no flourishes, no haste, no eccentricities of penmanship.—J. F. Hostelley, in *Merck's Report.*

The Whole Story Boiled Down,

In view of the arguments made by the proprietors of patent medicines against the practice of druggists of offering their own goods in competition, it is worth while to keep a few indisputable facts in mind regarding the medicine business.

A man sees a cough syrup advertised. He does not go and buy it. Afterwards he catches cold and has a cough; then he thinks of the advertisement, or of half a dozen advertisements, and goes and buys the medicine that he thinks he wants. The cough created the demand—the advertisement directed it.

A man goes down town, puts in several hours attending to business matters of one kind and another. At noon he realizes he is hungry. Hunger has created a demand for food, and yet he has not been reading food advertisements. He starts down street to find a café. He sees a sign and goes in and orders his luncheon. Did the café sign create the demand? By no means—the demand existed before he saw the sign. It merely directed the demand.

Assuming, then, that this proposition is proven and no fair-minded man can deny that it is, what follows?

Has not one man as good a right to direct a demand towards his own goods as another?

If not, who is the man that has the exclusive privilege on each line?

If only one has a right to direct women's attention to a medicine for themselves, ought not either Pierce or Pinkham to get out of business?

And if both Pierce and Pinkham have a right to advertise medicines for women, why not Smith & Jones of Greenville, or any other retail druggist?

The patent medicine people have got to the point where they say, "Oh, we admit your right to advertise your own goods and create your own demand, just as we do, but we do not want you interfering with the customers we send you, calling for our medicine."

Very well. The druggist has a right to sell his "own" medicines. That is more than they would have conceded us a few years ago; but let that pass.

His only moral obligation, then, is not to "interfere" with the customers of the patent medicine men.

Do not the patent medicine men interfere with each other's customers in every way they can? Does not Hood try to undo the effects of Ayer's advertising by his own? And does not Ayer retaliate, by trying to get every one of Hood's customers. And yet each recognizes the other's right to secure customers wherever he can. Why should

not retail druggists have the same right?

"But the retailer does not advertise—he just waits till people come in and then he grabs them," the patent people say.

Well, possibly so—then what?

The druggist employs personal solicitation, the most effective form of advertising. There is no law compelling him to go out and blow in a lot of money in newspapers, is there? Why should he not use his own method of advertising, just as the big fellows use theirs?

The gist of their whole argument is that a man has no right to be in the medicine business unless he advertises in newspapers.

That would be a good doctrine for the newspapers to preach, but we can hardly see why anyone else should be enthusiastic about it.

That is to say, the morality of the patent medicine business depends on how much money the manufacturers spend for advertising.

The man who spends the most money is the one who has the best right to be in the business. The man who spends the least has the least right in it. And the man who does not spend any has no right to sell medicines of his own whatever.

That is magnificent logic.

But it is their doctrine. Do you believe in it?

If you do, you ought to be willing to do the bidding of the patent medicine men, sell what they send you, accept whatever meagre profits they see fit to allow, meekly submit to their slanders and calumnies, and never sell a thing with your own name on it.

But if you feel, as a free man, that you have a right to sell goods bearing your own name, just as much as you have a right to sell goods bearing other people's names, you ought to get a good swift move on you and push your own goods at every opportunity, in order that you may make more money, increase your prestige with your customers, and give the people a better class of goods for their money.

Tens of thousands of bright, sharp, successful druggists are doing this now. Are you one of them?

If not, you are wasting good opportunities and standing in your own light.—*The New Idea.*

The reason why mirrors spot and blur is because they are placed where a strong light falls directly on them. All mirrors should be so placed that the light shall come to them from the sides. The silencing of mirrors is a most difficult process, and I should not advise anyone to try to do it at home.—*September Ladies' Aome Journal.*

Handling Oiled Silk.

BY A. B. BURROWS, TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

Nearly every druggist in handling oiled silk keeps it in the original tube or box in which he received it. This necessitates withdrawing it therefrom and rolling it when a demand occurs—usually consuming more time and requiring more space while measuring than is frequently convenient.

To overcome these objections the writer finds it expedient to use a Hartshorn shade roller (those with patent clamps are preferable to the old style requiring tacks), and to roll the silk with the accompanying paper upon it, and to fasten the whole to the under side of a little shelf or any other convenient location.

Five yards can be easily accommodated on one roller, and when needed the oiled silk may be unrolled as readily as an ordinary window shade, re-rolling automatically when through cutting. The advantages of this arrangement are at once apparent and need not be enlarged upon. The silk may be unrolled, exhibited and measured without waste of time, and is always accessible, and if further protection is desired a semi-circular piece of tin may be placed over the top of the roller.—*Merck's Report.*

Discovery Of Standard Weights Of Ancient Rome.

The excavations that have been in progress for some months past upon the site of the ancient Forum at Rome have resulted in quite a curious discovery. Under a large square flag-stone there were found three weights of twenty, thirty and one hundred Roman pounds dating from at least two centuries before our era. These weights, which are of irregular elliptical form, are of dark green marble and provided with a bronze handle in order to facilitate their manipulation. In the opinion of Signor Giacomo Boni, who is superintending the excavations, these are the most ancient specimens of standard Roman weights known, and, since they are perfectly well preserved, without the least fracture, they will permit archæologists to re-establish the entire metrology of primitive Rome. They have already been compared with the weights now in use, and it has been found that the ancient Latin pound was exactly 325 grammes (10 ounces and 75 grains). The weights, moreover, are well proportioned according to the numerical indications that are engraved upon the stone and that are still legible. The 20-pound weight represents exactly two-thirds that of the 30-pound one and one-fifth of the largest, which weighs 30 kilogrammes and 250 grammes (about 66½ pounds).—*La Nature.*

Insect Powder For Cockroaches.

In a bulletin issued from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, insect powder is strongly recommended as the only means of destroying these pests. We clip from the bulletin the following by the late Dr. Riley:

"In the office of the United States coast and geodetic survey they have become an intolerable nuisance by eating off the surface, and particularly the red and blue paint, for drawings of important maps. But I need not elaborate further upon the damage which they do. How to kill them and prevent this damage is the question. Without condemning other useful measures or remedies like borax, I would repeat here what I have already urged in these columns, viz., that in free and persistent use of California buhach, or some other fresh and reliable brand of pyrethrum or insect powder, we have the most satisfactory means of dealing with this and the other roaches mentioned. Just before nightfall go into the infested rooms and puff it into all crevices, under base boards, into the drawers and cracks of old furniture, in fact, wherever there is a crack, and in the morning the floor will be covered with dead and dying or demoralized and paralyzed roaches, which may be easily swept up, or otherwise collected and burned. With cleanliness and persistency in these methods the pests may be substantially driven out of a house, and should never be allowed to get full possession by immigrants from without. For no other insect have so many quack remedies been published. Many of them have their good points, but the majority are worthless."

Is Arsenic a Compound?

This is a question which Prof. F. Fittica of Marburg answers in the affirmative, and gives the formula for it as PN_2O . Heretofore arsenic has usually been found as an impurity in commercial phosphorus, and although Prof. Fittica's statement is not absolutely new, no one believes that it is true. The method by which the arsenic was obtained was as follows: 2 gms. of amorphous phosphorus, free from arsenic, was heated on the sand bath with 12.9 gms. of powdered ammonium nitrate, and the temperature raised to $180^{\circ}C$. A fused greyish mass was obtained which on solution in water was treated with hydrogen sulphide. The yellow precipitate obtained was dissolved in ammonium carbonate, and the arsenic sulphide precipitated from the solution on addition of hydrochloric acid. The precipitate was converted into arsenous acid and identified by Marsh's test. Since the publication of Fittica's results others have repeated his experiments, but do not reach the same conclusions. The opinion is still that the arsenic is present as an impurity in the phosphorus operated on, and that it must still be considered an element.—(*Am. J. P.*)

Extracts.

SUICIDE AMONG PHARMACISTS.

It would seem from a statistical article, published in the *Berliner Wochenschrift*, that of all men pharmacists are the least liable to suicide. The figures for 1899 show a decrease even from the minimum of the year before, when 21 suicides were accredited to every 10,000 pharmacists, showing only 205 to the million—the lowest rating of all the professions and trades. This decrease is the more remarkable, since all other professions show an increase. Physicians and lawyers showed an average of over two and a half times as great, or 5.5 to the 10,000, for 1898-'99. Another curious fact is, that enjoying every opportunity to obtain poisons of the most deadly character, yet of the pharmaceutical suicides of the year less than 2.5% availed themselves of this means of shuffling off the mortal coil. From 60% to 65% of the pharmaceutical suicides chose hanging as the road to the shades. The greater part (87%) of them were under 30 and over 20 years old.—*National Druggist*.

COMMERCIAL USE OF LIQUID AIR.

Professor Patterson of the Physics Laboratory of the University of Michigan, stated in a recent lecture upon liquid air that up to the present time no proof has been made of the mechanical or commercial value of the substance. He said that one pound of ice is 1 2-10 per cent. more valuable than one pound of liquid air; in other words, that it requires 1 2-10 per cent. more heat to melt a pound of ice and bring the resulting water to the normal temperature than is required to vaporize a pound of liquid air and bring it to the normal temperature. Ice at \$5 per ton is not very cheap, but considerably cheaper than liquid air at \$500 per ton. He said also that the cost of that amount of liquid air which is required to do the work of \$1 worth of steam in an ordinary steam engine would be approximately \$1000! The Professor's final statement was that liquid air may prove of value in chemical and scientific work, and in certain mechanical devices requiring power in small space regardless of cost, as in submarine boats and torpedoes. In the ordinary affairs of life, however, he did not think it was of any practical value—at least it had not been proved to be.—*Bull. of Pharmacy*.

RELATIVE SOLUBILITY OF LIQUIDS NOT MISCIBLE WITH WATER.

W. Herz (Journal Soc. Chem. Ind.) has determined the solubilities of certain fluids which are practically insoluble in water, as well as the amount of water such liquids will take up when left in con-

tact together. The figures give the volumes or fractions of which will dissolve in 100 volumes of the solvent, at a temperature of 22° C. (71.6° F.):

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Chloroform in water..... | 0.420 |
| Water in chloroform..... | 0.152 |
| Carbon sulphide in water..... | 0.174 |
| Water in carbon sulphide..... | 0.961 |
| Ligroin in water..... | 0.341 |
| Water in ligroin..... | 0.335 |
| Ether in water..... | 8.110 |
| Water in ether..... | 8.110 |
| Benzol in water..... | 0.082 |
| Water in benzol..... | 0.211 |
| Amylic alcohol in water..... | 3.284 |
| Water in amylic alcohol..... | 2.214 |
| Anilin in water..... | 3.841 |
| Water in anilin..... | 5.220 |

—*National Druggist*.

A HINT TO PHARMACEUTICAL WRITERS AND OTHERS

Say what you have to say and stop. Do not beat about the bush in order to have a paper fill forty-minutes instead of fifteen. Some papers have as many twists in them as the parody of "Hiawatha," which follows:

With the skin he made his mittens;
 Made them with the fur side inside,
 Made them with the skin side outside.
 He, to get the warm side inside,
 Put the inside skin side outside;
 He, to get the cold side outside,
 Put the warm side, fur side, inside.
 That's why he put the fur side inside,
 Why he put the skin side outside,
 Why he turned them inside outside.

—*Bulletin*.

Bennett's Drug Cabinets.

Bennett's Cabinets present so many points of advantage to a druggist that an enumeration alone should be sufficient to ensure a large sale. As a protection against the ravages of rats and mice alone they are perfect, and the saving effected will soon repay the investment. During these warm, humid days such as was experienced during the last days of August, tempers and nerves are sorely tried by the ordinary shop drawers jamming and sticking. Bennett's never stick, but work perfect and easy in all temperatures. Any druggist re-arranging or re-fitting his shop would consult his own best interests by corresponding with Mr. Bennett before letting contracts.

A party in New South Wales describing herself as a "spiritual medium," recently secured a verdict of £10 damages against the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. for using her name and portrait without consent in a testimonial for Pink Pills.

Answers.

CACODYLATE OF SODIUM. (C) Cacodylic acid is a compound of arsenium and methyl, the formula of which is as $(CH_3)_2O_2H$, the formula of the sodium salt being as $(CH_3)_2ONa$. It is prepared by heating together dry potassium acetate and arsenous anhydride to about $170^\circ C$. The oily liquid formed is then treated with mercuric oxide, by which the cacodylic oxide is converted into the acid, and on neutralizing the latter with soda, the sodium salt is obtained.

The cacodylates have been recommended by Danlos, Armand Gauthier and others as the most eligible form of exhibiting arsenic. The sodium salt contains 54 per cent. of arsenium and is the one usually used, the dose being 5 to 10 centigrammes daily, gradually increased if necessary. The formula recommended by Dr. Renant in Bull. de l'Academie de Medicine are:

Weak Solution.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Sodium cacodylate..... | 25 centig. |
| Distilled water..... | 200 gms. |

Strong Solution.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Sodium cacodylate..... | 40 centig. |
| Distilled water..... | 200 gms. |

Danlos and Gauthier recommend the following formula:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Sodium cacodylate..... | 2. |
| Rum | |
| Simple syrup of each..... | 20. |
| Distilled water..... | 60. |
| Oil of peppermint..... | 2 drops. |

A small teaspoonful contains 10 centigr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) of sodium cacodylate.

For subcutaneous injection.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Sodium cacodylate..... | 6.4 |
| Carbolized alcohol..... | 10 drops. |
| Distilled water..... | 100 |

Sterilize.

Danlos prescribes for adults 40 to 50 centig. (6 to 9 grs.) daily for several weeks.

KYANOL (M) This is an absolute synonym for aniline or phenylamide.

ELIXIR DE GARUS. (F) This is an old French preparation, a formula for which is given in the *Codex* as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Alcoolat de garus..... | 1000 gms. |
| Vanilla..... | 1 " |
| Safron..... | 0.50 |

Macerate two days and filter.

Take of

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Maidenhair fern..... | 20 gms. |
| Distilled boiling water..... | 600 " |

Infuse half an hour, strain and add:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Orange flower water..... | 200 gms. |
| Sugar..... | 1000 " |

Make a syrup and add the filtrate from the first.

THE ALCOOLAT DE GARUS.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Alves..... | 5 gms. |
| Myrrhe..... | 2 " |
| Cloves..... | 5 " |
| Nutmeg..... | 10 " |
| Cinnamon..... | 20 " |
| Saffron..... | 5 " |
| Alcohol (80%)..... | 5000 " |

Macerate four days, filter, add a litre of water and distill $4\frac{1}{2}$ k. of alcoolat.

Here is a slightly less complex formula, found in Cooley's Receipts:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Conp. Tinct. saffron..... | 8 pts |
| Syrup of maidenhair..... | 10 " |

Mix and add caramel q. s. to color, dissolved in orange flower water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

NEW REMEDIES.

QUININE CHLORO-SULPHATE may be prepared by dissolving 30 gms. of quinine sulphate in 24 cc. of hydrochloric acid, sp. gr. 1.050, and crystallizing. It contains 74 p. c. of quinine, and is soluble in its own weight of water. It is principally used in hypodermic injection containing 50 p. c. of the salt.

FERRINOL is a brownish powder soluble in water, and is a compound of nuclein and iron. Contains 6 per cent. of the latter.

CHAULMOOGRA SOAP. Urma proposes a formula for a soap having the oil of gynocardia odorata as a base, for the internal administration of the medication in leprosy, etc. The soap is made as follows. 1000 gms. of chaulmoogra oil is placed in a capsule with a solution of 175 gms. of caustic soda in 750 gms. of distilled water; the mixture is heated till it becomes transparent, and gives on solution in dilute alcohol a clear liquid.

Then, 2,5000 gms. of water is added and the whole boiled. On cooling the soap separates out, is washed and pressed. To make the pills, 300 gms. of the soap is dissolved in 200 of water, and 100 gms. of kieselguhr is added to form the mass, which is then rolled, cut, and covered with keratin.

CACODYLIACOL is a combination of cacodylic acid with guaiacol. It forms a white salt, easily soluble in water, alcohol, glycerine. The dose is .10 to .15 gms. daily, in capsules or in syrup.

BENGUE'S BALSAM is said to contain menthol 10, methyl salicylate 10, and lanolin 12 parts.

GUAIKINOL, another guaiacol preparation recently marketed is dibromoguaiacolate of quinine; is soluble in $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water at $15^\circ C$.

LAVODERMA is a soap containing 30 per cent. of mercury caseinate. Recommended in parasitic skin diseases.

SAPOLAN is a similar preparation containing soap, lanolin, and a naphthol derivative.

Pharmacy.

BENZOATED OIL. Albert E. Ebert, Ph. M., in Meyer Bros' *Druggist* recommends the following formula.

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Benzoin | 4 oz. |
| Alcohol | 8 oz. |
| Castor oil..... | 4 oz. |

Reduce the benzoin to a coarse powder, digest in ethyl or methyl alcohol, applying heat by means of a water bath; when solution of benzoin is effected, filter through paper into an evaporating dish. Add the castor oil, and evaporate the alcohol.

This oil can be used for the extemporaneous preparation of benzoated lard, each ounce representing an ounce of benzoin.

COLD CREAM. Alfred I Cohn, Ph. G., Merck's Report, states that the following yields an excellent product:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Spermaceti..... | 2 oz. troy. |
| White wax..... | 2 oz. troy. |
| Expressed oil of almond..... | 12 oz. |
| Water | 4 oz. |
| Borax | 1 dr. |
| Oil of Rose..... | 20 drops. |

Melt the spermaceti and wax in the oil on a steam bath, taking care not to heat more than is necessary to melt the solids. Pour the mixture into a cold, capacious mortar, and immediately add the water, previously warmed, and in which the borax has been dissolved, pouring it in a steady stream into the centre of the oily solution and without stirring. When all has been added, mix thoroughly with the pestle, taking care to scrape down the sides and incorporate the firmer with the softer portion.

When the ointment has become fairly solid, scrape the sides of the mortar well, cover it carefully and set aside for a few hours. When the ointment has set, add the oil of rose, and triturate till a perfectly smooth preparation results.

In very hot weather the proportions of wax and spermaceti should be increased about one-eighth, and in very cold weather diminished.

ARTIFICIAL SERUM WITH SODIUM SACCHARATE. A Schucking (Moniteur Therap) recommends the use of a serum made with sodium saccharate as being superior to Hayem's and others, as it more nearly approaches the isotony of the blood.

The formula which he employs is the following:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Sodium saccharate..... | 33 centig. |
| Sodium chloride..... | 8 grms. |
| Water..... | 1000 ccs. |

LINIMENTUM AMMONIA. J. Clower (Pharm. Journal) suggests an improvement on the official formula as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Almond oil..... | 4 oz. |
| Olive oil..... | 8 oz. |
| Sol. of ammonia..... | 4 oz. |
| Dist. water..... | 0 oz. |

Mix the oils, add $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the liquid ammonia, shake well, mix the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of ammonia with the water, add and shake.

The liniment improves by keeping, that is it becomes whiter without becoming thick.

THE QUALITY OF GOLD-SODIUM CHLORIDE as found on the American market. Lyman F. Kebler has examined five samples of the salt. The percentage of gold varied from 21.29 per cent. to 29.02. The U. S. P. requires 30 per cent., consequently none of the sample examples contained the official percentage.

The gold was estimated as follows: The contents of the vial were dissolved in 100 cc of 1 per cent. sulphuric acid, transferred to an evaporating dish and 2 gms of oxalic acid added and the whole heated on a water-bath for two hours. The precipitated gold is washed, dried, ignited and weighed.

Formulae.

TREATMENT OF BALDNESS. Gessner of Paris, advises the use of tincture of soap and washing with very hot water. If the scalp is irritable or inflamed, or if there is eczema he applies

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Ichthyol | 12 M. |
| Zinc oxide | |
| Powd. starch, of each..... | 1 dr. |
| Petrolatum | 1 oz. |

Ordinarily he advises the following application.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Prec. sulphur..... | 24 to 48 grs. |
| Resorcin | 12 to 24 grs. |
| Salicylic acid..... | 6 to 12 grs. |
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 12 M. |
| Petrolatum | 1 oz. |

This is rubbed into the scalp.

Or, the following may be used.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Resorcin | 18 to 36 grs. |
| Chloralhydrate..... | 36 to 60 grs. |
| Tannic acid, of each. | |
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 12 to 24 M. |
| Castor oil..... | 36 to 60 M. |
| Alcohol..... | 20 fd. dr. |

FORMALDEHYDE TOOTH WASH.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Formaldehyde..... | 50 |
| Tincture of benzoin..... | 200 |
| Tincture of myrrh..... | 50 |
| Oil of peppermint..... | 3 |
| Oil of anise..... | 2 |
| Oil of cassia..... | 1 |
| Oil of cinnamon..... | 15 |
| Cochineal..... | 2 |
| Alcohol | 1000 |

Ph. Post.

FINE PERFUMES

Specially
adapted for
Holiday Trade.

(HUGUES GUEZET, Grasse, France.)

CARNATION PINK.
LILAS DE FRANCE.
PEAU D'ESPAGNE.
CASHMERE BOUQUET.
JOCKEY CLUB.
ESS. BOUQUET.
JASMINE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
MUSK.
OCEAN SPRAY.
IRIS BLANC.
STEPHANOTIS.
WEST END.
WHITE LILAC.

CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM.
VERA VIOLA.
BOUQUET D'ESPAGNE.
NARCISSUS.
WHITE ROSE.
HELIOTROPE.
WHITE HELIOTROPE.
MARIE STUART.
NEW MOWN HAY.
OPOPONAX.
PATCHOULI.
VIOLET.
WOOD VIOLET.
ITALIAN FLOWERS.

STOCK BOTTLES—16 oz. corked, and 16 oz. and 8 oz. Glass Stoppered.


We have been able to still further improve our line of **BOXED GOODS** and are confident that we have an assortment that for good value and good taste is unequalled. The perfumes used are **Hugues Guezet's** (Grasse, France,) **TRIPLE EXTRACTS** which we have found to be superior to those of other well known makers. Bottles are well stoppered, neatly labelled, and handsomely boxed.

Letter orders satisfactorily filled if retail price is stated.

Our 25c. line is a Great Leader. Try one dozen.

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Our Stock contains a fine selection from the best goods of the best manufacturers.

 Kindly reserve your order until you have seen our samples.

Colgate's La France Rose.
" Talcum Powder.
" 50c. Perfumes.
Bismuth Salts.
Acid Carbolic White.
Formaldehyde (in bulk.)
Thiaiton,
Barium Sulphide.
Ferri Sulphas C. P. (clear.)

Sheffield's Dentrifice.
Nickel Salts.
Urotropin, (Schering's and Merck's.)
Laxative Bromo Quinine.
Coke Dandruff Cure.
Phenacetine, lbs. and ozs.
Gibson's Worm Cakes ($\frac{1}{4}$ gross boxes.)
" Confectionery, full line.

HIGH SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Letter Orders receive special care.

THE ELLIOT & Co., Limited.
TORONTO.

TREATMENT OF POISON OAK DERMATITIS.

At this season of the year this poisoning is very common, and pharmacists are frequently appealed to for some remedy for this condition. Dr. Brown in *The Post Graduate* recommends black wash, and also the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Resorcin..... | ½ to 1 dr. |
| Magnesium Carbonate, | |
| Zinc oxide, of each..... | 11 drs. |
| Lime water, | |
| Distilled water, of each..... | 2 oz. |

or

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Sodium hyposulphite, | |
| Sodium borate, of each,..... | 11 drs. |
| Water..... | 6 oz. |

VIOLET AMMONIA.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Extract of violet..... | 2 oz |
| “ casie..... | 1 oz |
| Spirit of rose..... | 6 drs |
| Dilute solution of ammonia..... | 1 pt |

METAL POLISHING PASTE.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Paraffin wax..... | 2 oz |
| Heavy paraffin oil..... | 6 oz |
| Crude oleic acid..... | 4 oz |
| Kieselguhr or precipitated silica..... | 8 oz |
| | <i>Chem. & Drug.</i> |

CARBOLIC SALVE.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Petrolatum..... | 16 oz |
| Yellow wax..... | 1½ oz |
| Camphor..... | 1 oz |
| Carbolic acid..... | ½ oz |
| Oil of sassafras..... | 30 drops |

INK POWDER.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Tannic acid..... | 1 oz |
| Dried ferrous sulphate..... | 3½ drs |
| Gum arabic..... | 75 grs |
| Sugar..... | 40 grs |
| Aniline water Blue B..... | 40 grs |

This quantity will make a wine-bottle full of ink if boiled with that volume of soft water for ten minutes.

OINTMENT FOR CRACKED NIPPLES.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Zinc oxide..... | 20 gms |
| Almond oil..... | 20 gms |
| White cerate..... | 20 gms |
| (or simple ointment) | |
| Balsam of Peru..... | 10 drops |
| Orthoform..... | 10 gms |

RUSSET SHOE POLISH.

The Liquid.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Beeswax..... | 2 oz. |
| Linseed oil..... | 3 oz. |
| Oil of turpentine..... | 10 oz. |
| Dissolve by heat on a water bath and add | |
| Soap shavings, hard, yellow..... | 1¼ oz. |
| Dissolved in | |
| Hot Water..... | 14 oz. |

The Paste.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Beeswax..... | 1 oz. |
| Palm oil..... | 1 oz. |
| Oil of Turpentine..... | 3 oz. |

Melt on a water bath.

—*Pharm. Era.*

BATH POWDER OR TABLETS.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Tartaric acid..... | 10 |
| Sodium bicarbonate..... | 9 |
| Rice or wheat flour..... | 6 |

This may be perfumed with oil of lavender or cologne, about one drachm to the pound. This powder may be made into tablets by any of the methods ordinarily used for compressing.

MISTURA SODÆ.

Soda Mint.

Each teaspoonful contains

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Soda bicarbonate..... | 10 grs. |
| Aromatic spirit of ammonia..... | 7.5 m. |
| Peppermint water, to measure... | 4 drs. |

Mistura Sodæ et Rhei.

Each teaspoonful contains

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Soda bicarbonate..... | 3 grs. |
| Tincture of capsicum..... | 2 m. |
| Tincture of nux vomica..... | 5 m. |
| Tincture of rhubarb..... | 30 m. |
| Peppermint water, to measure.. | 2 drs. |

Mistura Terebeni.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Terbene..... | 3 m. |
| Oil of gaultheria..... | 1 m. |
| Gum acacia, sufficient. | |
| Syrup of wild cherry to..... | 1 dr. |

Mistura Ferri Salicylatis.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Sodium salicylate..... | 7½ grs. |
| Glycerin..... | 15 m. |
| Mucilage of acacia..... | 7½ m. |
| Tincture of ferric chloride..... | 7½ m. |
| Oil of gaultheria..... | ¼ m. |
| Solution of ammonium citrate, to | 1 dr. |

—*Phil. Formulary Hospital.*

The Harry Webb Co.

“Webb's” is a guarantee of excellency accepted by the most fastidious. Goods bearing the name require no pushing—they “go” themselves. Their special druggist's line is put up with the full knowledge that “the best” is always looked for in the drug store. You will make customers by selling “Webb's”.

On the first cover of this issue Archdale Wilson & Co of Hamilton draw the attention of the trade to the fact that there are still two months in which to sell Wilson's Fly Pads, and that they do not deteriorate by keeping.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S
CHOCOLATE-COATED
TABLETS.**

**DISINTEGRATE AND
DISSOLVE QUICKLY.**

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No
Sub-
Coating
of
Shellac
used
in
our
Process.
Nothing
but
Pure
Choco-
late
and
Sugar.
▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

We have Two Hundred and Fifty staple formulas, from which you can make your selection of Chocolate-Coated Tablets.

For uniformity of size and shape, for care and excellence of workmanship, and beauty of finish, P.D. & Co's are unequalled.

In ordering, if you will always specify P.,D. & Co's Chocolate-Coated Tablets, you will not be disappointed.

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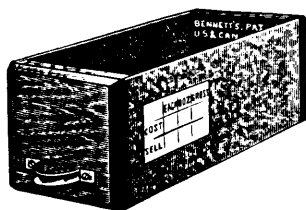
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Eastern Depot:

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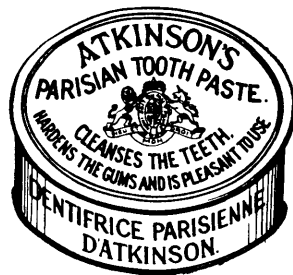
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In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many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

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

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

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.

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Our Trade in Pharmaceuticals

Has expanded so rapidly that a change was inevitable. We have disposed of our Crude Drugs Department and increased our facilities for the production of standard pharmaceuticals, which include

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SYRUPS,
FL. EXTRACTS,
AROMATIC CASCARA.**

OUR CHEWING GUM

Is growing in popularity, and increased sales is a testimony to the quality of goods we produce.

*Athlete, assorted, Bermuda Fruit,
Our Bobs, Soda Mint,
Century Pepsin,*

Are all leaders. We are adding to our lines rapidly, and in all cases as near perfect as possible is our aim.

HOOFLAND'S REMEDIES

Are enquired for throughout the Dominion, and every drug store should be stocked with them.

Reserve orders till you see our traveller; he'll call in a few days.

**THE MACKENZIE SNYDER
CO., LIMITED.**

785 Yonge St. : Toronto.

Extracts.

THE TRAIN.

ADVERTISING.

The most successful advertising is that which sells the most goods at a good profit. I have never been in favor of spending money in advertising and labor in selling goods at cost. Such methods are not only ethically wrong, but vicious. Cutting prices is war in business. It usually results in permanently cut prices, inferior goods and still worse substitution, loss of public confidence and the degradation of the dealer. The method of making a special sale on good goods to get people into your store and then depend upon selling them something else on which to make your profit is wrong. When you make a special sale of an article that is worth twenty-five cents for thirteen cents you not only supply the demand at cost and lose the profit you should have, but you show the customers your per cent. profit, and subsequent purchasers will be more or less reluctant. Cutting prices is often done to get new people into your store. Don't pay a man ten cents to come to your store to-day; he will expect it tomorrow. Don't buy your business. If you can get a man into your store only on bargain day you don't want him.—C. H. Bean, Ind. Pharm. Assn.

"There are many kinds of trains, but the dirtiest, the most vulgar, the most to be avoided, the most horribly suggestive, is the long-dress train on the dirty street. It is not a matter of fashion, it may not be a matter of health, although the hygienists, with good reason, think so; it is mainly a matter of dirt—of vile, disreputable, unmitigated dirty dirt. We saw a beautifully dressed young lady on Broadway the other day. Her little hands were daintily gloved, her dress was the latest and the best, her face was pure and sweet and gentle, but then—

"She was walking on a pavement that had not been swept—except by others of her exclusive class—since morning. Some of the things on that pavement are not to be described or even named, for chewers and coach dogs had been there and left their mark. Miss Vere de Vere swept on while a cloud of dust and other things around and underneath arose to do her homage—Bah.

"Is the picture too strong? It is at least true."—*Stylus.*

The New South Wales Registered Pharmacists' Society has voted on the early closing question, 77 for and 131 against.

WEST & PATTERSON,
61 Front Street East,
Druggists' Sundries - Druggists' Specialties
A full line of SEABURY & JOHNSON'S
PLASTERS, DRESSINGS, Etc.
"THE KIND THE DOCTOR ORDERS."
Send For Price List.

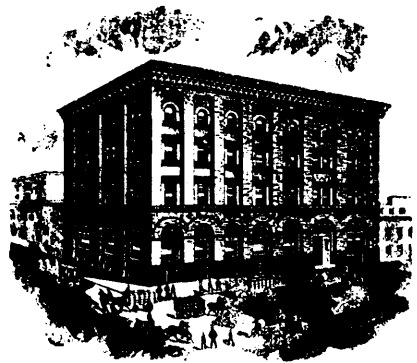
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— for Druggists.

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

A. J. STEWART,

410 Queen St. W., Toronto.



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We Have Facilities for supplying all requirements of the Drug trade, and will be pleased to quote prices if you will send your *Want Lists.*

THE BOLE DRUG CO
WINNIPEG.



Established 1896.

In connection with The COHEN BROS., Limited.



THE COLLEGE was established to provide practical instruction at a reasonable cost, and the success achieved is due to the honest efforts and practical methods.

THE INSTRUCTOR is an optician whose whole life has been devoted to the study and practice of optics in the practical spectacle selling form in which the graduate will have to practice.

THE COURSE contains no useless technicalities. All obscure phraseology has been eliminated and the practical essentials condensed and simplified to the requirements of a short course.

THE DURATION of the course is two weeks.

Prospectus and testimonials on application.

Next Class begins October 1st, 1900.



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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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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

THE OUTLOOK.

The optical outlook for fall and winter trade is of such an encouraging nature that wide awake opticians are placing their orders now.

Never at any time in the history of the optical trade in Canada were prospects so bright.

The fictitious boom which always accompanies the inauguration of any new industry has subsided, and the trade being done is on a legitimate business, and of steadily increasing volume.

The manufacturing and jobbing trade report favorably upon the custom of anticipating stock orders for fall trade, and it is of mutual benefit to jobber and dealer, inasmuch as it insures prompt delivery and permits the manufacturer greater latitude in filling orders.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

(Continued.)

If therefore he reads 20/20 without any lens and a +.25 spherical placed in front of this lowers vision, Emmetropia is assured, but if with it he sees equally well as without, Hyperopia is proved, to correct which we have merely to increase the strength to the strongest convex spherical lens he can see as distinctly as with the naked eye,—this glass would at once be the measure of and the correction for the Hyperopia.

It will be seen from the above that Hyperopia does not necessarily lower the vision, as in youth, while the amplitude of accommodation is sufficient to correct the error and leave enough for use at nearer distances, no defect of sight is noticed, and the enquiry for glasses is with a view to relieving the Asthenopia which is generally present under this unnatural use of the ciliary muscle.

The method of correction is the same in either case, the only difference is in detail; as in the young Hyperope vision is perfect without glasses. We

therefore do not look for improvement but supply the strongest plus glass that will still maintain 20/20 vision. In the case of the older patient the vision is below normal because the accommodation is insufficient to correct the Hyperopic error, and the vision has first to be restored to 20/20 by a plus lens, and the strongest number supplied that this vision can be maintained with, otherwise distant vision is being maintained partially at the expense of the accommodation, which is particularly what has to be guarded against.

If vision is below normal and is rendered worse by a weak convex glass, we try the effect of a weak concave, and if improvement is noticed Myopia is assured, and in its correction we apply concave spherical glasses of increased strength, noticing particularly that each succeeding glass gives better vision than the preceding number.

Just here is where the young optician is apt to err in deciding just what constitutes improved vision, and unless the following rule in this matter is rigidly adhered to failure is imminent. "A glass can only be said to improve vision when with it the patient can read some letters on the trial card that were miscalled or confused without it.

The patient's statement of "that is better" is to be disregarded, and the strength increased only when the previous one has given improvement according to the foregoing rule.

The correction therefore for Myopia is the weakest minus lens that gives the best vision.

FRAME FITTING.*

BY LIONEL G. AMSDEN.

In this, the noon tide of optical progress, when so much is written and spoken on the subject of refraction, hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism, ophthalmology, and the various other "ologies" and "isms," another and highly important qualification in the equipment of the successful opticians is either overlooked or ignored, viz., "the spectacle frame."

How important a part the spectacle is destined to

* Paper read before the convention of the American Association of Opticians.

play in the field of your future operation will be readily apparent to you when I remind you that it is the means whereby you apply all that fund of optical lore, which, emanating from the fountain of optical research, the immortal Donders, and through the medium of but little less eminent scholars and teachers, Helmholtz, Volk, Hartnidge, Tiffany, Savage, etc., finally reaches the pupil of your intelligence, and obeying the fundamental law of optics is focussed upon the retina of your understanding, and "the expert optician" is the picture.

You will notice in this connection, that in order to carry out the law of optics, it is necessary for you who are the receiving media to be of greater density than the conveying media, so those of you who are lagging and prone to discouragement, take heart, and bear in mind that as light in passing from one medium to another of different density is refracted, reflected or absorbed, so it is with knowledge.

These wonderful rays of profound research come streaming in all directions, and as many of them as come in contact with your intellectual media are either refracted, reflected or absorbed.

He who by reason of his superabundant natural abilities absorbs everything is filled with magnificent theories. He who refracts everything is dazzled by the multitude of scintillating rays, and he who reflects everything contains nothing. So, then, he who absorbs the theories, reflects the artificialities, and correctly refracts the actualities, is the one who is bound to make his mark in the field of practical optics.

I repeat, the spectacle is the means whereby you apply this fund of optical research to practical utility. Can we then say that it is of less importance than the knowledge itself?

The beautiful theories you have absorbed during your studies are mere theories still until practically applied.

The wonderful law governing the refraction of light by means of curved surfaces, the mystic and subtle co-partnership existing between convergence and accommodation and various other beautiful dove-tailed sections of this wonderful fabric are mere theories as far as you are concerned until you have reduced them to actual practice.

The fact of it being an established and accepted fact, that convex surfaces refract towards the centre, and that cylinders refract in one direction and in one direction only, will not cure hyperopia or relieve astigmatism, but the intelligent application of these well known truths will bring joy to the sufferer and affluence to the successful operator.

The theoretical problems you have successfully struggled with in this class will enable you to arrive at a fairly accurate diagnosis of the various ordinary cases of ametropia to be met with, may probably

suggest the proper correction, but here it must of necessity pause. We have before us instances of opticians who, having undergone a thorough training in the fundamental laws of refraction, approach each case with a thorough understanding of the different anomalies of refraction, and by careful examination the particular kind of ametropia is discerned, the amount recorded, and the correction ordered. But here their vocation ceases, upon the very threshold of perfect results.

The theory of optics can carry them no further.

Like the mechanical precision of the Russian squadrons in the war of the Crimea, crammed full of the theory of military evolution by generations of barrack-yard drill, they would manoeuvre with all the exactness of a Royal parade in the face of showers of grape and musketry, deploy, and counter-march, break into column and echelon, in the most approved method laid down by military authorities, but when the object of this manoeuvring was accomplished, viz., the bringing of the squadrons to close quarters with their insignificant foe, the theory of war could carry them no further, —'twas practacability they required and they were annihilated.

It is not my intention to go into detail in the matter of frame fitting, but would merely say, in passing, a few words upon the gold frame spectacle or eye-glass.

My advice, founded upon many years of practical fitting, is "supply when possible a gold frame." It is true that the original cost is somewhat in excess of the steel, but this is compensated for by its longevity, and, further, the results of your fitting are considerably improved by the enhanced appearance of a neat fitting gold frame. But, here let me warn you against the low grade, light weight rubbish which has of late been doing duty for a gold frame. Avoid this species as you would the pestilence.

I care not how thorough your examination, or how brilliant your deductions, you will certainly mar your good work should you for a few cents in the cost mount your correction in any of this flimsy rubbish. If you do your work thoroughly and well, the matter of charges is a secondary consideration to your customer, as the relief consequent upon a perfect correction is worth whatever you feel inclined to charge. But if "your correction" is not a correction, or is inaccurately supplied, your charges are an extortion, even if you work for nothing, and in no way can you more easily bring about this state of things than by the use of these unsuitable goods. You are apt to have the axis of your cylinder thrown in front of a meridian of entirely different refraction. You introduce a prism at random by decentring. You invite asthenopia, recklessly rectify the inequalities of the recti muscles,—possibly dabble in concomittant

convergent strabismus, when your intention was to merely correct a mild case of hyperopia. And to cap the climax, next day your customer calls upon your competitor across the street to inquire if possibly by some means his spectacles cannot be made to fit his nose instead of straddling the back of his neck.

It is simply a matter of impossibility to have them retain their correct alignment upon the face for twenty-four hours. They have nothing to recommend them to the legitimate optician but their price, and in the long run, believe me, they are dear at any price.

So then, having devoted some of the very best hours of your life to the study of this sublime science, which while enriching yourselves, at the same time enables you to relieve the sufferings of your fellow-man, do not debase your noble calling to the level of the "peddling element" by introducing "cheap John quackeries." As it has taken your very best mental efforts to thoroughly comprehend its mysteries, and as it will undoubtedly draw forth your best reasoning faculties in the application, so the practice of your profession in the amelioration of some of the ills of which flesh is heir will, or should, bring to the surface the best you have in you morally. I say, as the development of your professional instinct engages the best you are capable of intellectually, physically and morally, in the name of common sense and common humanity, use the very best material obtainable for your correction.

Canadian Association of Opticians.

A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of opticians was held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 4th.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. H. Jury, President, and included prominent opticians from all over the province.

The afternoon session was taken up with the reading of the by-laws and constitution and the appointment of a committee for their revision and reorganization and the election of officers.

The following were elected :

President, E. C. Culverhouse, Toronto.

First vice, J. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

Second vice, W. C. Maybee, St. Catharines.

Third vice, A. Moffat, Brantford.

Fourth vice, J. H. Porte, Picton.

Sec. Treasurer, Ammon Davis, Toronto.

Executive committee, — McIntyre, St. Mary's;

W. H. Hopper, Cobourg; Frank Ellis, Toronto; E.

A. Lewis, Toronto.

Membership committee, W. H. House, Dundas;

W. W. Woods, Brampton; R. Mason, Markham.

Toronto was selected as the place for the next annual meeting on account of its central position.

The association was very happy in its selection of officers, and with the exercise of a little mutual forbearance and self sacrifice the new organization should do good work and become an important factor in the future of Canadian optics.

American Convention Of Opticians.

The recent convention of the American Association of opticians held in Detroit is a decided step forward in the cause of optics.

We have been laboring hard and long among the Canadian opticians with a view to obtaining a similar organization at home. and the hope, long deferred, seems on the eve of fulfilment.

The Detroit Convention was harmonious, and the several petty grievances, so freely aired at the preceding Convention, were conspicuous by their absence.

The legislation enacted was of the revolutionary kind too, well calculated to arouse antagonism, but everything was lost sight of but the good of the good of the order.

The exhibits were extensive and of a high order, instruments of every known variety being shown as well as a general assortment of optical novelties.

The election of officers saw the retirement of President Lembke and the election of A. J. Cross to the highest office in the gift of the Association.

Mr. L. G. Amsden of the Pharmaceutical Journal was elected first vice-president; Mr. Longstreet, Philadelphia, treasurer; and J. E. Ellis, South Bend, Ind., Secretary.

The banquet and the treats provided by the local committee were thoroughly enjoyed, and the Detroit Convention was voted a "record breaker."

The following well known Canadian opticians were in attendance and took part in the discussions: J. H. Jury, Bowmanville; L. G. Amsden, Toronto; W. C. Maybee, St. Catharines; E. Culverhouse, Toronto; J. A. McFee, Belleville; E. J. MacIntyre, Chatham; W. T. Poile, Tilbury; F. Howell, Windsor; J. N. White, Coaticook, Que.

German surgeons have found that the delicate membrane which lines the inside of an egg shell has answered as well as skin from the human being to start healing over by granulation in open wounds which will not heal otherwise.

Stains of iodine on skin or clothing are readily removed by the application of soda hyposulphite. Nitrate of silver stains are removed by first painting with iodine, following with an application of ammonia.—*B. C. Druggist.*

Astigmatic Metamorphia.

I have personally in these pages and also in the lecture room referred to this troublesome aftermath of astigmatism.

Every optician is familiar with the complaint so often received after supplying cylinders that objects no longer appear of normal position or shape, and frequently, in the experience of most of us, the glasses have to be changed for others of less power, which, though giving less vision, gave more comfort, owing to the absence of the above trouble.

I have previously pointed out that this metamorphosis was brought about by the involuntary action of the oblique muscles, which previous to correction were constantly in use to prevent the very condition now present, as the correction would render the rotation of the eyeball no longer necessary, but from a life-long habit they still continue their accustomed action, and now cause the very condition they previously prevented.

In a recent article in the "Annals of Ophthalmology," Mr. Daniel Klitzky, writing upon the same subject, says "A more acceptable theory regarding the cause of metamorphia can be advanced by taking into consideration the principal part played by the nodal point in the correction of ametropia of curvature. Since the astigmatic error is simply a defect of curvature, then the correction of such defect by a proper cylindrical lens must naturally affect the position of the nodal point of that eye at right angles to the axis of the correcting cylinder. The correction of hyperopic astigmatism brings the nodal point forward, and a correction of myopic astigmatism pushes it back from the cornea, consequently in hyperopic astigmatism objects appear to be spread out in the direction of the meridian parallel to the curvature of the correcting cylinder, and in myopic astigmatism they appear spread out in the direction of the meridian parallel to the axis of the correcting cylinder."

The above makes it conclusive that the disappearance of the metamorphia by wearing the corrected cylinders is a psychological phenomenon.

J. Stevens and Sons Co'y.

This company is offering to the trade some special inducements in the line of druggists' sundries. The reputation of the firm is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods, while in the matter of price they feel confident of their ability to meet the best that can be offered by any competitor.

Photographic Department

(All communications for this department should be addressed to WINSOR BARKER 50 Adelaide St., W., Toronto, Ont.)

SEASONABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK.

Now approaches the winter of the amateur photographer's discontent, when he must relegate to the cupboard his camera and take up for solace his printing frame to make lasting impressions on paper of the many scenes he has witnessed and tried to immortalize during the fleeting summer.

This is the time to lay aside all ideas of getting a new stock of cameras and plates, except to keep a weather eye open for some cheap machines for the Christmas trade, and to devote your attention to keeping up your stock of paper, mounts, toning solutions, lantern slides and such items of stock as are used in the finishing of pictures only.

Paper is the principal item, and a stock of the best selling sizes should be laid in and the attention of your customers drawn to same.

A special paper such as Vaux with demonstrations as to its convenience, is a drawing card and productive of sales.

Neat displays of new styles of mounts or even plain cardboard in aesthetic shades is also in good taste and is another increaser of profits, especially if some work is shown mounted in various styles.

Lantern slides are coming to the front among amateurs, and there is always the prospect of being able to place a fair, moderate priced lantern among your customers, of course at the usual profit.

To sum up, sell out your cameras, plates, developers, etc., and buy in printing out paper, mounts, mounting paste, etc., and you will be in a direct line for getting the most out of the winter's trade.

ADDITIONS TO THE CLERK'S SALARY.

Where photographic supplies form part of a drug stock and where the clerk understands the art, there is a field for the increase of his stipend that is overlooked by many.

In the first place, where the store as a whole does not undertake the developing and finishing of amateur work, a small charge above the cost of developers, etc., will bring in a weekly profit from customers who do not care to do this themselves, besides earning their gratitude.

Again, physicians are more and more using photography as a record of their cases, and are better pleased to give such work to co-workers who are

professionally bound to secrecy, than to professional photographers, who are under no obligation except from a monetary standpoint.

Last but not least is the illustrating value of photography in connection with papers and magazines. All papers now will pay for photographs that have any news value, and will pay well, and no matter how small the town, something occurs more or less frequently of which photographs have a market value.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ITS HISTORY.

Agreeable to the requests of some of our readers we start on a series of dissertations on the art, as regards its practice and technicalities, and will endeavor to give what information we have, not as to a kindergarten class, but as to the pharmacist or pharmacist's assistant who desires to be able to practice to some extent what in the eyes of his customers he is supposed to be an authority on. We will endeavor to make plain some of the so-called secrets and at the same time to show that a knowledge practical, not theoretical, is a great help to the sale of photographic supplies. The pharmaceutical chemist will at once note the affinity the art bears to his own profession, which forms the greatest argument in favor of it being combined with it, and in no greater respect than in looking over the names of the men who have made the greatest discoveries in the art, as he will find old familiar friends among them.

To start a subject of this kind in a correct manner it is necessary to begin at the first dawn of the art, and a short epitome of the history of photography will afford some ground work for many a talk to a possible customer, as showing a thorough knowledge of the subject.

The first mention of anything in this connection in scientific records was made in 1777 and 1801, when Scheele, Ritter and Wollaston, eminent chemists of that day, reported on experiments on the action of light on chloride of silver. Following them came Sir Humphrey Davy and Thos Wedgwood, who in 1802 made successful experiments and succeeded in fixing profiles by the agency of light on nitrate of silver.

After further discoveries by Niepce in 1814, and Sir J. Herschel in 1819, the father of photography appeared on the scene, Louis J. M. Daguerre, in 1824, and for his production of Daguerreotype plates in 1839 he was granted a pension by the French Government.

Immediately following Daguerre, whose process was the manufacture of what is now known as positive plates, came Henry Fox Talbot, who patented

the negative process in 1841, which was the first date of producing photos on paper.

Minor discoveries, such as the use of collodion and the transfer of pictures to wood, were made in 1851 by Mr. F. Archer, and 1861 by Mr. John Leighton.

In 1861 the first use of photography in connection with the microscope was made by Prof. O. M. Rood, and in photographing surgical cases by Dr. Henry Wright in 1863.

The discovery was made in 1864 that photographs could be taken by means of ignited magnesium and in 1876 by means of electric light.

From 1880 to the present time the strides made by photography have been rapid, the gelatine process, instantaneous photography, and color photography following rapidly on each other's heels, while the greatest discovery of benefit to the human race in general has been made within the past few years, the Roentgen Ray, which has done more to help suffering humanity than any contemporary advancement in science.

To add to these the perfection of spectacular photography—the moving picture—is unnecessary, as it is so well known, but it at the same time adds to the wonderful result that has been obtained in this art in the comparatively short time it has been known,—just an even century.

Doubtless much remains to be known, and in the 20th century is likely to be brought to perfection the present philosopher's stone of all devotees of the art, color photography.

The Journal Photographic Competition.

We again give the classes and conditions of the competition, and will in our next issue give the full list of prizes and donators, which is not quite complete. We have added at the request of a donator another class for which a special prize is being given, and might say in regard to same that the quality of the display as well as of the photo will be taken into consideration.

We trust that every druggist, drug clerk or apprentice who can handle a camera or press a button, will get in the procession and show the world or the small part of it devoted to the pharmlcal profession that a small spark of art resides in his breast, and that he lives for something else than compounding potions and pills, at least in his leisure hours.

One point we forgot to mention, and of which we have been reminded by one of our correspondents, is that the date of the opening of the competition, August 15th, does not mean that the pictures entered must be taken after that date. Any photographs

by the competitor taken at any time in the past may be entered. This allows some of the veterans in the art to rake over their desks and show the younger generation that they used to know a thing or two themselves.

CLASSES AND CONDITIONS.

- Class A. Landscapes.
 " B. Marine views.
 " C. Portrait and figure studies.
 " D. Special subjects pertaining to the Drug Trade.
 " E. Pictures of Drug Store windows, both window dressing and picture to be considered.

Two prizes, first and second, will be given in each class, except in Class E, in which there will be one only, and all below these will be mentioned in list in our November issue with standing.

Conditions.

1. Competition opens August 15th and closes Oct. 15th, after which date no pictures will be received.

2. All pictures entered for competition must be mailed to Photographic Department, CAN. PHARM. JOURNAL, Toronto.

3. All pictures must be properly mounted and have plainly written on the back the class, the title of the picture, and the name and address of the competitor.

4. All pictures must be the bona fide work of the competitor, who must be an amateur, also a druggist or druggist's assistant.

5. Any process of printing will be allowed, and any size or number of pictures may be entered, but only one prize in any one class will be awarded to any one competitor. No picture should be framed.

6. The competing pictures will be judged on a system of points as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| For originality of subject | 25 |
| For illustrative value | 25 |
| For artistic quality | 25 |
| For technical excellence | 25 |

7. The Journal will publish list of winners and competitors, with points obtained, in its November issue, and with prize winning pictures.

8. All pictures sent for competition to become the property of the Journal.

9. All entries by druggists' assistants must be accompanied by name of employer.

10. All entries will be acknowledged in next issue of the Journal.

Entries.

Entries have been received from A. E. Brethour, Ottawa, and G. Brown, Ottawa.

FOTOGRAFIC FREAKS AND FANCIES.

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

Stubb--Young Stillman said that his girl always kept him waiting.

Penn--So I heard.

Stubb--Well, he has had her picture reproduced on his watch so that she will always be on time.

A subscriber who is troubled with fog writes to the editor of a British journal to know if smoke from a pipe would fog the plates. No, John, the smoke will not fog plates, but I must confess that the light might fog an iso or an extra rapid plate if you happened to take a draw of your pipe just as you were holding the plate up to dust or place in the tray. I have an idea that I can develop better while smoking, but I have found that I must be careful not to make too much light till the plate is wet, and not use cigars for the reason that the fire is less covered and the ash is liable to drop into the tray and spot the plate.—*Professional and Amateur Photographer.*

There are photographs and photographs also photographers and photographers, and the results are many. Distortions and mediocre pictures are much in evidence, but occasionally we see a picture that shows an artistic nature has been concerned in its making, and we wonder why all cannot show this vital spark. Of course the silk purse proverb works in nicely here, but at the same time more care, less haste, and a looking for effect, if universally followed would make photography as a whole more of a joy forever than it is.

Just Among Ourselves.

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

A. T. Brown, Acton.—Re photo competition in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal. Do the pictures entered have to be taken by the competitor after Aug. 15th, or are any taken before acceptable or eligible?—As we note in another column we neglected to mention in our article on competition that no restriction is placed on when photos for competition have been taken, as long as they are the bona fide work of the competitor.

J. G.—We have found the best way to take photos designed for use as a catalogue is to get the best light possible regardless of surroundings, and to block out background before printing by means of one of the many preparations for that purpose. We have been making some experiments in that line and have obtained good results, but might give as a hint that great care is necessary.



Indian Catarrh Cure

**Is the Best Selling
And Most Satisfactory**

**Remedy For Catarrh
On The Market.**

IT IS

an internal remedy and contains no cocaine or other opiate.

a purely vegetable compound.

absolutely harmless and may be given without fear to children.

palatable.

known and used throughout the Dominion.

a Canadian medicine made and sold by a Canadian firm.

Indian Catarrh Cure Co.,

28 Lemoine St., MONTREAL.

JOHN HISLOP & CO., Proprietors.



MANHATTAN 10c. CIGARS

And 

COL. OTTER 5c CIGAR

Are the brands connoisseurs ask for.
Save Manhattan bands---they are valuable.

Write Us For Prices On

Imported (Havana, Mexican and Manilla) Cigars, Domestic Cigars and Tobaccos, and Smokers' Sundries.

W. B. REID & Co.,

58 Yonge-St., TORONTO.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. E. L. Street, Newcastle, N. B., is dead.

Edna L. Ross of Hamilton, Ont., has sold out.

Robert G. Jessup of Wellington is removing to Ladysmith.

R. J. Fife, Peterboro, Ont., has assigned to R. T. McWilliams.

A. D. Stevenson of Millerton, N. B., has sold out to Percy Lord.

P. M. Gordon, Walkerton, Ont., has sold out to F. M. Marlott.

H. Days of Lucknow, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

Ormond & Walsh of Peterboro, Ont., has sold out to D. Davidson.

A. H. Ross, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his business to H. S. Hopkins.

T. H. Duncombe, St. Thomas, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

E. R. W. Ingram of St. John's, N. B., has succeeded Samuel Watters.

C. S. Scott of Southhampton, Ont., has called a meeting of his creditors.

Winterbotham & Turnbull, of Sydney, N. S., have dissolved partnership.

Bachand & Landry, Montreal, Que., are advertising their business for sale.

W. S. Bryers Barkwell, of London, Ont., has sold his retail store to A. J. Logan.

Hersey & Wood is a partnership of analytical chemists registered in Montreal.

The D. Watson Co., druggists' specialties, are commencing business in Montreal.

Alex. D. Stevenson of Milltown, N. B., has sold his business to Percy Lord of Calais.

A. D. McGillivray of Sydney, N. S., has disposed of his business to Gordon McGillivray.

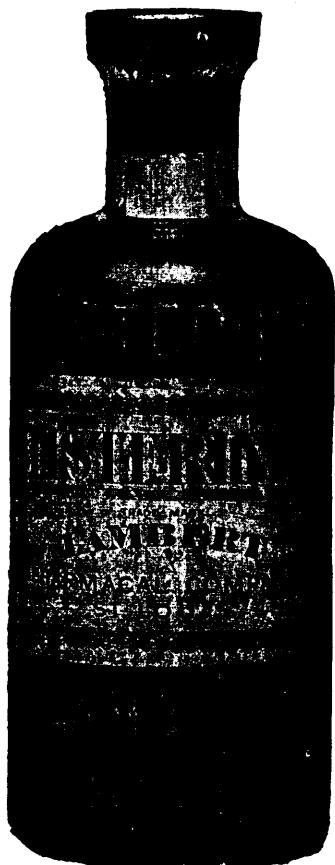
Winterbotham & Turnbull, of Sydney, N. S., have been succeeded by J. J. Turnbull.

The stock of E. Hullett, Edmonton, Man., is offered for sale by tender on Sept 21st.

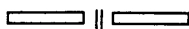
Lumsden & Wilson, Seaforth, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Alex. Wilson continuing the business.

The dissolution of the firm of Kerry Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, of Montreal, is announced.

Messrs. Thomas & Scott, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, are having their store fitted up with the Bennett patent drug drawers.



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.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. P. J. Moun' of the St. Denis Pharmacy has returned to town from an enjoyable trip to Paris. We hope to have some notes on his impressions of the Exposition in a future issue.

Mr. David Watson has retired from the firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., and will devote his energies to the pushing of Gray's Syrup. Mr. Watson's many friends wish him success in his enterprise.

Mr. W. J. Brunet of Quebec recently passed through the city accompanied by Mrs. Brunet from a pleasant sojourn at Atlantic City. Mr. Brunet as usual was full of business, and called on the wholesale houses.

The Montreal contingent to the N. A. R. D. convention will be composed of Messrs. Chapman, Robert and Lachance. Henry Willis of Quebec will also be present. Several others are trying to decide upon going, but have not yet made up their minds about it.

Everyone knows that John Lewis' pharmacy is one of the brightest and handsomest in the city, but Mr. Lewis is never satisfied, and likes to keep on making improvements, and his latest will make his store the finest in the city. While repairing the damages caused by the fire at Bernier & West's, Mr. Lewis took advantage of the occasion to utilize the space between two of his windows on University St. by putting in a large mirror, and a handsome mantel and fire place, and converting that part of his store into a cosy corner with handsome rugs, seats, etc., so that customers waiting for prescriptions, etc., can pass the time agreeably and comfortably. No expense has been spared, and the change will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the establishment, and will add materially to the reputation of Lewis' Pharmacy.

Mr. J. E. W. Lecours has formed a company with a capital of \$200,000 to push Dr. Rameau's Ointment. Mr. Lecours will be the manager, and as he has a good thing in Rameau's Antiseptic Ointment, has capital at his back, an unlimited supply of faith in his specialty and push to make it go, and the intention of spending \$65,000 in advertising, Rameau's Ointment ought to be a seller as soon as he gets to work. We do not usually believe in patent medicines of any kind; but we have seen such marvellous results from this one, that we have had to change our opinion, at least with regard to this ointment.

Taking of patent medicines the matter put out by one firm here who have managed to get endorsement of their stuff by some of our local druggists, has travelled all the way to Knoxville, Tenn., and attracted the attention of a pharmacist there, who

wrote to the *Western Druggist* expressing his opinion of pharmacists who do such things. It might wake up some of these druggists if they could get a copy of the July *Western Druggist* and see what outsiders think of them. Usually Canadian pharmacists hold a high position, but the action of these men in endorsing a preparation of which they know absolutely nothing discredits the whole body of Canadian pharmacists, and makes them ridiculous in the eyes of the public and of pharmacists in other countries. If these druggists would just step out and look at themselves and see what a spectacle they furnish, they would wake up and find out where they are at.

TORONTO NEWS.

The exhibition is over and the crowd departed. During its continuance business was of a varied character. The men "down town" were happy, while their "up town" confreres were in the dumps.

With the departure of exhibition visitors trade will settle down to normal conditions. Holidays are pretty well all over, and everybody at work.

The last contingent of Lyman Bros.' staff are back at their desks. Mr. Haggarty chose a quiet rest at his old home in Stratford. Mr. Barrass did not wander far from the city.

Mr. Lucas, Mr. Feade and Mr. Leitch went north, one to Beaverton, one to Cannington, and the third to Coboconk. The veteran Charles McCurry enjoyed his 58th holidays since entering the services of the house.

Mr. Daniels of Lyman Knox & Co. took in Detroit and vicinity.

Among the city's visitors we notice Mr. Henry H. Lyman of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal. Mr. T. Gibbard spent his holidays in Galt and gave the city a call. Mr. E. A. Wilson, head of the perfume department, also put in a week with us, and is greatly taken with Toronto.

Mr. H. Ryal, of Messrs. Ryal & Co., New Westminster, B. C., has been east a member of the lacrosse team which toured this province and showed our "stick men" a few points in the game. The visitors won every game played but a draw with Toronto, at which they were worn out by continuous travel and play. Mr. Ryal is a breezy westerner, who likes the east well enough, but thinks an acre of B. C. ground worth a township here.

Mr. E. R. Wigle of Warton, Ont., passed through the city on a trip east, including Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay.

Mr. E. G. Swift of Parke, Davis & Co., Walker-

ville, just looked in on his way to attend a meeting of Knight Templars at Kingston.

Mr. W. F. Whelan of the same firm said his final farewell on Tuesday the 4th and sailed Friday the 7th on the Tunisian for London, where he takes charge of the English sales department.

The names of the country druggists who took advantage of the exhibition to visit the city is legion. We cannot particularize, but we can say we are pleased to have them among us, and only wish the occasion occurred oftener.

Mr. W. H. Gillespie, of College St., is home again, brown as a berry and full of his old time vim, and good for many years hustling. A change and rest work wonders where medicine fails.

Mr. C. W. Lepage is down by the sad sea waves "plugging" among our blue nose cousins. Mr. Lepage likes the easterner, and thinks him an all round good fellow.

We congratulate Mr. Lionel G. Amsden on the honor conferred by the American Association of Opticians.

We regret to know that Mr. F. McLean, secretary of the druggists' section, has been under the weather for a couple of weeks.

Mr. B. Stevenson of Bloor St., can entertain his friends with fish stories and adventurous experiences at Morton Park.

Mr. H. Sherris of the Toronto Pharmacal Co. and family also can speak of Morton Park pleasures and fish, where they summered.

Mr. Field and family of Spadina Ave., put in the holiday at Rosebank.

Messrs. McGarvin and Hallett took in the Buffalo and Cleveland lake trip, spending two pleasant weeks.

Mr. H. J. Rae of Yonge St., was detained from business for a few weeks, but is around again, though still a trifle shaky.

Mr. W. W. Barlow, late with J. A. Clarke, Hamilton, has joined the staff of Parke, Davis & Co., and is engaged at detailing the city physicians.

Mr. John Hargreaves is at present in Detroit attending the meeting of the N. A. R. D. as representative of the O. C. P. Mr. Roberts of Parkdale is his colleague.

Mr. W. J. Urquhart has opened a new pharmacy in the Flowery Suburb. He is located at Dunn Ave. and Huxley St., South Parkdale.

Young & Smylie.

The cough season is on us again and remedies will be required. For such Liquorice is a sheet anchor. There is only one kind, though, that should be found in a drug store. That is the best. If your stock has the Y. & S. on it you are all right, and you have the proper kind. All their extracts and powders are made from pure selected Spanish root and can be relied on to give the very best results.

BRITISH NEWS.

The arrowroot exported from Bermuda to the United Kingdom in 1899 was valued at £460 (\$2300).

The Potter Drug Co. have three cases of "infringement of trade mark" pending in the courts of South Australia, wherein they claim that Cuticura Soap is being imitated.

Surgeon Lt. Col. Warden, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, and joint editor with Dr. Dymock and David Hooper of the *Pharmacographia Indica*, died in London on July 18th.

The New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society took a plebiscite on the early closing question, which resulted in 438 votes for a 9 p.m. closing hour, and 63 against, a total of 501 votes out of a possible 683.

John C. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, Ceylon, is interesting himself in camphor cultivation in Ceylon. He has written the planters' association for information, and the results of his efforts will be given in a pamphlet later on.

The death of a child from taking an acetanilid headache powder procured from a grocer, has brought out the suggestion that a number of drugs not now on the list of scheduled poisons should be

If you have the best class of trade in your town, you should handle

WEBB'S CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.

If you haven't, they will help you to get it.

We put up for druggists 1lb, 1/2lb. and 10c packages, containing our finest goods.

The name is enough to sell them. The quality will please your most particular customers.

The HARRY WEBB Co., LIMITED.

447 Yonge-St., Toronto.

placed there. Among them sulfonal and phenozone are mentioned.

A chemist of Johannesburg named Klee was captured while riding in a British ambulance. He was disguised in khaki and claimed to belong to Roberts' Horse. Eleven Boer despatches were found concealed about his person. No doubt he will meet the fate of all spies.

In Johannesburg, it is unlawful for a chemist and druggist or storekeeper to sell any spirits of wine, methylated spirits or burning fluid to any colored person whatsoever, and to a white person only a quart is permitted at one sale. It must be labelled poison and registered.

The annual meeting of the P. A. T. A. held at Holborn Viaduct Hotel, July 31st, was interesting as showing the association vigorous and successful. The secretary demonstrated the service which it had been to the chemists in the many hundreds of pounds extra profit secured by them through its influence.

At last carbolic acid and its preparations have been placed on the poison schedule by the Privy Council, the exceptions being sheep dips and preparations for agricultural and horticultural uses sold in original packages properly labelled with the name and the word poison. The Pharmaceutical Society has been endeavoring to secure the scheduling of carbolic acid for years, and many pharmacists had almost given up hope that the efforts would be successful.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The telephone question is a live one in New York, and prospects are none too rosy for the poor druggists.

Miss Cowan, a pharmacist of Lynn, Mass., has been appointed city chemist by the Lynn Board of Health.

Thieves broke into a N. Y. bonded warehouse on Aug. 10, and stole 1000 lbs. of opium belonging to Dodge & Olcott.

Customs officials have made a \$3200 seizure of smuggled opium at Baltimore. It is claimed the drug came from Canada via Detroit.

A pharmacist of Washington, D. C., is reported to have fried an egg on the pavement from the heat of the sun during the hot week in August.

Baltimore druggists have grown weary by the way and lost interest in the N. A. R. D. The old story of unreasonable expectations disappointed.

The Slot Directory pleases A. E. Ebert of Chicago. He says, "It is the best thing in the way of a slot machine I ever had in my store. No trouble and no expense."

An employment bureau is a feature of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The employment register is open to all young men attending the college, free of charge.

The early closing movement in New York is not an unqualified success. As usual the two or three kickers have a demoralizing influence when any reform is undertaken.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, has been appointed professor of pharmacy and materia medica in the Medical Department of Washington University, St. Louis.

A case of poisoning by acetanilid is reported from Glen Cove, N. Y. The medical testimony at the inquest, however, was contradictory, and leaves the cause of death in doubt.

A commercial course is on the tapis in the New York College of Pharmacy. The matter was broached too late for this year. It is stated that a prominent man will endow the course.

Penny-in-the-slot directories have been placed in a number of Chicago pharmacies. The druggists looks after counting the proceeds, and as his share gets 30 slugs per month and 5% of collections.

The telephone company forced Louisville, Ky., druggists to adopt the pay station system, and now an ordinance has been introduced in the city council requiring a \$100 license fee for pay telephones.

An enterprising pharmacist of Philadelphia, who is entitled to write M. D. after his name, has recently been admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and now practices pharmacy, medicine and law in the same office.

The Board of Education of Honolulu has adopted a resolution prohibiting anyone suffering from tuberculosis from teaching in the schools, and also prohibiting children suffering from the disease from attending.

The Illinois Board of Pharmacy, in connection with the Chicago police, is trying to close the opium joints of that city, and have made a number of raids on these establishments, arresting many habitués, both Chinese and whites.

Cincinnati appears to be another city cursed with the cocaine habit among its colored population, and a number of druggists are charged with encouraging the vice by selling the drug in the most open manner, frequently without even labelling or registering.

A St. Louis wholesale druggist a few days ago received an order from a patron, and one of the items required was "a widow." The order was supplemented by a photo of the ordering party, and the

following remark, "Am fifty years old; hand this to some good widow; want to get married."

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy and the Chicago police have organized a campaign against opium joints in that city. Recently the board had up twelve "Chinks" before a magistrate and fined them \$15 each for selling opium in violation of the provisions of the Act.

There is a dearth of drug clerks in the State of Michigan, and recently a wholesale house of Detroit called up all the relief men he knew of in town and then over forty of the druggists to see if he could secure a man to relieve a customer at Adrian. He failed entirely, and then tried Windsor, Ont., with no better results.

Dr. P. W. Ray, of Brooklyn, recently celebrated his jubilee in pharmacy. Dr. Ray is one of the few negro pharmacists in the U. S., but although there is usually considerable prejudice against colored men, Dr. Ray stands high in pharmaca circles in New York State, having earned the esteem of his fellows by his honesty and ability.

Another lot of phenacetine and sulphonal has been seized by N. Y. custom officials. T. J. Gibbons claims the goods as his and that he has paid the duty on them. There was a Mr. Gibbons who used to do business in Montreal shipping phenacetine and such goods to American pharmacists. Probably he is the same as the one now in trouble in New York.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Ocean City, on the Jersey coast, July 31st. Four young ladies together with their hostess, were in bathing, when they appear to have been caught by an undercurrent and carried beyond the breakers. Before help was secured all four of the young ladies were drowned. Two of them were the daughters of Professor Clement B. Lowe of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

An *Era* reporter has been visiting the pharmacies where soda water is made a specialty and finds a considerable difference of opinion as to the trade this year and last. The Siegel-Cooper soda manager is satisfied with the trade, their sales averaging 6,000 to 7,000 glasses a day; on some of the warm days their sales run up to 14,000. Perry's sales average about the same, while Hudnut's manager blames the changeable weather for poor soda business. The consensus of opinion, however, is that this year's business is not as good as last. But, just think of 14,000 glasses of soda in one day.

The school of pharmacy of the Northwestern University of Chicago has decided on the addition of a commercial course to the regular curriculum. Students will be taught the nature and uses of invoices,

bills, statements, orders, receipts, the banking business of the druggist, bills receivable and payable, drafts, notes, checks; they will learn the meaning and uses of price-lists and trade-discounts; credit, collections, remittances, consignments, taking stock, partnership, insurance, interest, taxes, contracts, leases, deeds, bills of sale, liabilities of pharmacists under the laws.

The statue erected in honor of Lavoisier was unveiled on July 27th. during the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. The Minister of Public Instruction, M. Leygues, presided at the function, at which were present all the chemists then present in Paris. The statue represents Lavoisier lecturing on the composition of the air before the Academy of Science. On the pedestal are two bas-reliefs, one showing Lavoisier surrounded by the great chemists of his day, Berthollet, Guyton de Morveau, Monze, Lefranche and others; the other represents the Father of Modern Chemistry in his laboratory dictating his notes to Mme. Lavoisier.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The fourth edition of the German Pharmacopœia has just been published.

A permanent commission has been formed in Moscow, Russia, for the study of tuberculosis as a disease of the people.

One of the largest chemical works in Russia, near St. Petersburg, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 1,500,000 roubles.

According to statistics France and her colonies have all told 9739 pharmacists. France proper has 9,453, the balance being located in the different colonies.

The acetylene industry is rapidly increasing in Germany. According to a consular report there were 120 firms engaged in the different branches of the industry at the end of 1899.

It is reported that twice as many women as men are in pharmacies in Holland. It is the same old question of remuneration, women being willing to accept about one third less wage than men.

Duty free alcohol, for the arts manufacturing and scientific purposes, will come into effect in Germany on October 1st. Regulations for its use have just been published, and are very exhaustive in detail.

Just as we go to press word comes of a terrible fire sweeping through the business portion of Paris, Ont. Dr. Paul L. Scott's pharmacy has gone up in smoke.

WANTED.—A bright, energetic young man with from four to five thousand dollars to invest as partner in a good paying retail business in the West. Don't apply if you do not mean business. Object is to extend the present business. Apply for further particulars. "MENTHOL," care Can. Pharm. Jour.

O. C. P. NOTES.

136 on the roll.

The Dean is popular with the class already.

The largest class in the history of the college.

Prof. Scott was under the weather, and not able to take work for the first few days.

One lady student, Miss Vail of Toronto; preceptor Mr. A. P. Stirrett, Dundas St.

Mr. John Buckham of Ottawa is popular at home. Before leaving his fellow employees of Messrs H. McCarthy & Co. presented him with a handsome gold watch.

Chairman Watters of the Educational Committee was on hand to give the class a "send off" at the opening lecture. The boys should profit by his words of wisdom.

The first class meeting was held on Tuesday 7th, when a football team was decided on. Mr. Oliver was elected president pro tem and Mr. McCarty sec'y treasurer. A committee was also selected to look after formulas. After the meeting Yonge St. was paraded, and the boys "fell in" like veterans.

An Additional Honor.

We have just been advised of the award by the Judges of the Paris Exposition, to Messrs. Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, of the highest medal prize, for their justly celebrated pharmaceutical products. This makes the 17th World's Fair highest prize, which has been awarded this well known and justly celebrated firm, and we join in congratulations to Messrs. Wm. R. Warner & Co. over their well merited and unbroken line of victories in competition with the world's manufacturers.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.,

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.

WANTED.—Situation as manager or assistant by Graduate O.C.P., long experience in city or country, would take relief work. Good references.

Address, Box K.,
287 King-St. W. Can. Pharm. Journal.

TO RENT.—A Drug Store in Orangeville, first class position, plate glass, elaborately finished, can live upstairs. Rent nominal to good man.

Box 12, Can. Pharm. Jour.

FOR SALE —2x8 ft. oak front cases, nickel.

1x10 " " " " "

1x3 " " " " "

1x7 " " " " "

F. B. MITCHELL, Oshawa.

FOR SALE.—1 x 6 ft. Show Case and counter; 1 x 3 ft. counter (cabinet style) All in good order and will be sold cheap. Address Box. 106, Guelph.

FOR SALE—A No. 3 Kodak, with roll, takes pictures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$. in good order. Only reason for selling, I want to buy a larger instrument. What am I offered? KODAK. Box 683, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—A Drug Counter, in first-class condition, 16ft. long, body of chestnut and cherry, top of walnut, best workmanship.

Box 10.

Pharmaceutical Journal,
Toronto.

WANTED.—Drug Clerk, five years' experience, wishes situation in city or country, not a graduate.

Address, Drug Clerk,
106 Wellington-St., S.
Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED —Drug Business, anywhere outside of Toronto, that is doing 15 to \$25 per day and will stand the fullest investigation. Must be first class. The west preferred.

Address, Box 11,
Can. Pharm. Journal,
Toronto.

FOR SALE.—An attractive drug business in best town in Western Ontario. Very desirable residence town. Value of stock about \$2,000. Average daily sales \$11. Everything up-to-date; no dead stock; a snap for the right man. Ill health cause of selling. Address "DRUGS," 312 Berkeley-St., Toronto.

Graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy with 15 years' experience both as clerk and proprietor of city drug stores and on the road, desires permanent position or will relieve during the summer months. Address: Druggist, 25 Givens Street, TORONTO.



Don't Put Off

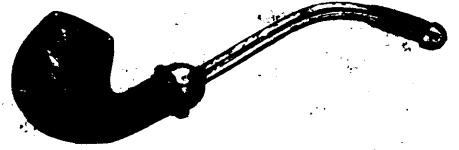
But examine at once our prices in **Silent Drummer Price List** before you buy your Fall and Xmas stock such as

Imported and Domestic Cigars - S & H Pipes
 B B B Pipes - G B D Pipes
 Peterson Pipes, (Cigar and Cigarette Cases) Cigar
 and Cigarette Holders - Pouches
 Purses - Mouth Organs - Pen Knives
 Canes - Brushes - Etc.
 Small Wares - Sundries - Etc, Etc.

STEELE & HONEYSETT,

SOLE TOBACCONISTS.

TORONTO.



FOR FALL AND XMAS

***DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR PRICES
AND ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.***

*If our traveller does not call at your town or village
and you are not in our city to see our display of Goods, just
pick out a sample trial order from our SILENT DRUM-
MER PRICE LIST. Everything is made plain so you
will have no trouble in making up an order.*

STEELE & HONEYSETT,

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS.

TORONTO.

T. D. Co. Pink List. Sept. 1900

To our Patrons and Friends :

GENTLEMEN,---

We desire to express to you our thanks for your liberal patronage during the "T. D. Co.'s" first year in business.

We have used our best efforts to merit the confidence of the trade, and appreciate the large returns we have received.

During this year we will maintain the high standard of our non-secret preparations, Pharmaceuticals, and ground drugs, at living prices, and hope by fair dealing and prompt attention, to receive further favors from you.

Permit us to direct your attention, on following page, to a few of our fast selling Non-secret remedies, which are sold with our positive guarantee that they will do all we claim for them.

We beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

THE **Toronto Drug Co** LIMITED.

TORONTO, ONT.

NON=SECRET REMEDIES.

A Few Suggestions.



Our Own Horse and Cattle Food,
 Royal Horse and Cattle Spice,
 Our Own Poultry Spice,
 Buller's Heave Powders,
 Buller's Iron Tonic Powders (For Horses
 and Cattle.)
 Improved Condition Powders,
 Our Own Emulsion Cod Liver Oil (two
 sizes)
 Celery Compound,
 Celery Tea,
 Aromatic Laxative Compound,
 Our Spring Bitters,
 Dr. Rod's May Apple Syrup,
 Aromatic Cascara, 1 1/2 oz bottle,

Aromatic Castor Oil, 3 oz bottle,
 Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites,
 Mack's Saline, Effervescent (two
 sizes)
 Salaperient, Effervescent (two
 sizes)
 Mack's Rheumatic Cure,

Other Lines We Carry.

Crude and Powdered Drugs,
 Granular Effervescent Salts,
 Pharmaceutical Specialties,
 Fluid Extracts,
 Medicinal Wines and Syrups.



We prepare **PRIVATE FORMULÆ** and would be pleased to quote prices at any time.

Each department is under the supervision of skilled workmen, and we guarantee satisfaction in everything we produce.

MAIL ORDERS HAVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION

THE TORONTO DRUG CO., LIMITED.
 TORONTO, ONT.

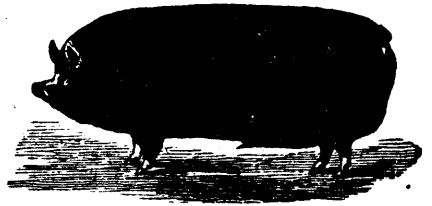


OUR OWN
HORSE

AND

Cattle Food.

(REGISTERED.)



\$20 00
Per Gross.

Your own imprint if preferable,
on 3 doz. lots.

3 lb. Package, with attractive cuts thereon of Horse,
Bull, Sheep and Hog, and full directions.

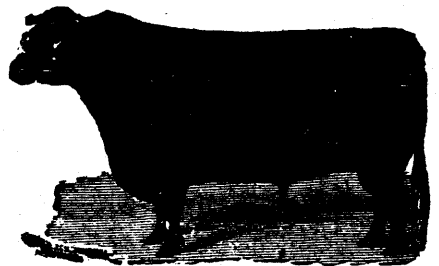
GUARANTEE.---We guarantee this prepara-
tion to be prepared from purest materials, free
from Arsenic or any other injurious ingredient.

This preparation has no superior and has won for
itself a splendid reputation, *on its merits*, from both
Druggist and customer.



Is your Stock Low,

If so order early.



The Toronto Drug Co. Limited.

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.


EMULSION


—OF—

COD LIVER OIL,

with Hypophosphites of
Lime and Soda.

We offer an absolutely pure article, containing 50 per cent. Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, thoroughly emulsified and sweetened, in neatly wrapped cartons, price :---

\$18.00 per gross 8 oz. size
39.00 " " 16 " "

Your own imprint, if preferred, on 3 dozen lots.

MAIL ORDERS HAVE OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION 

THE TORONTO DRUG CO., LIMITED.
TORONTO, ONT.



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.)
" " (½ 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, Iron and Wine.
Liquid Peptonoids with Coca. Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.
Phosphagon.

Palisade Manufacturing Co's Preparations.

Borolyptol. Velvet Skin Soap.
Kola-Cardinette. Velvet Skin Powder.
Hemaboloids.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent.

88 WELLINGTON St., West.

TORONTO.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LIMITED.

TORONTO - - ONTARIO.

We were awarded *SILVER MEDAL* at *PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900*, for a display of *chemicals* of *our own manufacture*. The collection consisted of the following chemicals, which we will be pleased to quote at any time to the trade—

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Acid Hydrobromic | Ether Nitros (Spirits) B. P. | Potassium Citrate |
| “ Hypophosphorous | “ “ “ Commercial | “ Iodide |
| “ Phosphoric | “ Sulph. 725 | “ Oxalate |
| “ Sulphurous | “ Sulph. Aenesthetical in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. tins. | “ Nitrate C. P. |
| Ammonia Benzoate | Gold Chloride (solution) | “ Sulphate |
| “ Bromide | “ and Sodium Chloride | “ Sulphuret |
| “ Chloride Pure | Iron Arsenias | “ Tartrate |
| “ Hydrosulphuret | “ Bromide | Pyroxylin |
| “ Iodide | “ and Ammon. Tart. | Quinine (Alkaloid) |
| “ Magnes. Phosph. | “ “ Potassæ Tart. | “ Bisulphate |
| “ Nitrate | “ “ Quinine Citrate, B. P. | “ Hydrochloride |
| “ Oxalas | “ “ 10% and 4% | “ Phosphate |
| “ Salicylate | “ “ Strychnine Citrate | “ Valerianate |
| “ Tartrate | “ “ Strych. & Quin. Cit. | Silver Chloride |
| Amyle Acetate | “ Citrate | “ Nitrate Crystals |
| “ Butyrate | “ Dialysed | “ Nitrate Fused |
| “ Nitrite | “ Iodide | “ Oxide |
| Antimony Chloride, (Liq.) | “ Oxalate | Sonium Acetate |
| Arsenic Iodide | “ Perchloride | “ Amalgam |
| “ Tribromide | “ Phosphate | “ Arseniate |
| Aseptine | “ “ Scales, Soluble | “ Benzoate |
| Bismuth et Ammon. Cit., (Liq.) | “ Sulph. Pure | “ Bromide |
| “ Oxalate | “ Sulphide | “ Citrate |
| “ Oxychloride | Lead Iodide | “ Iodide |
| “ Oxy Iodide | “ Peroxide | “ Nitrate Pure |
| “ Salicylate | Lithium Benzoate | “ Oxalate |
| “ Subgallate | “ Salicylate | “ Salicylate |
| Caffeine Citrate | Magnes. Chloride | “ Sulphocarbolate |
| Calcium Sulphide | “ Phosphate | Strychnine Citrate |
| Camphor Monobromide | Mercuric Cyanide | “ Nitrate |
| Copper Bromide | “ Iodide | “ Sulphate |
| “ Carbonate | “ Salicylate | Sulphur Iodide |
| “ Chloride | “ Oxide, Yellow | Tartar Emetic |
| “ Cyanide | Mercurous Iodide | Zinc Acetate |
| “ Nitrate | “ Nitrate | “ Bromide |
| “ Oxide | “ Sulphate | “ Carbonate |
| Chloroform Pure (equal to any in the market) | Mercury Oleate 10 and 20% | “ Iodide |
| Collodion | Nitroglycerine Solution | “ Oleate |
| Ether Acetic | Potassium Carbonate | “ Sulphate |
| “ Butyric | “ Chloride | “ Sulphocarbolate. |

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